

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD
PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

FROM 1992 – 2017

QUESTION BANK SOLUTIONS {ANSWERS}

1962

SECTION A

1. (i) Lake Kyoga provides water for domestic use to the people.
(ii) People around the lake carry out fishing which earns them income
(iii) Contributes to the formation of convectional rainfall in the surrounding areas.
(iv) Fish from the lake supplements people's food and diet.
2. To transport agricultural products such as tobacco, cotton, simsim and cattle from northern and north-western Uganda to markets and factories in southern Uganda and Jinja.
3. The mountaintop is Margherita on Mt. Rwenzori.
4. (i) Low price for cotton due to stiff competition from other cotton producers and synthetic products.
(ii) Unfertile soil
(iii) Bad climate
5. Mombasa is located eastern part of Kampala.
6. Both A and B are mountainous; A has Mt. Mufumbiro and B has Mt. Elgon
7. A and B are both densely populated due to the fertile soils in the area.
8. The climate of A and B is characterized by heavy rains throughout the year.
9. A grows mainly vegetables and Irish potatoes while B majors in Arabica coffee
10. Kidepo National Game Park.
11. The Nilo-Hamites such as Karamojong.

12. The first Europeans to Uganda came in search of the source of the Nile.
13. Most of the early explorers into the interior of East Africa started their journeys from Bagamoyo.
14. The result of the Lamogi rebellion was that the people of Acholi retained their guns.
15. (i) Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, (ii) Leopold Senghor of Senegal, (ii) Namudi Azikuwe of Nigeria
16. Lake Turkana
17. Indirect rule was a method of colonial administration where by local people were administered through their chief and political institutions supervised by the British.
18. (i) They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries like textiles.
(ii) The colonial government wanted to raise revenue so that Ugandans could be able to indirectly pay for their own costs of administration.
19. A fort was built at present day Fort Portal to act as a military base so as to fight the Kabakas Mwanga and Kabalega
20. They were appointed or nominated by the colonial government.
21. The Kabaka Yekka party made an alliance with the UPC, which helped Dr. A.M. Obote to win the majority votes became the first prime minister of independent Uganda.
22. A government is a group of people who have the power to make and enforce laws in country.
23. Continuous outbreak of animal diseases, desire to have settled life and give up pastoralism, constant wars ate up animals.
24. Copper
25. A national budget is a forecast of expenditure and revenue for a specific period of time usually a financial year.
26. William Mackinnon was the founder member of the Imperial British East Africa Company and also initiated the idea of building the Uganda railway.

27. (i) Ethiopia (ii) Djibouti (iii) Somalia (iv) Eritrea
28. Rwanda is farther from the Indian Ocean and crosses more borders than Uganda. Rwanda therefore incurs more money to transport goods to and from the coast.
29. Gold
30. (i) UNHCR provides international legal protection for refugees and finding lasting solutions to their problems while the Red Cross alleviates the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.
- (ii) UNHCR offers relief during wars resulting into refugees while the Red Cross works wherever there is emergence life threatening conditions. The UNHCR was specifically set up to care for refugees but the Red Cross society is multi-purpose humanitarian organization in the world.
31. - COMESA promotes trade ties amongst member countries.
- COMESA promotes co-operation and self-reliance amongst member states so as to uplift people's standards of living.
 - COMESA develops economic ties in various fields such as agriculture and mining.
 - Promotes political co-operation among member states.
 - COMESA encourages specialization in the process of production among member states.
32. The main duty of the police is to maintain law and order in the country while that of the army is to defend the -from both internal and external aggression.
33. Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
34. - Family planning enables proper child spacing
- It enables mother to become economically productive.
 - It improves the health of mothers.
35. EITHER:
- (i) The gift of wisdom
 - (ii) The gift of power to perform miracles.

- (iii) The gift of prophesy
- (iv) The gift of strange tongues

OR:

- (i) To fulfill the pillar of Islam thus they are greatly rewarded by Allah.
- (ii) To come closer to Allah as they show faith in Him.
- (iii) Their sins are forgiven and hearts become pure.

36. EITHER:

Daniel kept on praying (three times a day) even though prayers had been outlawed in the whole kingdom (refused to bow down to the king's idol).

OR:

Prophet Musa delivered the children of Israel from slavery in Egypt.

37. EITHER:

He wanted to recognize Uganda as a Christian nation and pay tribute to the Uganda martyrs.

OR:

Zakat assists the poor, needy, new converts and those involved in the work of Allah.

38. EITHER:

- (i) Love
- (ii) Repentance
- (iii) Forgiveness

OR:

Allah does not forgive sins, which are not repented.

39. EITHER:

Jesus was accused of calling himself a son of God and a king of the Jews.

OR:

By believing in one God (Allah) and following the teachings of the Quran and Haddiths.

40. EITHER:

Matthew was a tax collector.

OR:

The pillar of Ibadat which is similar to that of Imam is a belief in one God (Allah).

SECTION B

41. (i) Explorers such as Sir Samuel Baker, Speke, Grant and Henry Stanley,

(ii) Traders such as Captain Fredrick D. Lugard for the IBEACO.

(iii) Colonialists and imperialists such as Sir Gerald Portal and Sir Harry Johnstone.

(b) (i) The early Europeans did not help the rulers of Buganda to fight against their enemies such as Bunyoro.

(ii) The early Europeans were recognized to be a threat to their authority and power.

42. (a) (i) Cashew nuts

(ii) Sisal

(b) Lake R is Malawi

(c) The port marked Q is port Mwanza.

43. (i) By improving on social services e.g. education, medication, transport etc in rural areas.

ii) By setting up income generating projects and development industries to provide employment opportunities to people in rural areas.

(iii) By ensuring political stability in rural areas in order to discourage rural-urban migrations,

(iv) Improving on the standards of living in rural areas by providing electricity and piped water.

44. (i) By birth

(ii) By descent

(iii) By registration

(iv) By naturalization

45. (a) (i) Tororo is not near major fish sources like a lake or river so it becomes very expensive.

(ii) The town has a small consumer market.

(b) (i) Britain

(ii) United States of America

46. (a) (i) Both crops are cultivated in deep, fertile and well drained soils.
(ii) Both crops need pruning to remove excess brunches.
(iii) Both crops are harvested by hand and sun dried before processing.
(iv) Both crops need nursery beds before being transplanted to main gardens.
- (b) (i) The ripe coffee berries are handpicked and spread out to the sun to dry up before they are taken to the factories to remove the husks.
(ii) The ripe cocoa pods are cut off the trees using a sharp panga or knife and they are split to extract the seeds which are fermented before drying.
47. (a) (i) To unite all former colonies of Great Britain into one big entity.
(ii) To create a common forum for sharing views and ideas in various fields such as education, health and agriculture.
(iii) To help member countries attain economic and political stability after independence from Britain.
- (b) (i) Common wealth games and sports.
(ii) Common wealth delegates meetings
(iii) Common wealth scientific conferences and research,
48. (a) Julius Nyerere led his country to political independence from the British and became the first prime minister and later the first president of Tanganyika.
- (b) Dedan Kimathi was one of the leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya that was against the British.
- (c) Benedicto Kiwanuka was one of the greatest leaders of the Democratic Party (DP) whose aim was to fight for independence of Uganda. On 1st March 1962, Uganda attained her first self-government with Benedicto Kiwanuka as the first Chief Minister.
- (d) Ronald Ngala was chosen as one of the leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) and one of the first Africans to be appointed on the Legislative Company in Kenya,
49. (a) The main function is to provide financial and economic assistance to member countries inform of developmental loans and financial advice.

- b) (i) East African posts and telecommunications corporation.
- (ii) East African railways and harbours.
- (iii) East African literature bureau
- (iv) East African school of librarianship
- (v) East African court of Appeal
- (vi) East African inter-university council
- (c) (i) Cooperation among nations unites and promotes peace among them.

(ii) Encourages trade and earns member countries foreign exchange.

50. (a) (i) Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions of a place at a particular period of time (for a short period of time)
- (ii) Climate is the average weather Condition of a place over a very long period of time.

(b)(i) The altitude of a place that is the height of above sea level.

- (ii) Distance of a place from the equator.
- (iii) The nearness of a place to water bodies
- (iv) The effects of man's economic activities in an area.
- (v) The natural vegetation covers of the area.

51. (i) The political insecurity in some parts of Uganda with tourist attractions e.g. Kidepo.

- (ii) Inadequate means of transport and communication to tourism centres.
- (iii) Lack of capital; for expanding the tourist industry in the country.
- (iv) Illegal hunting (poaching) in game parks and game reserves.
- (v) Inadequate accommodation facilities near tourism sites in the country.
- (v) Lack of variety of tourist attractions in the country.

52. (i) Blacks had limited freedom of speech, expression and association.

(ii) Provision of separate inferior social facilities such as schools and hospitals to Blacks.

(iii) Segregation of the blacks and colored by the whites in places of residence.

(iv) Colour discrimination in the places of employment.

(v) Apartheid laws prohibited social contacts between the blacks and the whites.

(vi) Apartheid laws denied any representation of nonwhites in the national government.

53. EITHER:

(a)(i) He provided the hungry with food.

(ii) He healed a paralysed woman

(iii) He made the blind to see

(iv) He made the deaf to hear

(v) He raised the dead

(b) (i) It visits, prays and provides medical care to the sick.

(ii) Provides clothes, food and shelter to the needy.

OR: (i) in order to fulfill the fifth pillar of Islam and hence seek blessings from Allah,

(ii) To promote unity among the Muslim brotherhood.

(iii) To purify their hearts forgiven by Allah,

(iv) To strengthen their faith and be in Allah.

54. EITHER;

(a) (i) Peter (ii) John

(b) (i) It gave them hope for life after death.

(ii) It shows Christians that really Jesus was a true son of God,

OR:

(a) Sunnah prayers are voluntary prayers which are said by an individual or group of Muslims to supplement the major (compulsory) prayers.

(b) (i) They enable a Muslim candidate to get more rewards from Allah.

(ii) They supplement compulsory prayers and help candidates become spiritually strong.

(c) Dhuha prayer is performed around mid-day (12.00 noon)

55. EITHER:

(a) (i) Christians worship God because he is their father and creator hence fit to be worshipped and glorified.

(ii) In worship, they communicate to God and they are answered.

(b) (i) African traditionalists believed in many gods while Christians believe in only one God.

(ii) They did not have any specific holy books to follow while Christians have the holy Bible

(iii) Worship involved sacrifice of animals which is not practiced by Christians.

OR:

(a)(i) To seek blessings from Allah and strengthen their faith.

(ii) They were created purposely to worship Him and glorify His name.

(iii) To communicate to Allah and ask for forgiveness.

(iv) To create brotherhood amongst Muslims.

(b) (i) African traditional religions believe in many gods while Muslims believe in only one God (ii) African traditional religions have no specific days of worship while Muslims worship on Friday

(iii) The Africans worship while drumming and yet the Moslems are always quiet without drumming as they worship.

(iv) African traditional religions do not have specific angels and prophets to believe in while the Muslims do have.

1994
SECTION A

11. Opio is walking towards the northern direction.
12. The Sebei around Mt. Elgon wear thick clothes (heavy) because the weather conditions are very cold but the Karamajong wear light clothes because the weather conditions are very hot.
13. Ghana unlike Uganda has a seacoast. Ghana's climate is therefore influenced by the coastal monsoon winds that blow parallel to the coast.
14. The weather condition on Wednesday was sunny and windy.
15. The weather condition on Tuesday was cloudy and rainy without any sunshine whereas that on Saturday was cloudy and rainy with little sunshine.
16. Thursday was likely to be more humid because it had cloud cover with some little sunshine but Monday was full of sunlight
17. Friday recorded little sunshine due to the fact that Thursday was cloudy with little sunshine. The trend could have continued to morning hours of Friday.
18. Donkeys provide transport especially in mountainous areas.
19. (i) Oppression of Africans.
(ii) Germans discriminated against Africans when it came to the job opportunities.
ii) Germans were overtaxing and ruthless collection of taxes from Africans
iii) Africans were made up of forced labour

20. (i) Through taxation of imports, exports and other trade merchandise in the country
- (ii) Through participating in business for instance government buildings
- (iii) Through donor assistance.
21. (i) By providing more teachers with quality education.
- (ii) By providing enough text books and other scholastic materials to all primary schools.
- (iii) By increasing teachers' salaries and improving other conditions of service.
- (iv) By constructing enough class room blocks in order to reduce the number of pupils per teacher and congestion in classrooms.
- (v) By encouraging parents to support their children like feeding where possible.
12. (i) It enables Uganda to import and export her goods easily than it would be with one sea- route.
- (ii) When one of the routes breaks down, Uganda doesn't get stuck totally.
13. (i) The establishment of Lugazi sugar works that promotes and supports sugar growers, and buying their sugarcanes afterwards. The industry also provides social services to people.
- (ii) Presence of railway terminal and a major road.
14. (i) long horned cattle.
- (ii) Cow hides sandals.
- (iii) Iron articles such as hoes and spears.
- (iv) Bark cloth.
15. (i) The coat of arms symbolizes a country's belief
- Or: The coat of arms symbolizes a country's economic activities and attributes.
16. It enables people to engage in agriculture which increases produce to sell to urban areas, raw materials and for export.

17. (i) The EACSO facilitated transport and communication among the three member states.
- (ii) Promoted peace and security in the region and more so along the common borders which enabled traders to move freely without hindrance.
- (iii) Promoted immigration policies among member states which enabled traders to move freely without hindrance.
18. Irrigation is reliable whereas rainfall seasons are unreliable
19. The Gold Coast came to be known as Ghana after getting her independence from the Britain. The name came from that of the primitive empire of Ghana, on the upper Niger River
20. When coffee production in Brazil declines, there is an increase in demand for coffee on the world market which raises the price, of coffee on the world market which enables Ugandan farmers to sell coffee at higher prices to the world market.
21. River Nile enables Uganda to generate hydroelectricity power, and for tourist attraction.
22. Nelson Mandela was imprisoned because he came out openly to oppose apartheid in South Africa.
23. By terracing the land, strip cropping, or planting a forest.
24. (i) The rift valley affected the construction of the Uganda railway in a way that the builders needed special construction equipment due to steep sides which caused delays.
- (ii) The rift valley increased the cost of construction
25. They move out to the neighboring districts in search of water and pasture for their animals.

26. Captain Fredrick Lugard signed treaties with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda in 1890, Omukama Kasagama of Toro in 1891 and Omugabe Ntare of Ankole in 1891 which helped to establish the IBECOs authority over those kingdoms.
27. The Constituency Assembly drafts laws that govern the country while the NRC governs the country.
28. Tourism is called an industry because it fetches Uganda foreign exchange, provides employment, or source of revenue.
- 29.i) Radios are very cheap and affordable almost to every Ugandan.
- (ii) Radios broadcast in local languages which helps both the literate and illiterate people to understand what is being said.
- (iii) Radio signal coverage is stronger in Uganda than any other means of communication.
30. Smuggling of goods causes the government to lose taxes from imports.
31. Kenya is nearer to Uganda than Nigeria. Therefore it is cheaper to transport goods to and from Kenya than from Nigeria.
32. An increase in human population between 1950 and 1980 led to large scale decrease in tree population.
33. From 1980 there was an increase in population of trees.
34. The curve for population of trees starts to rise after 1980 due to afforestation.
35. I.K. Masaazi is considered a national hero because he founded the first political party in Uganda in 1952 (UNC) which was intended to fight for Uganda's independence.
36. **EITHER:** Adam and Eve disobeyed God, which made Him punish man.
OR: Adam and Hawa disobeyed Allah and that made Him punish them.
37. **EITHER:** The three wise men from the East gave expensive gifts to baby Jesus to show that Jesus was the new born King to the world.

OR; The value of prayer is getting closer to God and blessings as it is the pillar of Islam.

38. **EITHER:** God sent Jesus for man's salvation (save man from sins)

OR: After Prophet Muhammad married Khadijah a very rich widow, she assisted him by using her wealth to look after the earliest converts to Islam. She also influenced the rich merchants/traders to convert to Islam.

39. **EITHER:** The Pentecost day is considered as the beginning of the church because the apostles got the courage and started preaching.

OR: Fasting is the pillar of Islam thus it brings Muslims closer to Allah and get blessing from Him.

40. **EITHER;** The story of creation in Genesis proves the existence of God

OR: (i) Creation of the Earth (ii) Creation of man himself

SECTION B

41. (i) They taught and spread the Christian religion.
(ii) They built schools and taught people how to read and write.
(iii) They built hospitals for the sick.
(iv) They taught practical skills such as carpentry and building.
(v) They taught new methods of farming and introduced new crops like cotton.
(vi) They introduced European cultures such as music, dance, dressing and languages.
42. (i) By encouraging constitutional reform talks between the different liberation movements and the then minority regime.
(ii) By mobilizing the international community to impose economic and military sanctions against the minority regime.
(iii) By assisting the liberation movements through its liberation committees.
(iv) By mobilizing the then frontline states to boycott economic links with the white minority regime.
- 43.** Nilotes Acholi
Nilo hamites Karamojong
Bantu Chagga
Sudanic Lugbara
44. a) Fishing b) Water transport
b) (i) Bad fishing methods like immature fish and fish poisoning.
(ii) Lack of cold storage facilities to preserve the fresh fish for up and country markets.
(iii) Water hyacinth on some lakes makes fishing and navigation difficult,
(iv) Lack of enough capital to buy modern fishing equipment and water transport facilities.
45. (a) (i) Indirect rule was very cheap and convenient.

- (ii) The centralized system that existed in Buganda served as an example (model).
 - (iii) They wanted to avoid resistance (rebellions) by not ruling directly.
 - (iv) The British lacked enough work force.
 - (v) There was a language barrier that would make communication difficult in some areas
 - (b) (i) Both were captured and exiled to the Seychelles islands in 1899.
 - (ii) Their kingdoms were weakened.
46. (a) The highland marked D is Moroto.
- (b) Arabica coffee
 - (c) (i) Farming (Irish potatoes)
 - (ii) Farming (Tobacco growing), Trade with neighboring Congo, Lumbering
47. (a) (i) Ethiopia was not attractive to the colonialists.
- (ii) There was unity among the various groups of the people in the country.
 - (iii) The Ethiopians had strong and able leaders.
 - (iv) The country had a strong and well-organized army.
- (b) (i) Emperor Haile Selassie gave his country a constitutional government.
 - (ii) He was one of the founder members of the OAU and modernized many institutions in Ethiopia.
 - (c) Eritrea broke away from Ethiopia as an independent state.
48. (a) (i) UNICEF ensures that basic nutrition, health, and education needs of children are met.
- (ii) UNICEF gives children the opportunity to expand their potential.
- (b) (i) Both UNICEF and Red Cross provide relief aid such as food, medication, clothes to needy populations especially war victims and children,

- (ii) The Red Cross only comes in during emergency situations like wars or calamities unlike UNICEF which serves where ever there is need even without wars/conflicts.
 - (iii) The Red Cross serves all ages while UNICEF serves all young, mature and old.
49. (a) (i) Railway transport can carry bulky goods such as timber and cement unlike air transport.
- (ii) Railway transport is very cheap over long distances unlike road transport.
- b) (i) The level of demand of railway transport.
- (ii) The quantity and type of goods from Kabale (whether perishable or not).
50. (a) (i) The advent (discovery) of synthetic fibres which have reduced the price of cotton.
- (ii) There is lack of good transport facilities in the productive rural areas.
 - (iii) Cotton production involves a lot of labour and yet farmers are paid very little which discourages production
 - (iv) The farmers lack modern technical knowledge and skills in their work.
 - (v) In some areas of the country, climatic conditions have become unfavorable such as prolonged drought and unexpected long rain seasons have led to decline in production.
- (b) (i) Government should improve on the road network in the productive rural areas to facilitate easy movement of farmers to areas where there is market.
- (ii) Government should give subsidies to farmers in order to improve and increase their production levels.
 - (iii) Government should provide facilities for irrigation farming instead of farmers depending on natural rains which are very unreliable
 - (iv) Government should assist farmers to get farm implements e.g. chemicals and drugs at subsidized prices.

51. (a) (i) The East African cooperation would promote trade through increasing a free-trade area.

(ii) It would promote peace and security in the region.

(b) Hydro electricity power

(c) Sisal is used to make ropes, carpets, ropes and sacks which are sold to Uganda

52. (a) i) Shortage of farmland leading to land fragmentation.

ii) High crime rate

(iii) Traffic congestion in urban areas

(iv) Low standards of living due to inadequate social services and mass poverty.

v) Over exploitation of natural resources such as forests and animals.

(b) (i) The government should give incentives such as free medical care to small families.

ii) Encourage people to use family planning methods to reduce birth-rates.

iii) By educating the rural population about the dangers of high population.

(iv) Encourage formal education to delay early marriage

53. EITHER:

(a) (i) The seeds that fell on the rocks germinated but dried up due to lack of enough soil and water.

(ii) The term seeds refer to God's word.

(b) It refers to people who hear God's word, receive it in their hearts and spread it to other people to expand the kingdom of God.

OR:

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

(ii) They changed to facing the city of Mecca because it is where the Kaaba is located (it is the direction of Qibla).

- (iii)(a) It enables Muslims to fulfill the fifth pillar of Islamic practice thus get rewards and blessings from Allah.
- (b) Strengthens Muslims brotherhood as they meet with fellow Muslims from other parts of the world.

54. EITHER:

- (a) (i) He asked his brother Aaron to cast down his rod and it turned into a big serpent (snake)
- (ii) He changed the waters of R. Nile into blood.
- (iii) He commanded the death of all first born (both humans and beasts) all over Egypt.
- (iv) He stretched out his rod towards heaven and caused thunder and hails in the land of Egypt, (v) He commanded swarms of flies to cover all the land of Egypt
- (vi) He commanded all the livestock of Egyptians to die.
- (b) It was necessary for Moses to deliver the Israelites from Egypt because they were being mistreated as slaves.
- (c) Moses hit the water with his stick and the Red sea divided itself to allow the Israelites walk across it.
- (d) God punished the Pharaoh and his army by letting the water of the Red sea come together and swallows them up.

55. EITHER:

- (a)** (i) Holy communion is done in memory of Jesus' death on the cross as an atonement sacrifice for man's sin.
- (ii) Holy communion is sacrament, which symbolizes union of Christ with the faithful
- (b) (i) One must have repented his sins.
- (ii) One must be mature in Christianity and aware of the Christian values.
- (c) Confirmation is meant for people who can speak for themselves the Eucharist prayer, but a child of 2 years cannot speak for him/herself.

OR:

- (a) Islam is the total submission to the will of Allah or peace and obedience to Allah.
- (b) Khalima is the word of God (The Quran and Hadith)
- (c) (i) Guides mankind on how to live good life
- (ii) Helps people to discover/know more about God

1995

SECTION A

1. A Compass helps a pilot to find me direction in which to fly.
2. Destruction of leafy crops may lead to famine
3. Distance in cm between A and B = 3.5cm

From the scale, 1cm represents 180km

3.5cm represents $3.5 \times 180\text{km} = 630\text{km}$

Note: A pupil is advised to measure the distance in cm between A and B using a ruler-Then uses the given scale to convert it to km by multiplying.

4. Roads are not straight but curving around mountains and valleys, which makes the distance longer.
5. The direction is southeast.
6. Ethiopia does not have her own sea port and therefore it uses another country's sea port that makes transportation of exports and imports expensive through borders
7. The average temperature was highest in January.
8. The Highest increase in average rainfall was recorded in November.
9. The lower the average rain fall the higher the average temperature and the higher the average rain fall, the lower the average temperature.
10. The natural vegetation found in the area around the school is tropical (Savannah) grassland.

11. Both the Karamajong and the Masai are nomadic pastoralists. (Move from one place to another looking for pasture and water for their animals).
12. It is wrong to say Speke discovered the source of the Nile because he was just taken (shown) to the source of the Nile i.e. source of the Nile existed before Speke came to Uganda.
13. He wanted them to help him with guns to fight off his enemies such as the Banyoro.
14. The Legislative council was to make laws for the protectorate government.
15. The Kingdom was too big to be ruled effectively by one person and be administered from one centre at Bigobyarnugenyi.
16. (i) The Kabaka had to be addressed as His Highness and not His majesty and he had to rule with the approval of the queen
(ii) The Lukiiko was expanded to 89 members and given more powers than the Kabaka.
(iii) Buganda became part of Uganda and the Kabaka and the Lukiiko were no longer ruling Buganda as an independent state and in addition, part of the land in Buganda was taken over by protectorate government.
17. The Kenyans fought very hard through rebellions and armed fighters to achieve independence whereas that for Uganda were mainly through negotiations.
18. There was a decline in trade in Kabale due to the civil war in Rwanda because no goods were being traded between Rwanda and Kabale.

19. Political parties were formed in Uganda before 1960 to fight for and attain Uganda's independence.
20. Nelson Mandela led the fight against apartheid before becoming the first black president of South Africa.
21. River Nile provides water for irrigation in the Gezira irrigation scheme, it is also used for tourist attraction.
22. Structure marked A is a bridge that enables people to cross the river from the side which has a school to the one that has a hospital.
23. (i) This area has fertile and well-drained soils that are suitable for agriculture because of the presence of a river and a swamp.
(ii) There are basic social services and infrastructure like a bridge, hospital and a school.
(iii) Has a river that provides water.
(iv) has a forest to provide firewood
(v) Has grassland for rearing animals
24. Crops that can be grown in the area marked K are sugarcane, yams and rice.
25. Lumbering
26. Northern Kenya is dry so the Turkana move in search of water and pasture for their animals.
27. (i) Animals in game parks act as tourist attractions, which fetch income to the government.
(ii) To prevent extinction of some rare animals like gorillas.
(iii) Animals in game parks help in research and testing about animal life.
28. The Police maintain law and order whereas prison service guards protect prisoners.

29. Wide spread charcoal making leads to deforestation which eventually causes desertification if trees are not replaced.
30. (i) It is very fast as regards to delivering information which makes it suitable for urgent messages.
- (ii) Unlike radios, telephones give immediate and accurate replies.
- (iii) Information can be treated secretly (confidentially) unlike radios.
31. (i) The presence of fertile soils along the Nile were suitable for crop growing
- (ii) Some of them wanted to settle down to have permanent homes
- (iii) The need to supplement their diet from only dairy products
32. (i) The existence of Kinyara sugar industry that employs several citizens earns them income.
- (ii) The industry has also developed social infrastructure like roads and schools.
33. The Uganda African Farmers' Union was formed to fight against colonial oppressions against cotton farmers and to market of their produce at high prices.
34. There are several rapids and waterfalls on river Nile between Jinja and Pakwach.
35. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere was the leader of the Tanganyika African national union (TANU) in 1961; he led his country to political independence from the British. He became the first prime minister and later the first president of Tanganyika.
36. (i) A Christian or Muslim can give food to a prisoner.
- (ii) They can give them clothes.
- (iii) They can also pray, offer moral support/counselling to them.
- (iv) They provide counselling.

37. **EITHER:** Prophet Elijah preached the message of true worship to the people of Israel.

OR: Prophet Muhammad had faith in God

38. **EITHER:** A wife must not divorce her husband; but if she does, she must remain single or else be reconciled to her husband; and a husband must not divorce his wife.

OR: God condemns divorce to the maximum. If a man or woman is to divorce a woman, he should give her a 3months notice

39. **EITHER:** The creation of man marked the end of creation by God.

OR: Man has got a sharp mind than an angel. He was given authority to look after and name everything on earth while an angel only worships God and looks after man

40. **EITHER:** The sacrament of baptism initiates a person into God's family but that of confirmation simply strengthens a person in his/her faith.

OR: Salat refers to prayer whereas Zakat refers to charity (money or food) collected from Muslims throughout the year for the needy, new converts among others.

SECTION B

41. a) The Uganda Kob represents the wildlife of Uganda.
b) Blue stripes of water represent the waters of the lakes and rivers in Uganda,
c) The spear and the shield represent Uganda's commitment to defence and security.
d) Drum symbolizes culture, call for worship and a call for unity. It is also used as an instrument for communication and entertainment.
42. (i) In 1964, Uganda and Kenya had just got independence and so trade structures were not as rigid as they are now
(ii) Both countries had just attained independence and therefore wanted to prove to the colonialists that they can trade on their own without any help from them
(iii) Uganda and Kenya were all colonies of Britain. After independence, these countries had very similar trade procedures, which made it easier to buy goods from Kenya.
(iv) The Uganda Shilling by 1964 was stronger than the Kenyan Shillings so people would buy more goods of shilling than now.
43. (a) (i) Coffee
(ii) Hides and skins
(iii) Tourism
(iv) Fish
(b) (i) It enables Uganda to get the goods she cannot produce e.g. Electronics, vehicles, etc
(ii) Uganda sells off her surplus goods and earns foreign exchange.
(iii) It also helps the people of Uganda to acquire skills in modern technology from developed countries,
(iv) Uganda also trades with developed countries to acquire enough and a variety of goods.
44. (a) (i) Lack of enough pasture and water for their animals.
(ii) Frequent cattle rustlers in the area by neighboring tribes like the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya,

- (iii) Poor quality breeds of animals lead to low milk and beef yields
- (iv) Cattle diseases like nagana, which kill their animals
- (b) (i) Cross breeding local breeds with exotic breeds to get better quality animals that produce high yield and are resistant to diseases e.g. at Kabanyoro Agriculture Research Centre
- (ii) Government is demonstrating and training livestock farmers how to preserve hay and silage for animal during very dry season; Kabanyoro Research Centre,
- (iii) Through the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), the government is distributing high quality livestock to individual and group farmers.
- (iv) The government has invested highly in training veterinary officers throughout the country to help farmers look after their animals.
- 45. (a)(i) Gold; mined in Kilo-moto mines in the Shaba province, Mbuji Mayi in the Kasai province and Kilou region
- (ii) Diamonds; Mbuyi Mayi in the Kasai province, Chikapa, Bakwanga and Lubilash valley.
- (iii) Copper; Kolwenzi, Kambove, Ruwe, Musoni and Kipushi in the Shaba province.
- (iv) Uranium; Shinkolobwe
- (v) Coal; Luena near Bukama and Lukugu valley in the Shaba province.
- (vi) Manganese; Mainenia in the Shaba province and Manono.
- (b) (i) Lack of enough capital to invest in the mining industry.
- (ii) Lack of enough skilled labour force in the country
- (iii) Price fluctuations for minerals on the world market.
- (iv) Some mineral deposits are located in areas which receive heavy rainfall causing difficulty in mining.
- (vi) Political instability disorganizes the exploitation of minerals in the country.
- (vii) Nearness of the water table causing collapse of mines and killing most of the labourers.
- (viii) Inadequate electricity (power) supply in the mining centres.

46. (i) Farmers lack enough capital to invest in the coffee industry and expand their production levels.
(ii) Farmers lack enough farmland due to land fragmentation and over population in some areas.
(iii) Lack of infrastructure like road to transport coffee.
- b. (i) it has led to low income fetched on the world market that has resulted into poverty.
(ii) it has hindered effective use of machines (mechanization).
(iii) It has led to the increase in the spread of crop pests and diseases.
- c. (i) Coffee husks are used in poultry rearing and adding fertility to soil.
(ii) Dry coffee trees got from pruning provide firewood, which is a source of fuel.
(iii) A farmer get beverage from the coffee powder.
47. (a) Sir Samuel Baker was sent to Uganda by Egypt
(b) Samuel Baker was sent to Uganda to find the source of the Nile.
(c) Samuel Baker built a fort at Patiko near Gulu and helped to stop slave trade in the Acholi land.
(d) Samuel Baker was not welcomed by Kabalega because he had come to colonize Bunyoro for Egypt.
48. (i) The area receives reliable and sufficient rainfall for forest growth.
(ii) The area experiences favorable temperatures.
(iii) The humidity content of the area is high enough.
- (b) (i) Creation of land for human settlement, agricultural development and industrial establishment.
(ii) Need for wood and charcoal, which are the major source of fuel in Uganda.
(iii) Need to get timber and poles for construction and furniture.
49. (a) (i) Oil mining which creates employment for the people in the industries.

- ii) The construction of a manmade river that supplies Libyans with fresh water.
 - iii) Political stability over the past two decades has paved way for investment.
- (b) (i) The coastline along the Mediterranean sea is very productive for crop farming.
- (ii) The coastline along the Mediterranean Sea accommodates the main towns and ports of Libya,
- (c) Irrigation using water from the manmade river available.
50. (a) Ghana and Liberia
- (b) The consumption of cocoa and coffee is the same when they are used as beverages (when used as a. drink).
 - (c) Cocoa butter can be used to make lotions but coffee cannot.
 - (d) African producers do not process their coffee before exportation. They do not make final products from the two crops hence they earn little income from raw coffee.
51. (a) (i) Encouraging family planning.
- (ii) Promoting education which reduces early marriages especially among the females.
 - (iii) Providing incentives such as free medical care to small families so that they are sure that their children will w to maturity.
- (b) (i) It will lead to less clearing of the vegetation (trees) as the demand for land will be low
- (ii) It will lead to less demand for goods hence there will be no over exploitation of the resources (environment)
 - (iii) There will be less demand for industrial goods hence less pollution of the environment
52. (a) To assist African countries in their fight for independence from colonialists
- (ii) To resolve international and civil conflicts in Africa
 - (iii) To help African countries have a common voice on UNO sessions/meetings.

- (b) (i) OAU lacks enough money to fund its activities and programs.
- (ii) OAU lacks a standing army to keep peace in conflicting regions
- (iii) Colonial powers still exercise a lot of influence in Africa

53. EITHER

- (a) (i) He preached against their ways of worship.
- (ii) They said that he claimed to be the son of God.
- (b)(i) Darkness fell on the land from 12:00 noon to 3:00pm.
- (ii) The earth shook,
- (iii) The rocks split,
- (iv) The curtain of the temple was torn into two parts from top to bottom.

OR.

- (i) Issa's earthly mother, Mariam was conceived by the holy spirit
- (ii) Issa spoke to people just after his birth that he had been born of virgin Mariam
- (iii) Issa was persecuted. He was taken by God to heaven after masking one of his followers with Issa's body
- (iv) Issa was God's son.

54. EITHER

- a).(i) He accepted to leave his ancestral land to go to the promised land (Canaan)
- (ii) He accepted to sacrifice his only son Isaac.
- (iii) He accepted to be circumcised.
- (b) (i) some of them accepted to die for their faith.
- (ii) Some of them donated their land for the establishment of churches.

OR:

- (a) (i) He accepted to leave his country to go to the land which Allah promised him.
- (ii) He accepted to sacrifice his only son Ishmael.

- (b) (i) some of them donated their land for the establishment of mosques,
- (ii) Some of them accepted to die in the name of Islam.

55. EITHER:

- (a) The sheep are people.
- (b) The lost sheep are the sinners (people who disobey God's word)
- (c) There will be more joy in heaven when one sinner is turned away from his wrongdoing, than for ninety nine good men, who have no need of a change of beast.
- (d) Jesus came to look for sinners but not those who are righteous.

OR:

- (a) While Muslims are praying, they are supposed to be obedient to the Imam as they follow his instructions
- (b) (i) By praying five times a day (*Salaf*).
- (ii) Fast during the month of *Rainadhan* (*Saum*).
- (iii) Offering charity (*Zakat*)
- (c) To be rewarded by going to paradise after his death. (*Jannah*)

1996

SECTION A

1. Okia's new direction will be South East.
2. Peter will not be able to know the meaning of symbols on the map.
3. To avoid water runoff from roofs and drops from the trees from entering the funnel.
4. Although Mt. Rwenzori is situated on the equator, there is snow on its top because it rises above the snow line.
5. Both are charged with the duty of making laws.
6. (i) Forests are a source of timber for construction and furniture making.
(ii) Forests are a source of firewood and charcoal, which fetch income to people
7. (i) To get raw materials for industries back in his home country,
(ii) He wanted colonialists to get tax from cotton growers.
(iii) so that farmers earn income.
8. Omukama Kabalega is regarded as a national- hero in Uganda because he opposed British colonial rule right from start.
9. Air transport is very expensive for most Ugandans.
10. (i) Local people will get employment in the mines which will earn them income.
(ii) Revenue (income) from the sale of the mineral will be used to set up both social and economic infrastructure will improve the standards of living in the region.
11. Pastoral people in East Africa were moving from place to place in search of water and pasture for their animal; they could not settle in one place to set up kingdoms.
12. (i) Both the Baganda and Chagga used to grow coffee
(ii) They also used to trade with the coastal Arabs.
13. To facilitate transportation of agriculture products from rural areas to urban areas.

14. A deficit budget is one in which the expected income is less than the expected expenditure. **The disadvantages are:**
- (i) It leads to underdevelopment in the country because the revenue is not enough to finance its activities
 - (ii) A deficit budget can also lead to a heavy debt burden when a country borrows from other sources.
15. The wind vane will blow to the eastern direction where the wind is coming from.
16. UNICEF has promoted child immunization against the 6 killer diseases in Uganda.
17. Unlike Uganda, Kenya has a seaport (Mombasa) which makes it easy and cheap in transportation of her exports from abroad.
18. Liberia and Ethiopia were not colonized by Europeans.
19. (i) To unite the three countries that make up East Africa in order to cooperate in various fields.
- (ii) To attract foreign trade and investment due to the expanded market
 - (iii) To institute a common tariff in the East African region.
 - (ii) To create a common monetary unit for East Africa.
 - (iii) To institute a common tariff in international trade
 - (iv) To co-ordinate the basic social services such as transport, education and health within the region
20. Uganda imports refined oil instead of the crude oil because she does not have an oil refinery.
- 21.(i) They wanted to acquire new areas for marketing their surplus manufactured goods.
- (ii) They wanted to acquire new areas for getting raw materials for their home industries
 - (iii) They wanted to acquire new areas for investing their surplus capital.
22. He was Mwalim Julius Nyerere.
23. Because of the ever-increasing electricity demand.
24. (i) The Germans were harsh to their subjects through their agents such as the Jumbes and Akidas (lacked direct contact with their subjects)

- (ii) There was forced labour on roads and the settlers' cotton farms.
- (iii) The native African workers were paid very low wages.
- (iv) The Germans had introduced high tax rates per household which did not please the native Africans on their own and.

25. Child sacrifice brutalizing children, starving children and/or child labour

26. The type of vegetation covering the greatest pan of East Africa is savannah grasslands and woodlands.

27. Dar-es-salaam acts as a port, which handles Ugandan exports and imports

28. Map of a car



29. Over grazing makes the land bare which leads to easy washing away of the top soil hence soil erosion.

30. The function of URA is to assess taxpayers and collect taxes.

31.(i) Forests contribute to the formation of rainfall.

(ii) (ii) Forests act as windbreakers (brakes).

(iii) (iii) They provide wood for fuel, furniture and construction.

(iv) Forests act as tourist attractions.

(v) Forests contain medicinal plants/trees used to cure diseases and manufacture of drugs.

(vi) Forests are habitats (homes) for wild animals and so they help in wild life conservation.

32. (i) The early Arabs were only interested in trade and not in spreading the Islamic religion.

(ii) The Arabs were hated for being slave traders and thus people could not follow their religion. (iii) Arabic language was very difficult which

made it hard for Africans to understand the beliefs and teachings of Islam.

(iv) African men feared circumcision.

(v) There were wild animals at the interior which made it difficult for most Arabs to penetrate deeper into East Africa.

33. W is red colour.

34. The red colour represents brotherhood.

35. The crested crane was chosen because it is a peaceful and gentle bird thus it represents the nature and character of the sole as being graceful and gentle.

(ii) Crest crane has feathers with colors in the national flag.

36. It was flown for the first time on 9th October 1962 when Uganda got her political independence from the British.

37. EITHER: God created Adam to worship and glorify Him and care for all His creation.

OR: Abu Talib was Prophet Muhammad's uncle who brought him up.

38. EITHER: It was at Mt. Sinai **that** Moses received the 10 commandments from **God**.

OR: (i) Zakat enables a Muslim to fulfil the pillar of Islam and thus one gets rewards

(ii). Gets spiritual strengthening from Allah

(iii) Gets blessings from **God**

39. EITHER: Baptism initiates a Christian into God's family.

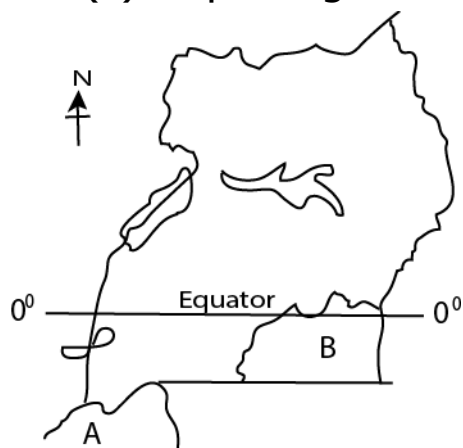
OR: Prophet Ibrahim built the Kaaba as a house of God (He built the Kaaba for worshipping God).

40. EITHER: Christians believe in life after death because it is the only time for them to go and meet God the father and hence enjoy eternal life with Him.

OR: They are encouraged so as to fulfill the fifth pillar of Islam and thus get rewards.

SECTION B

41. (a) Map of Uganda



- b) (i) It is difficult to cross lake B (Victoria) because there is own it very deep and has strong tides.
- c) Country marked A is Rwanda.
- d) Rwanda is a landlocked country and thus it has to use another country's seaport tor her exports and imports makes transportation expensive.

42. (a) Indirect rule

- (b) (i) Indirect rule was very cheap and convenient.
- (ii) The centralized system that existed in Buganda served as an example (model).
- (iii) They wanted to avoid resistance (rebellions) by not ruling directly.
- (iv) The British lacked enough manpower.
- (v) There was a language barrier that would make communication difficult in some areas.

43. (i) By improving on the means of transport and communication in the tourism industry.

- (ii) Controlling poaching in the animal reserves in the country.
- (iii) By improving on the facilities of accommodation like hotels/lodges and guest houses.
- (iv) By employing well trained manpower such as game wardens and game rangers.
- (v) By privatizing the tourist industry in order to attract investors to develop it further.

- (vi) Through mass education of people near game parks and other tourist attractions about the values of conserving them.
 - (vii) By advertising its tourist attraction centres to get market for the tourist industry.
 - (viii) By promoting peace and security in different parts of the country so as to assure tourists of safety
 - (vii) By establishing more tourist attractions in form of game parks, game reserves, zoos, forest reserves among
44. (a) The electoral commission (EC)
- (b) District Women Member of Parliament
 - (c) Country representatives were voted by specific groups of people whom they represent while district representative were voted by people for the districts.
 - (d) Speaker
45. (i) By increasing on the variety of animals reared for instance goats, cattle and sheep to produce different products
- (ii) By growing a variety of traditional and non-traditional cash crops such as beans, matooke, greens, maize among others.
- (b) (i) Terracing the land or contour ploughing or strip cropping
- (ii) By means of irrigation
- 46.(a)(i) Human settlement in the swamps.
- (ii) Dumping of garbage in swamps
 - (iii) Brick making
- (b) (i) Swamps should be protected because they increase the supply of rainfall.
- (ii) Swamps help to store water that can be used for irrigation.
 - (iii) Swamps can be a source of raw materials, which are used in craft making.
47. (a) Arabica coffee
- (b) (i) The climate is favorable with reliable rainfall.

- (ii) There are very fertile volcanic soils.
- c) Fluctuation of coffee prices on the world market and stiff competition from other coffee producers like Bridal which leads to low incomes from coffee.
- 48. (a) (i) There is high crime rate in towns such as robbery, prostitution, drug abuse and rape.
 - (ii) There is congestion in towns which leads to high risk of epidemics like cholera, diarrhea and eye infections due to poor hygienic conditions.
 - (iii) The high population leads to lack of accommodation facilities and development of slums,
 - (iv) Most people in towns are unemployed which leads to poverty.
 - (v) Lack of good water and sanitation facilities.
- (b)(i) The high standards of living in urban areas attract people from rural areas for instance there is electricity, piped water and entertainment.
 - (ii) Some people move in search of jobs or better employment opportunities.
 - (iii) Urban areas have many essential social services such as good schools, hospitals and transport facilities.
 - (iv) Sometimes insecurity and family conflicts in rural areas force people to move to urban areas.
- 49. (i) Trade groupings help to promote trade ties among member states and get market for their goods,
 - (ii) Member states will cooperate and become self-reliant thus uplifting the standards of living of their people,
 - (iii) Member states get a common voice in international conferences, which enable them to achieve most of their goals
 - (iv) Trade grouping benefit from the free trade areas created by the member states.
- b) (i) There is a problem of differences in currencies,
 - (ii) There is a problem of differences in languages.

(iii) Uganda is a landlocked country which makes it expensive in transportation of its products.

50. (a) (i) Both aim at developing and promoting international cooperation and friendship.

(ii) Both struggle to improve the standards of living of all people in the world.

(iii) Both settle disputes or conflicts among their member states.

(iv) Both try to promote political, economic, social and scientific developments in the world.

(b) (i) The UNO unites all countries of the world regardless of their former colonial masters but the common wealth of nations unites only former colonies of Great Britain,

(ii) The UNO maintains world peace through the Security Council whereas the common wealth of nations does not have any security organ.

(iii) The UNO member countries do not have a particular permanent head whereas all common wealth member states have the Queen of England as their permanent head.

51. (a) The oil exported by Libya contains less impurities (less sulphur) than that exported by Nigeria.

b. i) People in Libya have been employed in the oil industries thus earning income.

ii) The income from the sale of oil has been used to establish social services in the country,

iii) The people of Libya get free social services like housing, medication, transport, etc.

52. (a) (i) Sun drying

(ii) By the use of fire (roasting)

(b) The growers earn income from selling tobacco

(c) Tobacco causes diseases for instance lung cancer

53. EITHER:

- (a) (i) He was an Israelite, who had been born and brought up in Egypt and therefore, knew everything about those people.
 - (ii) Moses had earlier on been a leader and righteous man who treated all men equally and had a high sense of integrity
 - (b) (i) The Israelites wanted to leave Egypt because they were enslaved.
 - (ii) They had been commanded by God to leave Egypt.
- OR:** (a) Prophet Muhammad received the Holy Quran on Mt. Hira in a cave called Thaur.
- (b) (i) It's a book given to them by God to guide them to do good.
 - (ii) It gives answers to all social, economic and political problems of man at all times,
 - (iii) It is a source of Islamic Law (*sharia*).
- (c) Prophet Muhammad was forced to leave Mecca for Medina in 622 AD in order to escape from persecution by the people there.

54. EITHER:

- (a)(i) Gift of wisdom
- (ii) Gift of faith
- (iii) Power to perform miracles
- (iv) Speaking in strange tongues
- (v) Power to heal
- (vi) Speaking/conveying God's message (prophesying)
- (b) Some Christians have the power to heal through prayers
- Some Christian give blessing through prayers

OR:

- (a)(i) When he/she is sick
- (ii) Breast feeding and pregnant mothers
- (ii) Children under the age of 10
- (iii) Sick people
- (iv) Old people

(b) Tayammam is the dry ablution. One may perform it under the following conditions,

- (i) When there is no water at all.
- (ii) When water makes one sick (allergic to water),
- (iii) When water is very dirty.

55. EITHER: (a) (i) To give them the daily bread (food),

- (ii) Forgive them for their sins.
- (iii) Guide them against all evil temptations

(b)(i) Through visions

(ii) Through answering their prayers (requests)

(iii) Through dreams

OR: (i) To communicate with Allah and ask for forgiveness.

(ii) To create brother hood with other Moslems as they congregate together.

(iii) To come closer to Allah and have faith in him

(iv) Worship purifies a Muslim's heart and body.

1997

SECTION A

1. Uganda is west of Kenya
2. A map is a representation of an object as seen from above whereas a picture is the actual/real appearance of the objects.
3. The rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall received.
4. Entebbe is at a higher altitude compared to Dar-es-salaam. Since the higher you go, the cooler it becomes, it implies that Entebbe will be cooler than Dar-es-salaam.
5. A national constitution is a set of laws and regulations that govern the country.
6. He was expected to cause trouble since he had passed through the direction believed by Baganda to be the back of B Uganda.
7. It is a major reserve of Congo's mineral wealth especially copper.

8. (i) The people of Acholi did not want to register their guns for fear of being disarmed.
- (ii) Chief Awich (following what he had seen from Kabalega and Mwanga) also wanted to make a name for himself and the Acholi as a tribe,
- (iii) The Acholi wanted their land to be free from foreign domination. They wanted independence in all ways.
9. Jomo Kenyatta was the leader of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) that led Kenya to independence in October 1963.
10. (i) The government can construct valley dams to provide drinking water for their animals.
- (ii) Government should introduce good quality pastures and fodder crops to replace the natural pastures.
- (iii) Provision of security for their animals.
22. (i) Arabs came to East Africa to carry out trade
- (ii) To spread Islamic religion to the coastal people.
- (iii) To escape civil war
12. Coffee is grown in both Bugisu and Buganda.
13. Political instability has prevented road maintenance and construction in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
14. (i) A national language promotes national unity.
- (ii) Promotes trade ties among people and fosters national development.
- (iii) It eliminates sectarianism in the country.
- (iv) Promotes trade due to easy communication.
15. People stand up or raise their hands while singing the national anthem or when being sung.
16. Uganda is a former British protectorate.
17. Both countries are landlocked thus high transport costs.
18. Egypt tried to colonize Uganda.

19. (i) The EAC collapsed due to personal and ideological differences among the African leaders for example, Nyerere and Idi Amin had personal conflicts.
- (ii) The community collapsed because the three countries were at different levels of economic development for example Kenya was more developed than both Uganda and Tanzania,
- (iii) The failure of member countries to pay for the running of common services in the community made the Organisation bankrupt,
- (iv) Foreign influence during its existence.
- (v) Lack of a common currency led to different exchange rates which frustrated trade
- (vi) People were not involved in decision-making process therefore it lacked the common man's support.
- (vii) The EAC collapsed because some common services such as the East African Development Bank failed to profits.
- (viii) Failure of bi-lateral trade between Uganda and Tanzania due to the existing bad relationship between Amin and Nyerere. There was also lack of good transport and communication between the two countries.
- (xi) The EAC was the first regional economic grouping of its kind in the world and for that reason the leaders lacked the experience on which to base their working.
20. (i) By using modern methods of farming like irrigation, ox plough etc
- (ii) Farmers should increase their agricultural production and be able to store the surplus that can be taken to market during the times of food shortages.
- (iii) Adoption of fast growing seeds during dry seasons so that crops can mature before drying.
- 21.** Sir Hesketh Bell encouraged large scale and commercial growing of cotton in Uganda.
22. Surplus budget is one in which the expected income exceeds the expected expenditure.

23. King Kasagama of Tooro wanted the British to help him fight against Omukama Kabalega.
24. In the month of January
25. In the month of July
26. In July and August
27. The higher the temperature, the higher the rainfall
28. (i) The delta of R. Nile has very fertile soils suitable for agriculture.
(ii) Presence of large fish for food and income.
(iii) Presence of water for irrigation
29. Namugongo is the place where the first Christian martyrs were killed (burnt to death) on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.
30. The railway line was purposely built to link Uganda to the East African coast.
31. The UNC was formed to lead Uganda to her independence.
32. (i) A high population provides a large market base for locally produced goods.
(ii) It provides cheap labour to industries.
(iii) It greatly increases government revenue if most of the people are formally employed.
33. Missionaries came to spread Christianity in East Africa.
34. They have short grasslands and woodlands which provide feeds for the wild animals.
35. UNEPI has promoted immunization of children against various immunizable diseases.
36. A milk processing industry or beef industry.
- 37. EITHER:** Jesus knew the apostles would not be able to face the hostility and opposition to the new faith in his absence without help from the Holy Spirit.
- OR:** (i) Female Muslims do not sit in the same place with males in the mosque so as not to disrupt their concentration and attention to prayer.
(ii) They remain pure when they do not get into contact with men (they remain with their wudhu).

38. EITHER: It is a reminder of God's love for mankind by sending his son Jesus as sacrifice for our sins on the cross.

OR: Circumcision is one of the Islamic virtues which makes a man's body clean which is one of the Islamic virtues.

39. EITHER: Angel Gabriel told Mary that she was to be the mother of Jesus.

OR: Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is considered to be the first prophet in Islam.

40. EITHER: John the Baptist.

OR: Angel Iblis became arrogant

SECTION B

41. (a) They entered from the west.

(b) Small peasant farming and animal husbandry.

(c) (i) They wanted to run away from drought and famine which had hit their original homeland.

(ii) They moved in search of fresh and fertile land for cultivation.

(iii) They moved in order to reduce pressure on the existing farm land

(iv) Some others moved to avoid diseases.

42. (i) Large population leads to shortage of farmland

ii) Traffic congestion in town areas.

iii) Rural urban migrations in search of employment,

iv) Low standards of living due to poverty and unemployment.

v) Over exploitation of natural resources such as forests and animals.

vi) Large population increases the crime rate

vii) Shortage of food and inadequate social services.

viii) High risk of catching diseases.

47.(i) Brought education to Uganda

(ii) Treat sick people

(iii) Brought guns to the people

(iv) Constructed churches.

48.(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 Bihogo (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 (as Buganda and other states grew and expanded, Bunyoro lost all her grazing areas).

49. (a) Advantages of rail transport

(i) It is very cheap compared to others.

(ii) It is best for bulky goods unlike air and road transport.

(iii) Railway transport is good for long distances.

b) Disadvantages of rail transport

(i) It is relatively slow compared to air and road transport.

(ii) It wastes a lot of time on stations and goods delay on the way.

(iii) It is not flexible.

(iv) It is not convenient for short distances and does not cover many areas.

50. (i) It contributes to the formation of convectional rainfall around it.
- (ii) Provides water for irrigation purposes for example in Lugazi sugar cane plantations.
- (iii) Acts as a tourist attraction and thus people get employment opportunities and fetches revenue to the people and government.
- iv) It has contributed to the development of fish related industries such as fish processing, net making, boat and therefore people in the surrounding area earn income and improve their diet
- v) Lake Victoria facilitates water transport between the three East African countries
- (vi) It provides water for domestic and industrial use.
- (vii) Lake Victoria is a home to many water animals which are a tourist attraction to foreigners and Local people also fetches income to people around the lake.
- (viii) Lake Victoria provides research base for aquatic life.
- (ix) Areas around Lake Victoria contribute a lot to the construction industry by providing clay and sand for brick and block making.
47. (a) Provides relief aid in form of food and clothing to war victims and refugees.
- (b) Provides medical and counselling services to people affected by conflicts/wars.
- (c) It transports and resettles refugees and other needy people in camps.
- (d) It assists in re-uniting separated families.
- (e) It visits political detainees in various prisons and provides them with some basic needs.
48. (a) (i) Low cooperation from parents in form of providing necessities like food and uniforms
- (ii) Inadequate infrastructure (class rooms) for teaching
- (iii) High number of pupils per teacher which reduces quality of education.

- (iv) Inadequate teaching materials like school chalk, text books, pens and others
 - (b) (i) It enables poor pupils to attain literacy and basic education
 - (ii) Universal Primary Education helps to reduce early pregnancies amongst girls
 - (iii) UPE has promoted gender balance.
49. (a) (i) Provision of adequate security in Gulu.
- (ii) Construction and maintenance of good infrastructure like roads between the two areas,
 - (iii) Adequate marketing of the products produced in both areas.
- (b)(i)Milk
- (ii) Beef
 - (iii) Bananas
50. (a)(i) Favorable relief (flat), which permits the use of machines.
- (ii) Constant availability of water from the Nile enables perennial irrigation to take place.
 - (iii) Gezira soils do not silt and naturally fertile,
- (b) (i) Cotton (major crop)
- (ii) Sorghum (dura)
 - (iii) Maize
 - (iv) Beans (lubia)
 - (v) Millet
51. (a)(i) Poaching
- (ii) Outbreak of diseases e.g. foot and mouth disease and nagana
 - (iii) Drought which reduces feeding ground and water for wild animals,
- (b) (i) Constructing good roads between towns and game parks to transport tourists.
- (ii) Through advertising to the foreigners the available unique attractions like the gorillas.
52. (i) The coast has favorable climate unlike southern Libya which has an arid desert climate.

- (ii) There are better social services and most factories and industries are located there.
- (iii) There is employment in the oil industries.
- (iv) There is trade and easy communication due to its nearness to Europe.

53. EITHER:

- (a) (i) God created Adam in his own image.
- (ii) Adam was given the authority to control all other creations of God and take care of them.
- (iii) Gave him a special place in the Garden of Eden (paradise) to live in.
- (b) Adam ate the forbidden fruit, which was against God's will.
- (c) God fulfils the salvation of man through Jesus' resurrection.

OR:

- (i) Muslims communicate with God (Allah) who is their creator.
- (ii) Creates brotherhood with other Muslims.
- (iii) Cultivates good conduct among Muslims as they are reminded to lead a righteous life.
- (iv) Through worship, Muslims are blessed by God.

54. EITHER:

- (i) Gift of wisdom
- (ii) Gift of faith
- (iii) Power to perform miracles
- (iv) Speaking in strange tongues
- (v) Power to heal
- (vi) Speaking/conveying God's message (prophesying)

OR:

- (a) Man (Adam) was created to worship and glorify Allah and also take care for all His creations.
- (b) (i) Praying five times a day (salat)

- (ii) Fasting during the month of Ramadhan (saum).
- (iii) Making pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajji)
- (iv) Believing in the oneness of God and that Muhammad is His prophet (shahadat).

55. EITHER:

- (i) To seek for forgiveness and blessings.
 - (ii) To ask God to provide them with earthly needs such as food.
 - (iii) To glorify, thank and worship God in his greatness.
 - (iv) To seek for guidance from God.
- OR:
- (i) They must perform wudhu and be pure
 - (ii) He must dress properly (decently)
 - (iii) They must face the direction of Qibta.
 - (iv) They must declare the intention (niyya) to pray
 - (v) They must ensure that they pray from a clean place.

1999

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 cut also cut trees to provide them with wood for furniture.
 - (v) To create land for agricultural development.
31. Kasese 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 Wit Waters Rand near Johannesburg, the orange free state.
- (ii) Diamonds in Kimberley and premier diamond mine.
- (iii) Coal in Witbank, Middleburg, New castle, 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 Phalaborwo.
- 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 honed 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.

2000

SECTION A

1. The symbol is called a scale.
2. Weather is the daily condition of the atmosphere of a place whereas climate is the average weather condition of i[measured after a very long period of time.
3. Because the raw material for cement (limestone) is mined from Tororo and Hima. Since it is expensive to transport limestone, it is cheaper to build the industries in Tororo and Hima and not anywhere else.
4. They both move from place to place looking for water and pasture for their animals.
5. The slopes of mountains in East Africa have very fertile soils that are good for agriculture.
6. Kampala is south of Kitgum.
7. Imported manufactured goods involve a lot of transportation costd and import taxes which make them expensive as opposed to goods produced in Uganda.
8. Surplus budgets
9. Kampala has a large market for the products produced which is not the case with Jinja.
10. With road transport, people can easily access markets at a relatively low cost and enables door to door delivery of goods.
11. (i) Most wetlands are destroyed as clay is dug for brick making.
(ii) The burning of bricks can pollute the environment.

- (iii) Brick making can also lead to deforestation if trees used to burn the bricks are cut and not replaced.
12. (i) River Zambezi generates hydroelectric power that is used in copper mines in Zambia.
- (ii) The river's navigable waterways provide cheap water transport for copper ore to smelting areas.
13. The areas outside Buganda were decentralized thus it was not easy to administer those people indirectly.
14. (i) School rules guide students/pupils to achieve the schools social and academic goals. (ii) School rules train pupils to obey rules and regulations elsewhere in the society
15. Executive arm of government.
16. The Kenya highlands had a suitable climate for settlement, agriculture and animal husbandry.
17. Lugard brought Sudanese soldiers to Uganda because he did not have enough soldiers to fight the Mwanga – Kabalega rebellion.
18. The Uganda Revenue Authority
19. Terracing of hilly areas controls soil erosion.
20. Poachers hunt elephants to get elephant tusks that provide ivory for selling.
21. (i) There are political instabilities in North eastern Kenya caused by Somalis and cattle rustlers.
- (ii) North Eastern Kenya is also a semi desert which makes life difficult.
22. (i) Uganda faces a problem of paying heavy taxes for using neighbours sea ports.
- (ii) There is delay of goods on the way to Uganda.
- (iii) Sometimes there is political instability in neighbouring countries, which deters transport. (iv) Sometimes goods get spoilt or lost on the way.
23. Semei Kakungulu became a British sub imperialist who conquered and established British rule in eastern Uganda
24. Fish processing industry.

25. Nigeria is the largest petroleum producer in Africa, which makes the country very rich.
26. The orphans
27. (i) Post office receives and delivers letters, telegrams, money orders and parcels,
(ii) Provides post office savings bank services.
(iii) Provides revenue to the government and employment to people.
28. (i) The high levels of unemployment have made many parents to abandon their children forcing many to go to streets.
(ii) HIV has left many student orphans
29. The death of strong leaders paved way for weak leaders to break away.
30. Some people are unwilling to give rightful information regarding themselves and their families.
31. The Kikuyu were discriminated by the minority whites and Indians with regard to jobs.
32. Uganda exports hydroelectricity power to Kenya and Tanzania.
33. (i) UNICEF provides emergency food, medicine, clothes etc. to needy people.
(ii) UNICEF has also facilitates immunization activities for children and provided financial assistance in various
(iii) Provided safe drinking water through digging boreholes and protecting wells.
34. The bank of Uganda prints and issues currency (money).
- 35.1 would place the rain gauge on a flat open ground which is away from buildings, trees, rocks and mountains so that rain drops are free to enter the funnel from any direction.
36. (i) The tsetse flies attacked their cattle and thus could not allow them to continue with pastoralism.
(ii) The Nilotic learnt farming from the neighboring Bantu.
(iii) The place had reliable rainfall.
(iv) The place had fertile soils that could facilitate agriculture.
37. **EITHER:** Adam had disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit.

OR:

(i) After Prophet Muhammad married Khadija a very rich widow, she assisted him by using her money to look after the earliest converts to Islam.

(ii) She also influenced the rich merchants/traders to convert to Islam.

38. **EITHER:** Christians learn to obey and put trust in God.

OR: Muslims learn to be obedient to Allah.

39. **EITHER:** Jesus continues to be with us today through the presence and works of the Holy Spirit.

OR: That person is greatly rewarded by Allah as he fulfills the third pillar of Islam.

40. **EITHER:** Death gives a chance to a good Christian to die and later on resurrect which makes him live a happy and everlasting life.

OR: A good Muslim will enter paradise after he has died.

SECTION B

41. (a) Food is the least imported by Uganda.

(b) Uganda is an agricultural economy so it has food in plenty.

(c) The greatest import of Rwanda is food.

(d) Rwanda should heavily invest in the agricultural sector to increase food production.

42. (a) (i) Competition from other cocoa producing countries has reduced its demand and lowered the price of cocoa.

(ii) The raise of other industries and factories, which create employment, further reduces cocoa's importance in Ghana.

(b) (i) Coffee (ii) Cotton

43. (a) Red

(b) The crested crane

(c) It represents the graceful nature and gentle character of Ugandans.

(d) Yellow symbolizes the bright sunny and favorable climatic condition in Uganda.

44. (a) (i) Most of the oil fields of Libya are located to its north and not the south hence people get employed in the industry.
(ii) Seaport provides employment.
(iii) Favorable Mediterranean climate
(b) Most parts of Libya have an arid, desert climate year-round. Along the coast, however, there are areas with a Mediterranean climate characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wetted winters.
45. (a) High population leads to encroachment on wetlands for settlement, agriculture and industries for example Bwaise in Kampala, river Manafwa and Nabuni in Mbale.
(b) A high population greatly contributes to increase in the payment of taxes thus increase in revenue for the government.
(c) A high population increases the market for goods in the country as demand increases.
(d) A high population increases the labor needed to produce goods as most of the people seek for employment.
46. (a) (i) By developing roads that increase access to rural areas.
(ii) Ensuring peace in all areas of the country for a conducive trade ground.
(iii) Improvement and setting up markets in rural areas.
(iv) Encouraging private investment through offering loans to young businesses.
(b) (i) People get market for their goods thus they fetch income through trade.
(ii) Through trading with each other, some people get employed,
(iii) It enables people to get from others what they cannot produce.
(iv) It promotes peace and love amongst the citizens
47. (i) Air transport is very expensive.
(ii) Air transport accidents are the most dangerous. All goods and life are lost in case of an accident.
(iii) Air transport is not very convenient. It cannot support door to door delivery of goods

- b. (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
 (ii) Air transport is suitable for perishable goods since it is the fastest so goods don't perish on the way.
48. (a) Natural vegetation is the plant cover existing in a given area due to the area's climate, altitude or latitude and it excludes crops and trees grown by man.
- b. (i) Kills plants and animals which live in swamps as their habitat.
 (ii) Causes reduction in the rainfall received in an area and eventually desertification.
 (iii) Increases floods in areas like swamp.
 (iv) It can also lead to soil erosion as forest cover is removed.
 (v) Brings about change in the climate, which eventually leads to global warming.
49. (a) (i) Guns (ii) Cloth (iii) Beads (iv) Glass (v) Spices (iv) Mirrors
 (b) (i) Slaves (ii) Ivory (iii) Copper (iv) Rhinoceros horns
50. (a) i) To unite all independent countries of Africa into one big nation.
 (ii) To assist all countries still under colonial dominance to get independence.
 (iii) To prevent further colonization of Africa.
 (iv) To promote friendly relations with other countries and international bodies
 (v) To promote regional economic integration
 (vi) To bring about cooperation of multi-racial peoples of Africa.
- (b) (i) OAU lacks enough money to fund its activities and programmes.
 (ii) OAU lacks a standing army to keep peace in conflicting regions
 (iii) Colonial powers still exercise a lot of influence in Africa
51. (a) (i) Europeans wanted cheap and alternative raw materials for their industries.
 (ii) Some Europeans (Christian missionaries) wanted to spread Christianity.

- (iii) Europeans were searching for markets for their surplus goods from Europe.
 - (iv) They colonized East Africa so as to invest their surplus capital.
 - (v) Some humanitarian Europeans wanted to stop slave trade.
 - (vi) Europeans wanted to show their superiority to other countries.
 - (b) Uganda's struggle for independence was quite diplomatic and peaceful unlike Kenya whose struggle for independence was full of military opposition.
 - (c) Colonialists introduced cash crops like cotton in East Africa.
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52. (a) (i) The invasion of the Chwezi by the Luo Babito brought the empire to the end.
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53. **EITHER:**

- (a) Both prophets and Angels reveal God's plans to man as commanded.
- (b) Angels are God's messengers to man whereas prophets act as God's spokesmen, prophesying what is bound to happen.
- (c) Angel Gabriel is the messenger who announced the Birth of Jesus.
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OR:

- (a) To fulfill the fifth pillar of Islamic practice (*Ibadat*) and thus get blessings.
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(ii) It has promoted unity and brotherhood among the Muslims in Uganda.

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(a) By being baptized and following God's commandments.

(b) Christians repent so as to be forgiven and restore their relationship with God.

(c) (i) Jesus came to save sinners on earth by dying on the cross on their behalf.

(ii) Jesus came to teach people what God expected of them.

(d) Jesus performed miracles so as to demonstrate God's power and love for his people by healing, saving and releasing them from demonic infestation.

OR:

(a) (i) Angels act as Allah's messengers to man.

(ii) Angels act as Allah's executors of judgment upon the wicked unrepentant.

(b) (i) By offering zakat to the needy and the poor.

(ii) By uniting with other fellow Muslims on holy days and festivals.

(iii) By praying for other Muslims.

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(b) On God's instructions. Moses lifted his stick over the Red sea which miraculously divided into two and the Israelites walked through the sea on a dry ground between

(c) (i) They had been commanded by God to leave Egypt.

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OR:

(a)(i) Hijja is a pillar of Islam whereas Umra may be taken on a voluntary basis.

(ii) Umra is done in a different month from that of Hijja (twelfth month) of the Islamic calendar

- (b)(i) Pilgrimages are made to Mecca to promote Muslim unity and brotherhood,
- (ii) Mecca is the centre of Islamic faith because it is the place where the holy Quran was revealed to prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

2001 SECTIONS

1. North
2. A key helps to know the meaning of symbols and abbreviations on a map.
3. (i) The Indians introduced the first money (rupees) which facilitated trade.
(ii) The Indians constructed the Uganda railway which enhanced movement of traders and goods.
(iii) The Indians set up modern shops that led to development of commercial towns in areas such as Nairobi and Lugazi.
4. The Savannah provides a good mix of grass/pasture and water for animal growth.
5. Both rebellions were against European colonial rule and its associated injustices.
6. It is important for a farmer to know the dry and rainy months of the place where he lives so that he can properly plan when to plant, weed or harvest.
7. Spraying the areas infected with tsetse flies.
8. Tourists can be sure of safe accommodation and other facilities in Uganda.

9. A museum is a country's store of its heritage, historical and contemporary arte facts.
10. Children can be safe and avoid road accidents when taught road safety rules and signs.
11. (i) Karimojongs usually move out to other districts in search for water and pasture for their animals.
(ii) At times Karimojong move out for cattle rustling.
12. The colonial rule in South Africa (apartheid) was so oppressive, discriminative and exploitative for Africans.
13. Kenya and Tanzania are not land locked countries i.e. they possess coastal seaports that facilitate international trade.
14. (i) Brick laying/making for instance in Namanve.
(ii) Human settlement in the wetlands
(iii) Cultivation in wetlands
15. River Nile provides water that generates hydroelectricity power used in most industries in Uganda.
16. One can be directly elected to parliament by citizens.
17. Missionaries came to Uganda to spread Christianity.
18. Missionaries Uganda had achieved her independence and raising the Uganda flag was a sign of freedom.
19. (i) The British introduced cotton growing in Uganda in order to provide raw materials for their home textile industries.
ii) To make Ugandans be able to pay for their own costs of administration.
20. (i) Commercial banks lend small-scale loans to rural peasants to enable them start up income generating activities like piggery, chicken rearing etc.

- (ii) The rural peasants can be able to save their money with commercial banks.
 - (iii) Commercial banks give financial advice to rural peasants.
21. The parliament is the legislative arm of government (makes laws) whereas the judiciary is the law-enforcing organ that tries and punishes lawbreakers.
22. (i) Fluctuation of copper prices on the world market that makes mining sometimes a very expensive venture.
- (ii) There is stiff competition from other copper producers that lowers the price of copper making it hard for the country to fetch significant revenues from copper mining.
 - (iii) There is shortage of capital to acquire modern mining equipment.
 - (iv) Zambia is land locked and so faces very high costs in transportation to the sea and overseas.
23. UWESO has provided education and housing accommodation to several orphans in Uganda.
24. Kabaka Mutesa II strongly opposed the creation of the East African confederation an act which undermined British authority over Buganda and East Africa.
25. The IBEAC had run bankrupt and was unable to pay for administrative costs in Uganda.
26. Land fragmentation cannot allow large-scale farming. This keeps people in rural areas in constant poverty
27. The Mau - Mau movement was formed in Kenya to fight for Kenya's independence from the British due to reasons like land grabbing, restricted movements to their native Africans and unemployment among others.

28. (i) Commercial fishing (ii) Lumbering (iii) Tourism
29. Both Mwanga and Kabalega forcefully resisted British rules as allies.
30. The Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for sports in Uganda.
31. Buganda wanted to remain independent and superior to other regions in Uganda.
32. (i) It is easier to find market for the processed tobacco in Kampala than Arua.
- (ii) Kampala is suitable for processing tobacco due to the fact that electricity is relatively stable as compared to Arua.
33. The Equator
34. Kalangala District
36. River Nile
36. Water flows from a higher altitude to a lower altitude. Since River Nile flows from L. Victoria to L. Kyoga, it means that Lake Victoria is on a higher altitude than R. Nile.
37. **EITHER:** God finished his work of creation on the sixth day and rested on the seventh day, the Sabbath (Sunday). He therefore made it a day of resting for everybody.
- OR:** Friday is the formal day of worship recommended by Allah through his prophet Mohammad (PBUH) and thus all Muslims unite and seek Allah's blessing and forgiveness.
38. **EITHER:** King Herod had been told that baby Jesus had been born and would replace the king of the Jews.
- OR:** Prophet Mohammad wanted to escape religious persecutions by pagans in Mecca.
39. **EITHER:** Married Christians should not commit adultery "Thou shall not commit adultery".
- OR:** The pillar of Ibadat which is similar to that of Imam is "Belief in one God (Allah) or "Belief in the one **(unity) of God (Allah)**

40. EITHER: Jesus teaches us to forgive the one who does us wrong and pray for them.

OR: A Muslim who repents sincerely to Allah is forgiven and blessed with prosperity on earth and eternal life in paradise.

SECTION B

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 41. Raw materials | Product |
| Tobacco | Cigarettes |
| Limestone | Cement |
| Maize | Posho |
| Trees | Charcoal |
42. (a) Karamoja district
(b) Nomadic pastoralism
(c) (i) Lack of enough pastures and water for their animals.
(ii) Cattle rustling.
43. (a) Southern part of Nigeria has got large oil deposits and wells that fetch a lot of revenue and employ many Niger:
b) Libya's population is smaller compared to Nigeria.
c) (i) Nigeria has a wide range of exports from its agriculture such as oil palm.
(ii) Nigeria's large population provides cheap manpower (labour) to the economy
44. a) i) Floods destroy people's property and food leading them into poverty and famine
ii) Severe floods lead to loss of people's lives.
iii) Floods lead to outbreak of water related diseases like cholera.
b) Fishing
45. (a) (i) Kabale district has a very high population growth rate. This makes the population of Kabale very big.
b) (i) By terracing the land (ii) By strip cropping
46. a) (i) During state or public holiday celebrations.

- (ii) When opening sessions in parliament.
 - b) (i) The court of arms symbolizes a country's belief.
 - (ii) The court of arms symbolizes a country's economic activities and attributes.
47. (a)(i) A radio covers a wider area including both the urban and rural areas.
- (ii) Radios are easily accessible. They can be listened to form neighbours and friends etc.
 - (iii) A radio is very cheap to buy and maintain by most households.
 - (iv) It caters for the illiterate most especially when messages are broadcasted in local languages,
 - (v) Radio messages can also help the blind people.
- b) (i) Newspapers are expensive for some people most especially those in rural areas.
- (ii) Newspapers cannot be used for emergent communication since they take long.
 - (iii) Newspapers are only restricted to the literate class of people.
 - (iv) Newspaper adverts and announcements are also very costly
48. (a) (i) They produce agricultural products especially food that feeds urban people.
- (ii) The people in urban areas sell their products to rural people hence the rural people provide market to urban dwellers.
 - (iii) Sometimes people in rural areas provide cheap labour to the urban people as they come to seek for employ
- b) (i) They provide market for rural produce especially agricultural products.
- (ii) Some urban dwellers employ the rural people thus they provide employment opportunities.
 - (iii) Some urban dwellers send money back to their relatives in the urban areas.
49. (a) (i) Surplus budget (ii) Deficit budget (iii) Balanced budget.

- (b) (i) A national budget enables a country to identify the sources of income/revenue and expenditure plan.
- (ii) A national budget enables the government to spend the revenue on priority projects and services in order to attain sustainable growth and development.

50 (a) Tanganyika (Tanzania) was most affected by the First World War.

- (b) (i) The Africans were disunited.
 - (ii) The Africans did not have strong and able leaders.
 - (iii) The Europeans (colonialists) were armed and had great skills that the Africans lacked.
- (c) Jomo Kenyatta was one of the leaders of Mau Mau rebellion against the colonialists.

51. (a) (i) Presence of political stability in one area than another.

(ii) Presence of adequate land for settlement and cultivation.

(iii) Favorable climate and fertile soils for agriculture and farming.

(iv) Well developed facilities and services for instance hospitals, schools, roads and market,

(b) The increasing number of wars increases refugees in Africa,

52. (a) The queen of England heads the Commonwealth.

(b) The Commonwealth countries are former colonies and protectorates of Britain and dominion states,

(c) (i) They are entitled to foreign aid from Britain,

(ii) They benefit from diplomatic relations between them.

(iii) Commonwealth countries enjoy bilateral trade benefits

53. EITHER:

(a) Confirmation helps to strengthen the faith of a Christian.

(b) Through the Holy Spirit Christ continues to live among Christians today.

(c) (i) Repentance and reconciliation.

(ii) Forgiveness

(iii) To honor and obey parents

OR:

- (a) (i) Fasting brings Muslims closer to Allah and purifies their hearts.
- (ii) Fasting also protects Muslims from evil and trains the mind to control itself,
- (iii) Through fasting, Muslims get blessings.
- (b) (i) Prayer helps a Muslim to seek for forgiveness and Allah's blessing,
- (ii) Prayer helps a Muslim to ask for what he wants from Allah,
- (iii) Prayer purifies a Muslim's heart,
- (iv) Prayer helps a Muslim to keep physically fit as he performs the different movements.

54. EITHER:

- (a) (i) God created Adam to take control and look after all other creatures. '
- (ii) He also created man so as to worship, glorify and communicate with him.
- (b) (i) Sunday is a day of rest for all Christians.
- (ii) Sabbath is the day of worship for Christians.

OR:

- (a) (i) The needy (ii) Orphans (iii) Widows (iv) The disabled
- (b) (i) Muslims give zakat to strengthen Muslim brotherhood by helping the needy and poor,
- (ii) Zakat is the third pillar of Islam thus Muslims are rewarded by Allah.

55. EITHER:

- (a) Namugongo is the place where the first Ugandan Martyrs demonstrated their faith by dying for Christianity (burnt to death on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga)
- (b) The lent period
- (c) (i) Christians must be. Prayerful and holy.
- (ii) Christians must be morally upright.

OR:

- (a) Muslims fast in the month of Ramandhan.

- (b) (i) A Muslim' must lead a prayerful life.
(ii) A Muslim must be very kind and generous to the poor.
(iii) A Muslim should be honest and forgive his enemies.

2002
SECTION A

1. The symbol is called a scale.
2. Weather is the daily condition of the atmosphere of a place whereas climate is the average weather condition of i[measured after a very long period of time.
3. Because the raw material for cement (limestone) is mined from Tororo and Hima. Since it is expensive to transport limestone, it is cheaper to build the industries in Tororo and Hima and not anywhere else.
4. They both move from place to place looking for water and pasture for their animals.
5. The slopes of mountains in East Africa have very fertile soils that are good for agriculture.
6. Kampala is south of Kitgum.
7. Imported manufactured goods involve a lot of transportation cost and import taxes which make them expensive as opposed to goods produced in Uganda.
8. Surplus budgets
9. Kampala has a large market for the products produced which is not the case with Jinja.
10. With road transport, people can easily access markets at a relatively low cost and enables door to door delivery of goods.
11. (i) Most wetlands are destroyed as clay is dug for brick making.
(ii) The burning of bricks can pollute the environment.
(iii) Brick making can also lead to deforestation if trees used to bum the bricks are cut and not replaced.

12. (i) River Zambezi generates hydroelectric power that is used in copper mines in Zambia.
- (ii) The river's navigable waterways provide cheap water transport for copper ore to smelting areas.
13. The areas outside Buganda were decentralized thus it was not easy to administer those people indirectly.
14. (i) School rules guide students/pupils to achieve the schools social and academic goals. (ii) School rules train pupils to obey rules and regulations elsewhere in the society
15. Executive arm of government.
16. The Kenya highlands had a suitable climate for settlement, agriculture and animal husbandry.
17. Lugard brought Sudanese soldiers to Uganda because he did not have enough soldiers to fight the Mwanga – Kabalega rebellion.
18. The Uganda Revenue Authority
19. Terracing of hilly areas controls soil erosion.
20. Poachers hunt elephants to get elephant tusks that provide ivory for selling.
21. (i) There are political instabilities in North eastern Kenya caused by Somalis and cattle rustlers.
- (ii) North Eastern Kenya is also a semi desert which makes life difficult.
22. (i) Uganda faces a problem of paying heavy taxes for using neighbours sea ports.
- (ii) There is delay of goods on the way to Uganda.
- (iii) Sometimes there is political instability in neighboring countries, which deters transport.
- (iv) Sometimes goods get spoilt or lost on the way.
23. Semei Kakungulu became a British sub imperialist who conquered and established British rule in eastern Uganda
24. Fish processing industry.
25. Nigeria is the largest petroleum producer in Africa, which makes the country very rich.

26. The orphans

27. (i) Post office receives and delivers letters, telegrams, money orders and parcels,

(ii) Provides post office savings bank services.

(iii) Provides revenue to the government and employment to people.

28. (i) The high levels of unemployment have made many parents to abandon their children forcing many to go to streets.

(ii) HIV has left many student orphan

29. The death of strong leaders paved way for weak leaders to break away.

30. Some people are unwilling to give rightful information regarding themselves and their families.

31. The Kikuyu were discriminated by the minority whites and Indians with regard to jobs.

32. Uganda exports hydroelectricity power to Kenya and Tanzania.

33. (i) UNICEF provides emergency food, medicine, clothes etc. to needy people.

(ii) UNICEF has also facilitates immunization activities for children and provided financial assistance in various

(iii) Provided safe drinking water through digging boreholes and protecting wells.

34. The bank of Uganda prints and issues currency (money).

35.1 would place the rain gauge on a flat open ground which is away from buildings, trees, rocks and mountains so that rain drops are free to enter the funnel from any direction.

36. (i) The tsetse flies attacked their cattle and thus could not allow them to continue with pastoralism.

(ii) The Nilotic learnt farming from the neighboring Bantu.

(iii) The place had reliable rainfall.

(iv) The place had fertile soils that could facilitate agriculture.

37. **EITHER:** Adam had disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit.

OR:

(i) After prophet Muhammad married Khadijah a very rich widow, she assisted him by using her money to look after the earliest converts to Islam.

(ii) She also influenced the rich merchants/traders to convert to Islam.

38. **EITHER:** Christians learn to obey and put trust in God.

OR: Muslims learn to be obedient to Allah.

39. **EITHER:** Jesus continues to be with us today through the presence and works of the Holy Spirit.

OR: That person is greatly rewarded by Allah as he fulfils the third pillar of Islam.

40. **EITHER:** Death gives a chance to a good Christian to die and later on resurrect which makes him live a happy and everlasting life.

OR: A good Muslim will enter paradise after he has died.

SECTION B

41. (a) Food is the least imported by Uganda.

(b) Uganda is an agricultural economy so it has food in plenty.

(c) The greatest import of Rwanda is food.

(d) Rwanda should heavily invest in the agricultural sector to increase food production.

42. (a) (i) Competition from other cocoa producing countries has reduced its demand and lowered the price of cocoa.

(ii) The raise of other industries and factories, which create employment, further reduces cocoa's importance in Ghana.

(b) (i) Coffee (ii) Cotton

43. (a) Red

(b) The crested crane

(c) It represents the graceful nature and gentle character of Ugandans.

(d) Yellow symbolizes the bright sunny and favorable climatic condition in Uganda.

44. (a) (i) Most of the oil fields of Libya are located to its north and not the south hence people get employed in the industry.

- (ii) Seaport provide employment.
 - (iii) Favorable Mediterranean climate
- (b) Most parts of Libya have an arid, desert climate year-round. Along the coast, however, there are areas with a Mediterranean climate characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wetter winters.
45. (a) High population leads to encroachment on wetlands for settlement, agriculture and industries for example Bwaise in Kampala, river Manafwa and Nabuni in Mbale.
- (b) A high population greatly contributes to increase in the payment of taxes thus increase in revenue for the government.
- (c) A high population increases the market for goods in the country as demand increases.
- (d) A high population increases the labour needed to produce goods as most of the people seek for employment.
46. (a) (i) By developing roads that increase access to rural areas.
- (ii) Ensuring peace in all areas of the country for a conducive trade ground.
- (iii) Improvement and setting up markets in rural areas.
- (iv) Encouraging private investment through offering loans to young businesses.
- (b) (i) People get market for their goods thus they fetch income through trade.
- (ii) Through trading with each other, some people get employed,
- (iii) It enables people to get from others what they cannot produce.
- (iv) It promotes peace and love amongst the citizens
47. (i) Air transport is very expensive.
- (ii) Air transport accidents are the most dangerous. All goods and life are lost in case of an accident.
- (iii) Air transport is not very convenient. It cannot support door to door delivery of goods
- b. (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport.

- (ii) Air transport is suitable for perishable goods since it is the fastest so goods don't perish on the way.
48. (a) Natural vegetation is the plant cover existing in a given area due to the area's climate, altitude or latitude and it excludes crops and trees grown by man.
- b.(i) Kills plants and animals which live in swamps as their habitat.
 (ii) Causes reduction in the rainfall received in an area and eventually desertification.
 (iii) Increases floods in areas like swamp.
 (iv) It can also lead to soil erosion as forest cover is removed.
 (v) Brings about change in the climate, which eventually leads to global warming.
49. (a) (i) Guns (ii) Cloth (iii) Beads (iv) Glass (v) Spices (iv) Mirrors
 (b) (i) Slaves (ii) Ivory (iii) Copper (iv) Rhinoceros horns
50. (a) i) To unite all independent countries of Africa into one big nation.
 (ii) To assist all countries still under colonial dominance to get independence.
 (iii) To prevent further colonization of Africa.
 (iv) To promote friendly relations with other countries and international bodies
 (v) To promote regional economic integration
 (vi) To bring about cooperation of multi-racial peoples of Africa.
 (b) (i) OAU lacks enough money to fund its activities and programs.
 (ii) OAU lacks a standing army to keep peace in conflicting regions
 (iii) Colonial powers still exercise a lot of influence in Africa
51. (a) (i) Europeans wanted cheap and alternative raw materials for their industries.
 (ii) Some Europeans (Christian missionaries) wanted to spread Christianity.
 (iii) Europeans were searching for markets for their surplus goods from Europe.

- (iv) They colonized East Africa so as to invest their surplus capital.
- (v) Some humanitarian Europeans wanted to stop slave trade.
- (vi) Europeans wanted to show their superiority to other countries.
- (b) Uganda's struggle for independence was quite diplomatic and peaceful unlike Kenya whose struggle for independence was full of military opposition.
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- (ii) Mecca is the Centre of Islamic faith because it is the place where the holy Quran was revealed to prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

2003

SECTION A

1. (i) A map will enable him to locate tourist attractions and their directions from a certain point.
(ii) A map will also help the tourist to find actual distance between any two given places.
2. The key helps the map-reader to interpret the signs and symbols used in a map.
3. Forests provide food and/or shelter to wild animals.
4. The hot climate leads to insufficient availability of pasture and water which forces the Karamojong to move from one place to another in search of pasture and water,
5. The rain gauge helps a farmer to measure the amount of rainfall received in an area, which helps him to make better planning for his or her crops.
6. King Daudi Chwa was too young to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement. He could not interpret the contents of the agreement.
7. A donkey can be used for transport because it is very good at climbing highlands like those found in Kapchorwa.
8. For God and my country
9. Uganda is found in the Eastern region of African.
10. The national flag symbolizes the people of Uganda who are represented by the Ugandan sports team at the Olympics.
11. Most European explores entered Uganda through Tanganyika which is present day Tanzania.

12. (i) The British used indirect rule in Uganda because they wanted to control rebellions that would occur due to direct rule.
- (ii) Indirect rule was cheaper than direct, it required a few British supervisors over African rulers who ruled their people in accordance to British rules.
- (iii) language barrier also made the British use indirect rule in Uganda
- (iv) They also lacked manpower.
13. An election is a democratic process through which people choose their representatives and leaders by voting for them against particular candidates.

14. A map of a table



15. Southern Sudan
16. Members of parliament lie in the Legislative arm of government.
17. (i) Draining wetlands/swamps reduces humidity in an area.
- (ii) Draining swamps destroys the habitat for animals like snakes, frogs, fish, lizards etc.
- (iii) Swamps filter our water, so if they are destroyed, pollution and poisoning result.
- (iv) It greatly increases the dangers of frequent flooding. These floods have caused a lot of destruction to life and property.
18. Railway transport is cheaper than road transport when transporting bulky goods.

19. A good road transport will facilitate easy and fast movement of agricultural produce and people from my district to market areas like Kampala.
20. Uganda trades with other countries
- (i) To get goods that she cannot produce (e.g. Computers, army weapons, phones etc.)
 - (ii) To sell excess goods that she produces (e.g. agricultural produce, steel materials etc) thus earning an exchange.
 - (iii) She gets tax from exports and imports.
 - (iv) To cultivate good relationships
21. The slopes of Mt. Elgon have fertile volcanic fertile soils and a favorable climate.
22. By Terracing (ii) Planting trees on hills, (iii) strip cropping
23. Uganda National Examinations Board is responsible for setting, conducting and marking National Examinations.
24. (i) UNICEF has provided relief medical drugs and food to the needy particularly the children. (ii) Has assisted in providing safe drinking water by digging boreholes and protecting wells.
25. (i) The East African Community enlarges Uganda's market base.
- (ii) The East African Community promotes peace and security in the region.
26. Taxes are a source of government revenue that can be used to develop infrastructure like roads, hospitals, and schools leading to economic growth and development.
27. (i) A local national language makes communication easy and it unites all Ugandans (promotes national unity).

- (ii) It eliminates sectarianism.
 - (iii) Promotes trade ties among people and foster national development.
- 28.(i) The prices of cotton are low and keep fluctuating given the fact that there is competition with other cotton producing countries and advent of synthetic fibres and silk.
- (ii) Poor transport system to the market
 - (iii) Diseases
29. (i) Arabs came to East Africa to trade.
- (ii) Some Arabs came to East Africa to escape political pressure in Persia (political persecutions.
 - (iii) Some Arabs wanted to spread the Islamic religion to the East Africans.
30. The government introduced free universal primary education to ensure everybody is literate.
31. The British colonial masters introduced constitutional changes which eventually led to Kenya's independence in 1963.
32. The duty of police in a country is to maintain law and order.
33. It is difficult to travel by boat in river Nile between Jinja and Pakwach because of the presence of rapids, waterfalls, and narrow paths.
34. The people of Uganda formed political parties in early 1950s to resist colonial rule and struggle for their independence.
35. (i) Jomo Kenyatta was one of the leaders of the Mau-Mau rebellion and he also led the Kenya African National Union (KANU) political party.
- (ii) He became the first prime minister of independent Kenya in 1963 and later the first president of the Republic of Kenya in 1964.
36. (i) Africa can develop quickly by teaching people practical skills.
- (ii) Africa can also develop quickly by construction of several industries,
 - (iii) By controlling corruption and embezzlement of funds.

(iv) By creating peace and harmony throughout Africa.

37. EITHER:

Adam was created by God to worship and glorify Him and also care for all His creation.

OR:

Allah is the creator and judge of all true Muslim believers thus there should be total submission to His will.

38. EITHER:

A Christian should repent to God after sinning to be forgiven for disobeying God.

OR:

Ibada is the kind of worship in Islam expected of every up right Moslem and it refers to the five pillars of Islamic practice.

39. EITHER: Angel Gabriel delivered the message from God to Mary about the Birth of Jesus.

OR: Angel Gibril delivered Allah's message to Mohammad.

40. EITHER:

Jesus Christ came to earth to save man from sin and to restore man-brother's relationship with God (Die for man's sins).

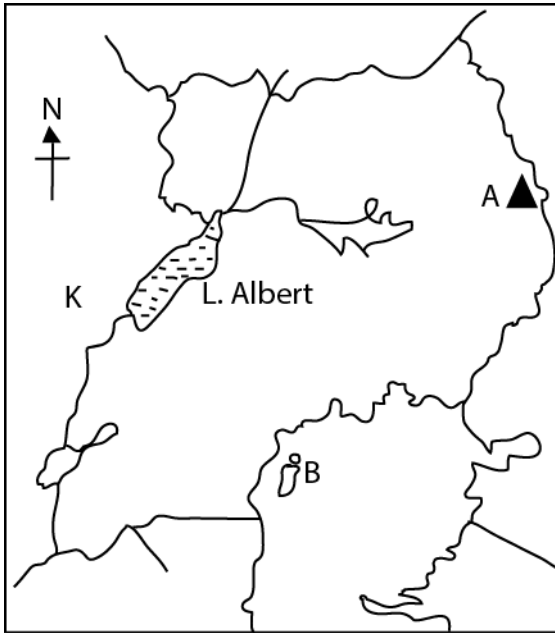
OR:

When Prophet Muhammad married Khadijah a very rich widow, she assisted him by using her income to look after the earliest converts to Islam and also influenced the rich merchants to convert to Islam.

SECTION B

41. (a) Mountain marked A is called Moroto.

(b) and (c) is on the following map



(d) Fishing

42. (a) (i) During hot and dry weather, people put on white and light clothes to keep them cool

(ii) During cold and humid weather, people wear thick black clothing to keep them warm.

(b) (i) Rain provides moisture to the soil that is necessary for germination of seeds and growth of plants.

(ii) Rain provides clean drinking water for animals.

(iii) Rain softens the soil for easy tilling.

43. (a) (i) A radio is a source of information through news and announcements.

(ii) A radio is a source of entertainment to people through the music played, audio plays and comics,

(b) (i) Most of the people in rural areas do not know how to read newspapers (they are illiterate),

(ii) Newspapers are quite expensive compared to their small income.

(iii) Some very remote places do not have access to newspapers.

44. (a) (i) Tororo district (ii) Kasese district
- (b) (i) Cement industry provides employment to many Ugandans, so they earn income.
- (ii) Cement industry facilitates the construction industry by providing cement.
- (iii) Cement Industry is a source of revenue to the government through taxation
- (iv) Cement factories in Uganda have improved social infrastructure of the areas where they are located e.g. Tororo and Kasese where roads and health facilities were constructed.
45. a) River Nile is the longest river in Africa
- b) (i) Rivers provide water for irrigation for example in Gezira and Egypt.
- ii) Rivers are a source of fish for domestic and commercial purposes.
- iii) Rivers provide water that is essential for domestic and industrial use.
- iv) Rapids and dams on rivers are used to generate hydroelectricity power for example the Owen falls dam and Karuma falls on the Nile.
46. (a) (i) Europeans had love for adventure.
- (ii) Europeans came to pave way for missionaries to come and preach Christianity,
- (iii) Europeans also came to look for the source of the Nile
- (iv) They wanted to find any chances of trading with Africa.
- (V) They wanted to gain scientific and geographical knowledge of Africa,
- (vi) They wanted to determine the value and natural wealth of Africa (Minerals and water bodies)
- (b) (i) They suffered from tropical diseases such as malaria and sleeping sickness,
- (ii) They met opposition from hostile tribes such as the Masai and Nandi in Kenya.
- (iii) They suffered due to harsh climatic conditions which they were not used to; that led to the death of many.

- (iv) They suffered from constant hostility from chiefs and tribes like the Nandi and Masai,
 - (iv) They lacked easy means of communication and transport.
 - (v) They suffered from man-eating lions like those of Tsavo national park.
47. (a) (i) The BEAC became bankrupt and so it could not finance its operations in Uganda.
- (ii) The BEAC did not have enough manpower and the employees of BEAC were unsuitable.
- b) (i) Hut and Gun tax were introduced.
- (ii) The Kabaka and the Lukiiko (Buganda parliament) had to continue ruling Buganda as part of the whole Uganda but not as an independent state.
 - (iii) The land in Buganda was divided into mailo land for the Kabaka and crown land for the protectorate government.
48. a) (i) Copper (ii) Gold (iii) cobalt (iv) uranium (v) cadmium (vi) tin (vii) silver
- (b) (i) Timber (ii) Rubber
 - (c) (i) There are many rivers.
 - (ii) There are many thick forests.
 - (iii) The land is swampy.
49. (a) Gezira irrigation scheme is found in Sudan.
- (b) The main cash crop grown on the Gezira irrigation scheme is cotton.
 - (c) (i) Flooding is controlled to prevent cotton from being dirtied/spoilt,
 - (ii) Controlled flooding allows the irrigation scheme to keep the Nile waters at manageable levels.
50. (a) Tourism is considered as an industry because it generates revenue and provides economic links to other sectors of the economy for instance the transportation industry.
- (b) (i) By ensuring political stability and peace in Uganda.

- ii) Providing incentives to tourists for instance reduction in transport fares and improved accommodation facilities (good hotels, good roads)
 - (iii) Advertising the tourist attractions available in Uganda to the world.
 - (iv) improving transport system to rural area
- 51.(a) The dam that was constructed on R. Zambezi in Zambia is Kariba dam.
- (b) Copper and Cobalt
 - (c) The dam has provided cheap hydro-electricity power for copper smelting.
 - (d) Zambia is a land locked country thus she has to pay highly in transportation of her exports and imports using sea ports of other countries.
52. (a) (i) Nuclear family
- (ii) Extended family
- (b) (i) He/she enjoys dependency and unity with members which leads to development
- (ii) The family provides protection to family members.
 - (iii) In case of loss of a loved one, family members provide moral support.
53. **EITHER:**
- (a) One becomes a member of God's family through baptism.
 - (b) (i) Holy communion is done in memory of Jesus' death on the cross as an atonement sacrifice for man's sin.
 - (ii) Holy communion is sacrament which symbolizes union of Christ with the faithful
 - (c) (i) A holy Bible
 - (ii) Praying on Sabbath day
 - (iii) Forgiveness
- OR:**
- (a) (i) To enable the poor enjoy a better standard of living.
 - (ii) To receive purification from Allah

- (iii) To fulfill the third pillar of Islam and hence get blessings from Allah.
- (b) (i) The poor
- (ii) The needy
- (iii) The disabled
- (iv) The aged
- (v) Those involved in the way of Allah
- (vi) Those stranded In foreign countries.

54. EITHER:

- (a) (i) He made the deaf to hear
- (ii) He healed the sick
- (iii) He fed the hungry
- (iv) He made the blind to see
- (v) He made the lame to walk.
- (b) (i) He wanted to show God's love and mercy for man.
- (ii) He wanted to show God's divine power and strength.

OR:

- (a) To believe in one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is his prophet/messenger.
 - (b) Muslims learn to have faith, courage, patience, perseverance, obedience and hope in Allah in order to be successful.
 - (c) It is the opening chapter (sura) of the Holy Quran which is compulsory for recitation during prayer:
 - (d) (i) When a Muslim is too sick.
 - (ii) When a woman is pregnant or breast feeding.
 - (iii) When a woman is in her menstruation periods (impure).
 - (iv) When one is on a very long journey.
 - (v) When one is very old.
55. (a) (i) They both emphasize the belief in God, the judgement day and reward to the righteous.
- (ii) They have similar content for instance in stories like Ibrahim (Abraham) and Musa (Moses)

- (iii) They are both considered holy books
- (b) (i) The two religions have set up educational centres such as primary , secondary schools, teacher training colleges and universities.
- (ii) Both provided relief suppliers to the needy like refugees, poor, orphans, sick etc.
- (iii) Through their teachings, they have promoted political and moral stability through peace and reconciliatory teachings, forgiveness, tolerance, kindness, repentance etc.
- (iv) Both have set up medical and education infrastructures like Kibuli hospital, Mengo Hospital, Uganda Chris University, Islamic University in Uganda.

2004

SECTION A

1. Mary will not be able to determine actual distances of places on the map.
2. A ship is able to find the right direction across the ocean by the use of a magnetic compass.
3. A motto helps the school to have a common mission or aim that should be achieved by all members and it is also a form of encouragement.
4. There is coffee and cotton on the Uganda Coat of Arms.
5. A school library enables pupils to get information and reference about certain topics.
6. A good government promotes development.
(ii) to enable people get social ne
7. Latitudes and longitudes help in the location of an area or place north or south of the equator.
8. Mountains, lakes, rivers, rift valleys, natural forests and streams.
9. Member states enjoy a big market base for their produce. COMESA also provides free movement of labour across the member states.
10. It influences the formation of relief rainfall and formation of fertile volcanic soil, which favour crop farming on its slopes and human settlement.
11. (i) The Uganda railway led to the growth and development of various towns in Uganda by linking Uganda to the East African coast,
(ii) It helped in stopping slave trade.
(iii) Facilitated the spread of the Indian traders throughout Uganda who introduced coin money (Rupees).

12. On 9th October, 1962, Uganda got her political independence from the British.
13. Smuggling of goods in and out of Uganda deprives the government of tax revenue which can be useful for development of the country.
14. (i) By using drum beats
(ii) Sending messengers who go running to deliver the message.
15. Ugandans stand up when singing the national anthem.
16. (i) Lack of water and pasture for their animals due to insufficient rainfall.
(ii) The deserts are very hot during day and very cold during nights.
17. An increase in coffee production in Brazil lowers the price of coffee on the world market and thus coffee growers in Uganda will sell at a low price.
18. Africa was referred to as the Dark Continent by the Europeans because they did not know what was going on in the interior of Africa.
19. The German colonial rule was hated in Tanganyika because the Germans lacked direct contacts with their subjects so they were helped by harsh and cruel forces known as Akidas.
20. (i) Cutting down trees without replacing them can lead to loss of rainfall and consequently desertification.
(ii) Deforestation also leads to destruction of natural habitats for wild animals.
21. Prices of traditional cash crops fluctuate too much and their demand is not high on the world market.
22. Liberia had been reserved as a resettlement home by Europeans for freed African slaves from America.

- 23.(i) With road transport, many areas (places) can be accessed unlike railway, water and air transport which are limited to some designated areas/stations, ports, air fields.
- (ii) Road construction is easy and cheap to maintain thus making road transport cheap.
- (iii) Road transport is reliable and flexible because it does not have a fixed timetable.
24. (i) Lack of enough pasture for their animals.
- (ii) Lack of enough water for their animals.
- (iii) Frequent cattle rustling from neighbouring pastoralists.
25. Both are charged with the duty of making laws.
26. Captain F.D. Lugard restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro to his throne who had been dethroned by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro. He was also provided with troops for protection from further attacks by Bunyoro.
27. (i) Both provide food, and clothes to the needy and poor.
- (ii) Both promote peace and reconciliation in war zones.
28. Farmers in the Gezira irrigation scheme can grow cotton throughout the year on a large scale using irrigation systems unlike cotton farmers in Uganda who are seasonal.
29. Dr. I K. Musaazi was the founder of the 1st Uganda political party called UNC.
30. The Europeans explorers came to Uganda to discover the source of River Nile.
31. The rebellion was to force colonialists implement humanistic reforms and stop widespread cruelty towards Africans.
32. Kamau practices mixed farming.
33. He grows crops and keeps animals on the same piece of land.
34. Kamau plants grass to feed his dairy animals.
35. Local breed cows do not give high yields of milk and therefore not profitable.

36. EITHER:

The message was that she would be the mother of Jesus Christ who would be a saviour of mankind.

OR:

The Kaaba was built by prophet Ibrahim in Mecca as a house of God and it is a holy place revealed to Mohammed as the burial place of prophet Ibrahim.

37. EITHER:

In order to escape from King Herod's men who wanted to kill Him.

OR:

In order to escape persecutions by the pagans of Mecca.

38. EITHER:

John the Baptist preached the message about repentance and getting baptized,

OR:

(i) When one is very sick.

(ii) When one is insane or mad.

(iii) When a Muslim is travelling on a very long journey and cannot get space to pray.

(iv) When a woman is in her menstruation period (impure).

39. EITHER

Baptism initiates a Christian into God's family.

Or:

Total submission to the will of allah" or "belief in the oneness of god/allah".

40. EITHER;

Abraham agreed to sacrifice his only son (Isaac) as he had been commanded by God.

OR:

He agreed to sacrifice his son (Ismael) without any question.

SECTION B

41. (a) (i) Presence of the Owen falls dam which provided cheap hydroelectricity power.
- (ii) The markets for the finished goods were readily available in neighbouring populated areas like Kampala.
- (iii) Cheap labor
- (b) (i) Kampala being a capital city has plenty of skilled labour force.
- (ii) Kampala has a wider market for finished goods.
- (iii) Reliable electricity
- (iv) Good road network
42. (a) (i) The Europeans had very superior weapons like the gun
- (ii) Africans were disorganized and fought between themselves e.g Buganda and Bunyoro.
- (iii) The Europeans crushed the few Africans who tried to resist through military means.
- (b) (i) Africans formed rebellions like the Maji-Maji, Lamogi, Mau-Mau.
- (ii) Collaborating and pursuing negotiations through forming political parties and trade unions
- (iii) Boycotting businesses dominated by foreigners.
- (iv) Establishing newspapers and news Setters to mobilize public opinion against colonialism
43. (i) They moved in search of fertile land for cultivation.
- (ii) Some moved to avoid diseases that were rampant.
- (iii) Others moved to reduce pressure on the existing farmland to avoid over population.
- (iv) Others also moved to avoid drought and famine which had hit their original homeland.
- (v) They were running away from percussion.
44. (a) Population census is the periodic counting of people in a particular area or country. In Uganda it is usually done after 10 years.
- (b) Ministry of finance, planning and economic development.

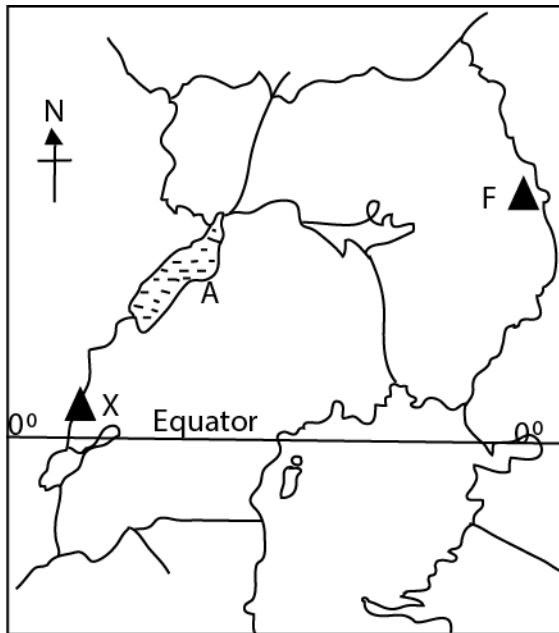
- (c) (i) Population census helps the government to know the number of people in the country and plan for then appropriately.
- (ii) It also enables the government to compare its population growth and death rates every after ten years to take necessary measures.
- (iii) Census data is used by business men to make decisions
- (iv) It enables the government to know its population structure (young, youths, elderly and aged) to plan accordingly.
- (d) (i) Some areas are too remote to be reached by census staff.
- (ii) Sometimes refugees are included during the counting
- (iii) People misunderstand questions or refuse to answer all questions.
- (iv) People fear to give right information due to lack of trust to keep their secret information

- 45(a)(i) Through announcements on Radio and television stations
- (ii) Through Newspapers, bulletins and fliers
 - (iii) Through social leaders for instance local councils, members of parliament and town mayors among others.
- (b) (i) Through public rallies by area MPS, religious and social leaders.
- (ii) Through .Newspapers
 - (iii) Through radio talk-shows
 - (iv) Through local council (LC) meetings
46. (i) Religions organizations have promoted education through construction of schools and tertiary institutions , Like Uganda Christian University, Bugema university etc.
- (ii) They have helped in the creation of employment opportunities in schools, hospitals and universities.
 - (iii) Religious organizations have promoted health through establishment of hospitals and health centres e.g. Nsambya hospital. Mengo hospital, Kibuli hospital.
 - (iv) Religious organizations promote peace building through involving in talks between conflicting parties e.g. intermediating between LRA rebels and government.

- (v) Have helped in building good moral habits among their followers and the aspect of brotherhood throughout country.
47. (a) (i) Deep fertile soils
(ii) High temperatures throughout the year.
(b) (i) There is always fertile soils in cocoa plantations.
(ii) To control soil erosion.
(iii) To increase income
48. (a) (i) By rearing hybrid dairy animals (cows and goats)
(ii) Constructing dairy processing, industries to use products from dairy farms
(iii) Setting up demonstration farms to train farmers on best methods and practices to be used.
(b)(i) Increased yields that lead to high income.
(ii) Improved dairy farms are good demonstration and training centres for prospective farmers
(iii) Improved dairy farming stimulate infrastructural development mainly roads.
49. (a) (i) Kalangala has a good scenery features which contributes to the tourism industry in the country.
(ii) Kalangala island provides employment in the field of fishing
(iii) There are dense tropical rain forests which provide timber from which government and private people get money.
(b) (i) Transport to the island is not easy. Only one ferry and small boats are used
(iii) Poor medical and education facilities.
(iv) Lack of enough economic infrastructure like roads.
50. (a) Minerals
(b) (i) High levels of illiteracy
(ii) Lack of capital to start up industries.
(iii) Corruption and embezzlement of funds.
(iv) Disease such as HIV/AIDS and malaria.

- (c) (i) Executive organ of government.
(ii) Legislative organ of government.

(b) (i) X - Mt Rwenzori
(ii) F - Mt Elgon



- (a) The Good Samaritan
- (b) The prodigal son
- (c) The sower
- (d) Workers in a vine yard

(a) To fulfill the fifth pillar of Islam.
(b) To get rewards from Allah.

(c) To strengthen Islamic brotherhood.

(d) To strengthen their faith in Allah.

54. EITHER:

(a) Prophets were directly called by God to spread His word while the Apostles were called by Jesus to preach his message.

(b) (i) Many of the apostles started speaking in different languages.

(ii) The apostles began openly proclaiming and preaching the gospel.

(c) Through visions, dreams and answering our requests (prayers).

OR

(a) It stops us from sinning and also promotes social consensus.

(b) (i) Pray five times a day, the compulsory prayers are Subhi, Duhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha.

(ii) Dress properly everyday/decently.

(c) (i) Holy books are sent by Allah and guide guides Moslems to do well

(ii) Holy books are the source of Islamic laws,

(iii) Holy books give answers to all social, economic and political problems of man at all times and tell Moslems God's will,

55. EITHER (a) (i) Adam was created in God's image.

(ii) He was made the ruler and care taker over all God's creation.

(iii) He gave him a special place in the Garden of Eden (paradise) to live in.

(iv) Gave him freedom to use all the creation for his own benefit.

(b) The fall of Adam came about by eating the forbidden fruit thus disobeying God.

(c) The snake serpent tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit. She later took a portion to her husband, Adam.

OR (a) (i) Adam was put in charge of all Allah's creation,

(ii) He was created in God's own image.

(b) Adam was misled and he ate the forbidden fruit.

(c) The immediate punishment Adam and Hawa got from Allah was expulsion from Paradise (the Garden Eden).

2005

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

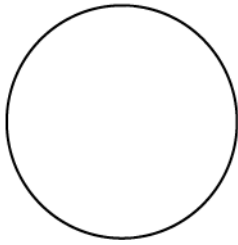
b) Arua town

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) Lack 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 Injir (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.

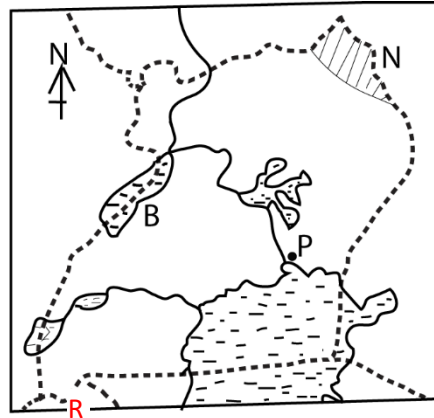
2006
SECTION A

1. A compass
2. School barge
3. Zebra cross helps the pedestrians to safely cross the road since cars, Motorcycle, bicycles slow down or stop.
4. They enable a farmer to know when it is likely to rain or shine thus he can schedule his planting and harvesting season appropriately.
5. He formed the Kenya African National Union (KANU) which led the country to independence
6.
 - (i) Game parks attract tourist earning foreign exchange.
 - (ii) Game parks are safe homes for animals
 - (iii) Game parks provide employment
7.
 - (i) A country with low population faces a problem of market for good produced
 - (ii) A country with low population will have shortage of labour force
8. Lake Victoria is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania
9. The work of legislature council was to make laws of the colonial government
10.
 - (i) Through taxation
 - (ii) Through tourist attraction for instance game parks.
 - (iii) Investing in productive activities for instance manufacturing.
 - (iv) Through fines and penalties
11. Indirect rule was exercised through local leaders and chief who supervised their subjects in

- accordance with colonials' wishes.
12. Libya produced and sells petroleum oil and products on a large scale.
13. (i) The Kenya highlands are fertile
(ii) The Kenya highlands have cool conducive climate
14. (i) Political instability in their homes areas has made them seek for refuge on the streets in towns for instance in northern Uganda
(ii) Rampant poverty
(iii) Loss of parents
15. The Union Jack (British National Flag) was lowered on 9th October 1962 and the new Uganda flag was raised symbolizing Uganda's Independence.
16. The Organization of African Unity (OAU).
17. (i) Radio cover a wide area
(ii) Cheap to acquire and maintain
(iii) Many rural areas of Uganda still lack electricity required the television set.
18. Tomatoes are perishable good thus need a faster means of transport.
19. Asians boosted the trade of Uganda by introducing tradable good such as clothes, domestic items, etc.
20. (i) The government of Uganda has set up valley dams and in addition to that people are encouraged to tap rain water.
(ii) Construction of boreholes in most parts of the country.
21. (i) Rivers for instance River Nile
(ii) Lakes such Lake Victoria, Kyoga
(iii) Plateaus
22. The title
23. (i) By engaging in commercial agriculture
(ii) Setting up small income generating industries
(iii) Acquiring marketable skills.
24. The National flag should be respected because it is a symbol of our national identity and unity in

- diversity.
- 25 Uganda is called a land locked county because it is surrounded by land
- 26 Planting and sowing seeds
- 27 (i) Accidents
(ii) Abduction
- 28 Natural vegetation is the collective term for plants and trees growing in a geographical area excluding crops planted by man.
- 29 People in Uganda should keep law and order to maintain peace, security in Uganda
- 30 Barometer measures air pressure.
- 31 Cattle keepers move from one place to another to look for pasture and water for their animals
32. Omukama Kabalega rebelled against the British because he wanted Bunyoro to remain independent and free from British rule.
33. February
34. In July
35. The lowest average temperature recorded was 15⁰C.
36. The higher the temperature, the lower the amount of rainfall received.
- 37 Either Prophet Isaiah preached about hope for the future.
Or Prophets teach Allah's word to Muslim and they must live by examples
38. Either Love your neighbor as you love yourself
Or To avoid distraction from opposite sex.
- 39 Either Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt.
or Musa delivered the children of Israel from slavery in Egypt.
- 40 Either Christians learn to forgive and love each other.
Or Idadat means the five pillars of Islamic practice.
- SECTION B
- 41 a P: Jinja
b Lake Albert

c



- 42 d Normadic pastoralism
- a (i) Food
(ii) Clothing
(iii) Shelter
(iv) Medication
- b - They don't have enough money due to unemployment
- Tastes keep on changing with time and age
- Change is fashion.
- 43 a (i) Road transport is cheap.
(ii) Road transport reaches remote areas easily
(iii) Road transport is good for short distances
(iv) Road transport enables door to door delivery
- b (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport
(ii) Best for delicate good
(iii) Has less chance of robbery
(iv) Air transport has no traffic jam
(v) It is suitable for long journey.
- c Air transport is the most expensive and limited to some areas that have airport and airfields.
- 44 a Coffee, Cotton, tobacco
- b (i) Cash crops could stimulate economic development of Uganda which was a protectorate
(ii) The crop formed raw material for industries in colonial countries.
(iii) Cash crops were sources of revenues in form of

taxes.

- 45 a (i) The people get food from milling maize
(ii) Some people get employment from milling factories
b (i) The factory will have a market for posho from local population
(ii) The people will provide labour to the factory
(iii) The factory gets raw materials from the local people
- 46 a Maji Maji rebellion
b The Maji Maji (water) rebellion fighters believed that by washing themselves in holy water, it would make them bullet proof.
c (i) The people of Tanganyika were tired of forced labour and heavy taxes imposed by colonialist.
(ii) The low wages were paid to African worker
(iii) They were rebelling against harsh and oppressive rule of Germans.
- 47 a A common market is a group of countries that come together to trade without restrictions.
b Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA)
c (i) There is ready market for the produce.
(ii) Members of a common market pay less taxes for their good
- 48 a Sudan
b River Nile is the source of Gezira's irrigation water.
c (i) They face a problem of fluctuating cotton prices
(ii) Pest and diseases
(iii) Competition from other cotton producers
(iv) Water borne diseases
- 49 a (i) He believed that missionaries would bring guns to Buganda that would help him fight his enemies.
(ii) He wanted them to help him modernise the Kingdom
b (i) They faced unfavorable climatic condition
(ii) They a problem of language barrier

- 50 a (iii) They suffered from tropical diseases
 (iv) They were oppressed by by slave traders
 (i) Fertile soil
 (ii) Favorable climate
 (iii) security
 b (i) Encouraging family planning in all areas
 (ii) Encouraging volutary migration from areas of high population to areas of low population.
 (iii) Promotion of universal primary and secondary education to prevent early marriage.
 (iv) Setting up a government policy for instance a single child per family.
- 51 a (i) Minerals for instance petroleum, gold and lime stome
 (ii) Natural water bodies e.g. River Nile.
 (iii) Fertile soils
 (iv) Natural forest e.g. Mabira forest
 (v) Abundant wild life
 b (i) Lack of capital to set up industries.
 (ii) Lack of skilled labour.
 (iii) Political insecurity
 (iv) Lack of intreprenurship skill
- 52 a Kabaka Daudi Chwa was to young that he could not not understand the terms of the Buganda agreement
 b (i) Buganda was made part of Uganda but not an independent state.
 (ii) The boundaries of Buganda were defined and the land claimed by Bunyoro was incorporated.
 (iii) Hut and gun tax weree introduced to raise mony to enable the smooth running of gavernment.
 (iv) It allowed Buganda to exercise its laws as long as they did not conflict with the protectorate laws.
 (v) The lukiko was expanded to 89 members
 (vi) The land in Buganda was divided into two that is

Mailo and Crown land

- 53 Either a. God created Adam to worship and glorify Him and care for all His creation.
 b. Adam was created in God's image unlike other creatures
 c. Adam ate the forbidden fruit which was against God's will
 d. Adam blamed Eva (his wife)
 Or a. All wanted Adam to worship Him and rule all His creation.
 b. Adam was created in Allah's own image out of earth, water and air.
 c. Adam blamed his wife (Hawa) for his sin.
- 54 Either a. (i) they ask God to provide for them throughout the whole day
 (ii) they seek for God's guidance
 b. (i) A bible
 (ii) a rosary
 Or a. Tayammum is the dry ablution before prayer
 b. When a Muslim cannot find water for ablution or when it is not justifiable to use water for instance if water make one sick
 c. (i) sand
 (ii) spittle
55. a. They all believe in one supreme God
 b. Both have holy books to follow.
 c. Both have special days of worship
 d. Both believe in angels and prophets
 e. Both believe in the Day of Judgement
 f. Both encourage and fasting.

2007

SECTION A

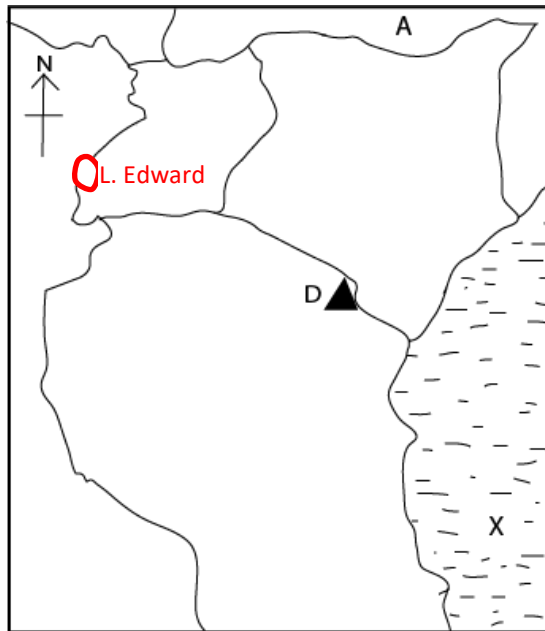
1. Wind
2. Kenya
3. Real object cannot fit on the map, so they are represented by symbols.
4. Dr. I.K. Musaazi formed the first national political party in Uganda called UNO.
5. Mt. Elgon was formed by volcanic action while Mt. Rwenzori was formed by faulting or horst formation.
6. Water falls from a higher altitude to a lower altitude. Since R. Nile flows from L. Victoria to L. Victoria the L. Victoria is on a higher altitude.
7. Kalangala receives convection rainfall because it within Lake Victoria.
8. F.D Lugard built a Fort (Fort Portal) in Tooro Kingdom.
9. The judiciary punishes law breaker whereas legislature makes laws
10. The Asian introduced new items for instance beads, clothes and guns.
11. Arabic coffee.
12. The east African community provides a bigger market for Uganda goods.
13. Mediterranean climate.
14. Northern Nigeria is dry which forces people there move from one area to another looking for water and grass for their cattle.
15. They preside over traditional ceremonies and help settle disputes among clans.
16. (i) Catching fish by poison (ii) Catching Immature fish.
17. It helps to produce crops throughout the year without depending on rain season.

18. (i) African did not have adequate skills to exploit natural resources in Africa.
(ii) Constant Civil wars also prevent natural resource exploitation.
19. They introduced kingdoms or centralized monarchies. They also introduced coffee growing, long horned cattle, iron smelting and salt mining at Lake Katwe.
20. Tropic of cancer
21. The African did not want to be ruled by British and more so leave their families and stay in camps.
22. Dar es Salaam receives warm current from Indian Ocean.
Dar es Salaam is at lower altitude.
23. A plateau is a flat raised land.
24. (i) The Ethiopian were very hostile
(ii) Ethiopian was mountainous so the colonialist didn't find much interest in the country.
(iii) It had a strong army and strong ruler like Mengistu and Hostile Salassie
(iv) Poor roads made it difficult for the colonialist to move.
25. A class time table helps teachers and students to know which subject to be studied on a given day at a given time and the responsible teacher.
26. (i) There were hostile tribes in Kenya like Nandi
(ii) There were fierce animals like lion.
27. Through voting political leaders
28. Rwanda and Burundi
29. March and September each year.
30. They are used as sources of revenue in education, medical care and construction of roads, hospitals and schools.
31. Population density is the number of people per square kilometer.
32. Bantu
33. (i) By signing treaties or agreements with monarchial leaders for instance Buganda

- (ii) By building posts, Forts and lines of communication agreements
34. Olduvai George is where the remains of long ago were discovered by Dr. Leakey.
35. (i) there is lack of enough capital to start up big industries
(ii) Lack of technical and management skills to Start Up big industries.
36. The speaker presides over/chairs meetings of the parliament.
37. Either: God made man before resting.
Or: Adam is believed to be the first prophet on earth.
38. Either: Angel Gabriel told Mary that she was going to be the mother of Jesus.
Or: Mohammad (PBUH) received the first revelation of the Quran from angel Gabriel.
39. Either: Jesus Christ was sent to earth to die for man's sins and give him total salvation.
Or: (i) Muslims must dress properly
(ii) They must perform Wudhu (ablution)
(iii) They must face the direction of the Qibla.
(iv) They must declare the intentions to pray (Niyya)
(v) Muslims must clean the place where they pray from.
40. Either: As a Christian you should forgive and pray for that person.
Or: you should forgive and pray for that person.

SECTION B

41. (a) A -Ethiopia (b) Mt. Kilimanjaro (c) Indian Ocean (d) see the following map



42. (a) (i) Income
Expenditure
(b) (i) So that I don't spend more than what I don't have
(ii) To guide my expenditure
- 43 (a) (i) To get market for their surplus goods
(ii) To get raw materials for their industries
(iii) To spread Christianity
(iv) To get fertile soil for growing crops
(b) (i) The colonial rulers were so harsh to them
(ii) There was force labour and over taxation of African
(iii) The African were paid low wages by colonial rulers
44. (a) (i) Nigeria
(ii) Algeria
(iii) Morocco
(iv) Angola
(b) (i) Oil mining has created employment
(ii) Social services have improved
(iii) Oil mining earns foreign exchange

- (iv) Countries become industrialized
45. (a) (i) They wanted to spread Christianity
(ii) They wanted to trade with India
(b) Fort Jesus was built to as a military base for protection against Arab Attacks
(c) (i) It's a tourist attraction
(ii) It is for employing people
46. (a) (i) Lake Edward
(ii) Lake Albert
(iii) L. George
(b) (i) A rift valley lake is deep
(ii) They are salty
(iii) They have no outlet rivers
(iv) They are oblong (rectangular) in shape
47. (a) (i) Altitude
(ii) Rain distribution
(iii) Wind
(iv) Effects of man's activities such as deforestation, over grazing.
(b) (i) By cutting trees
(ii) Overgrazing animals
(iii) Cultivation of crops
(iv) Industrial development
48. (a) Population census is the periodic counting of people in an area: in Uganda the census is carried out every ten years.
(b) (i) It enables the government to properly plan for the people
(ii) The government allocates resources adequately to the people
(iii) To compare its population growth rate every after ten years
(c) (i) Some ignorant and do not want to disclose the correct the correct information
(ii) Some areas are too remote to be reached.
49. (a) Tropical climate

- (b) The area receive rainfall throughout the year
 - (c) The long span of rains provides good condition for crop growing and fertile soil.
 - (d) (i) By planting trees
 - (ii) Avoid cutting down trees.
50. (a) (i) The karimmojong
- (ii) The masai
- (b) (i) They lack enough water for their animals.
- (ii) They lack enough pasture for their animals
- (iii) Frequent cattle rustling for neighboring districts
51. (a) (i) Lack of land for native Africans
- (ii) The majority whites and Indians discriminated the blacks with regard to jo opportunities
- (iii) African were denied rights to enter major cities like Nairobi, Nakuru
- (iv) Forced labour: African were forced to work on the white man's farm without pay.
- (b) (i) There was loss of lives by the black
- (ii) Some blacks lost property
- (iii) Some African lost their jobs
- 52 (a) (i) Sunshine (v) Temperature
- (ii) rainfall (vi) Humidity
- (iii) pressure (v) Cloud cover
- (iv) wind
- (b) (i) Afforestation
- (ii) Swamp conservation
- 53 Either (a) Moses received the Ten Commandments
- (b) Mt. Sinai
- (b) A Christian should pray to God for forgiveness and repent after breaking any commandment.
- (c) They help a Christian to be righteous and holy
- Or (a) (i) To ask all for forgiveness
- (ii) To communicate to Allah
- (iii) To be rewarded by Allah
- (b) (i) An Imam leads prayers

- 54 Either (a) (ii) An Imam give instruction in prayer
 Prophet helped to spread God's Word
 (b) (i) Abraham accepted to sacrifice his own son (Isaac)
 (ii) John the Baptist baptized Jesus
 (iii) Moses leas the Israelites out of Egypt and received the ten Commandments of God.
- Or (b) (i) Fasting brings Muslims closer to God.
 (ii) Fasting purifies Muslim's heart.
 (iii) Muslins fast so that their sins can be forgiven their sins
 (iv) To be protected from evil as they fulfill the Islamic commandments.
- 55 Either (a) The Shepard is Jesus
 (b) The sheep are the people
 (c) The lost sheep are the people who do not follow God's words (the sinner)
- Or (d) Jesus came to look for the sinner
 (a) Zakat is the voluntary contribution in terms of money or food given to poor by able Muslim
 (b) (i) To get blessing from Allah
 (ii) To enable poor Muslim live a happy life
 (c) (i) The needy Moslems (masakin)
 (ii) The poor Moslems (fuqara)
 (iii) The new converts to Islam
 (iv) The Moslem engages in the way of Allah.

2008
SECTION A

1. (i) lack of enough water and pasture for the cattle
(ii) Frequent cattle rustling by people living in neighboring tribes like Turkana and Pokot of Kenya.
(iii) Lack of veterinary services
2. (i) Mountains lead to formation of relief rainfall, which is essential for crop growth.
(ii) Help in formation of fertile soil which is good for farming
3. (i) Frequent flood during rainy seasons destroys property
(ii) Destruction of environment.
(iii) Destroy habitat for animals that reside in swamps like snakes and fish.
4. Buganda had an organized administrative structure under the KABAKA (king) whereas Lango was under chiefdom with many leaders who could not agree.
5. Both believe in Good
6. Carl Peters was sent from Europe to look for Emin Pasha.
7. (i) Drainage. Area which are poorly drained like the coastal areas support mangrove forest and swamps while those which are well drained support forest and grasses.
(ii) Altitude: the mountainous areas such as Rwenzori, Kilimanjaro, Elgon have large forests of both conifers and other ever green trees compared to those without.
(iii) The distribution of rainfall in different areas.
(iv) Soil fertility: fertile soil support plant growth
(v) Climate: such as rain and temperature affect and animals plant distribution
(vi) Human activities such as agriculture and livestock keeping, road construction, affect vegetation distribution

8. (i) through education and training of practical skills
(ii) Changing Education system from being theoretical to being practical.
(iii) Introducing adult education to fight illiteracy
(iv) Introducing a pay system that depends on the work done.
9. Because the central and northern regions of Uganda are not hilly.
10. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
11. (i) they lead to the birth of Swahili language
(ii) They introduced Islamic religion to the people
(iii) They lead to the development of Trade in East Africa.
(iv) They introduced new crops such as cloves to the people
12. (i) police maintains law and order in society by tracking criminal and law breaker
(ii) It protects and guard people and their properties
13. Omukama Kasagama spearheaded the signing of Toro agreement to make it a British protectorate
14. Rain gauge
15. The Nile Hamites
16. It tells the direction and the location of a certain place from another.
17. Lake Kyoga was formed by down warping while Lake Edward was formed by faulting.
18. They are affected by pollution from the cement industry
19. (i) The government can provide modern farm equipment like tractors and harvesters.
(ii) Construction of roads to aid transport in rural areas.
(iii) Marketing farm produces.
(iv) Training farmers with new skills.
20. (i) Peace promote trade
Peace promotes investment.
21. Northern Eastern Kenya is a semi-desert which make it difficult to grow plants
22. (i) Ignorance amongst the population
(ii) Traditional beliefs which associate many children with riches

(iii) Desire for children

23. During their stay in Uganda, they called for military protection from their country (Britain).
24. Political parties helped Uganda to attain Independence in 1962.
25. Sennar Dam is located on Blue Nile in Sudan
26. Cocoa in Ghana is cut using knives whereas in Uganda coffee is hand picked
27. African Union provides peacekeeping forces in areas with civil conflicts.
28. (i) Lake Victoria has contributed to hydroelectricity power generation that is used in industries.
(ii) The lake provides water and fish for industries
29. Extinct volcano is dormant whereas active volcanoes can erupt again.
30. Sugar cane
31. Egypt wanted to control the River Nile water.
32. (i) Camels act as a means of transport
(ii) Camel provides meat, milk, hide for the people of Northern Africa
33. (i) The Nandi used to beat up the workers and sometimes kill them.
(ii) The Nandi used to dismantle the freshly constructed railways
(iii) The Nandi used to steal wire for making bullets.
34. (i) The highland area of Kisoro have favorable climate with plenty of rain.
(ii) The land in Kisoro is fertile
35. (i) Rainy (ii) shiny
36. The equator is marked 0° because it divided the earth into two parts, that is, northern and southern hemispheres.
37. Either: It is because Adam needed a companion to produce children.
Or: Hawa was meant to provide company to Adam.
38. Either: Christians are connected to God through the holy Spirit and also the Holy Spirit guides and protects them
or: The angel on the right hand side is the one of mercy who record all the good deeds of Muslim believers.

39. Either: Can is a place where Jesus performed his first miracle whereas Canaan is the Promised Land to Abraham and his descendants.
Or: Yusuf became the second in command to Pharaoh.
40. Either: God communicates through answering their requests (prayers), vision and dreams.
Or: Making ablution before prayer and removing their shoes before entering the mosque.

SECTIONS B

- 41. (a) Kenneth Borup**
(b) He introduced cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903
(c) (i) Missionaries built hospital for instance Mengo, Rubaga and Nsambya hospitals
(ii) They introduced research in medicine and fought against diseases such as sleeping sickness.
- 42** (i) There is a lot on minerals in south Africa for example gold, diamond.
(ii) South Africa is politically stable
(iii) There is good transport and communication network
(iv) There is capital contributed by early settlers.
- 43** (a) Country marked A is Ethiopia
(b) Because of the existence of tsetse flies that spread sleeping sickness to people and nagana to cattle.
(c) The activity carried out in lake X is fishing
(d) Both rift valley lakes are formed by faulting
- 44** (a) Lake Tana is the source of Blue Nile
(b) (i) A tributary is a smaller river which flows into the main (big) river
(ii) Mouth of the river is the end point of the river where it pours into a lake, sea or ocean.
(iii) A distributary of a river is a small river that flows out of a bigger river.
- 45** (i) Barometer- measure air pressure
(ii) Stevenson screen- keeps maximum and minimum

- thermometer
- (iii) Hygrometer-measures humidity
 - (iv) Anemometer- measures speed of wind
- 46** (a) (i) Kwame Nkrumah-Ghana
- (ii) Emperor Haile Selassie - Ethiopia
 - (iii) Lumumba Patrick – DR Congo
 - (iv) Muhammad Idris - Libya
- (b) (i) He was a Jamaican who advised Africa to gain economic independence in order to gain political power.
- (ii) He founded the 'Back to Africa' movement (Negro Universal Movement Association)
- 47** (a) Chief Justice
- (b) (i) Magistrates
- (ii) Judges
- (c) Parliament makes laws that guide Judges when conducting judgement
- 48** (a) (i) Build good road network
- (ii) Provides security for goods and people
 - (iii) Conducive tariffs and trade policies
- (b) (i) They are building and expanding education structure
- (ii) Training of doctors
 - (iii) Building and expanding transport and communication systems
 - (iii) Training skilled labour
- 49** (a) Zebu
- (b) (i) Ivory
- (ii) Guns
 - (iii) clothes
 - (iv) spices
- (b) The Acholi people used guns to resist British Colonial harsh administration
- 50** (a) Great trek was the movement of the Boers (Dutch farmers) from the cape colony into the interior of Africa

- (b) (i) Orange free state
- (ii) Transvaal
- (c) (i) There were many wars between the Boers and African tribes
- (ii) A lot of property was lost
- (iii) The Boers took African land
- (iv) There were intermarriages between African and the Dutch
- (v) Many Africans lost their lives
- (vi) It lead to the discovery of gold and diamond

- 51.** (a) (i) Trade
- (ii) Transport by boats
- (b) (i) To facilitate the local people with safe water
- (ii) To enhance trade between neighboring countries with Congo

- 52** (a) (i) Rearing animals for commercial reasons
- (ii) Carrying out trade
 - (iii) Fishing
 - (iv) Animal rearing
- (b) (i) Man earns income from the sale of crops
- (ii) Crops are source of food to man
- (c) (i) Tradition beliefs that emphasize number rather than quality of animals
- (ii) Inadequate resource to establish mechanized and modern facilities like valley dams
 - (iii) Illiteracy among a big number of citizen

53 Either **(a)** **Gospel means Good news**

- (b) (i) Mathew
- (ii) Paul
- (iii) John
- (c) Holy spirit

OR (a) Kaaba is the "House of Good" where the divine touches the mundane

- (b) Saum – the thirty days of fasting for Muslims
- (c) Umra – lesser pilgrimage to Mecca
- (d) Imam- this is a person who leads prayer in the mosque

- 54** Either
- (a) Judas Iscariot
 - (b) Jesus was claiming to be the King
 - (c) Pontius Pilate was the roman Judge
 - (d) He wanted to show openly that he was innocent in the hung of Jesus

- Or
- (a) Angel Israafel will blow the last trumpet to announce the Judgement day
 - (b) (i) An Angel will blow the a whistle on the Judgement day
 - (ii) Every living thing will die and all dead people will thereafter resurrected.
 - (iii) All people will line up in accordance with their history on earth.
 - (c) He is the creator of all man and therefore he will separate the wicked from the righteous

- 55** Either
- (a) Cain
 - (b) Abel
 - (c) Because he received favor in God's eyes in accepting his sacrifice as opposed to his brother
 - (d) The killer lost his luck and become a wanderer

- Or
- (a) To be honest and truthful
 - (b) To pay zakat (give to the poor and needy)
 - (c) To follow the pillars of Islam and faith
 - (d) To purify one's heart and body.

2009
SECTION A

1. Scale
2. Rice, yam
3. North-east
4. Missionaries, explorer, traders
5. Children crossing or school a head
6. (i) To receive enough rainfall throughout the growing life span.
(ii) To save crops from destruction of the sunshine.
(iii) For easy planting as the ground become soft enough,
7. South-Eastern winds
8. Limestone
9. Arab
10. 5 countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, DR Congo, Southern Sudan)
11. Because it was ruled by colonialist on behalf of British government.
12. He fought for independence of Ghana.
13. (i) they are cheaper than cattle to purchase
(ii) They need small land to look after
(iii) They take less time to mature and reproduce.
(iv) Produce more offspring at a time
14. (i) Processed good earn more revenue compared to unprocessed good.
(ii) Processed good have long expiry
(iii) By products during processing may be useful and earn extra income
(iv) Processed good are less bulky and cheaper to export
15. (i) Kakira sugar factory provide employment to the workers
(ii) Provide loans to sugar growers
(iii) Provide market to sugar cane from out growers

- (iv) Kakira sugar factory provide technical knowledge to small scale growers.
16. It is famous for mountain gorillas
 17. To protect them from direct heat of the sun
 18. He manages to make superior tool for hunting and agriculture.
 19. People are allowed to gather for political rallies, church crusades and meetings.
 20. (i) By construction of valley dams to provide water to animals
(ii) Establishment of irrigation schemes to encourage agriculture
 21. (i) It reduces delay in importation and exportation.
(ii) Reduces tax on goods
(iii) Reduces delays in exportation and importation
 22. (i) Due to the north-East trade winds which are dry and bring little moisture to the region.
(ii) The area lacks water bodies and forests that would lead to convection rainfall.
 23. (i) because of water falls and rapids
(ii) Because of water hyacinth
(iii) Shallow sections
 24. (i) Extending electricity and other social services to rural area.
(ii) Through extending income generating activities
(iii) Relaxing taxes to worker in rural areas
(iv) Providing market to agricultural produces
 25. In the 1900 Buganda Agreement
 26. (i) Missionaries undermined the leadership of the Kingdom
(ii) Missionaries opposed the culture and replaced it with Christianity
(iii) They did not give him guns he had expected from them.
 27. (i) to maintain peace and unity
(ii) To maintain law and order
(iii) To promote social, political and economic development.
 28. (i) taxes on agriculture products
 29. (i) Air transport is expensive

- (ii) Some people fear accident
- (iii) Few airports in the country
- 30. (i) Because of the hot currents from Indian ocean
- (ii) Because of low altitude.
- 31. Lake Tanganyika
- 32. (i) It maintains and improves the cultural values and traditions of a community.
- (ii) It encourages and improve good morals
- (iii) It enables the society to appreciate its historical background.
- 33. It lead to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara
- 34. (i) It promotes unity.
- (ii) It symbolizes Identity and patriotism
- 35. Dar-es-salaam
- 36. (i) Apartheid discriminated against non-white
- (ii) To gain Independence to freedom
- (iii) To enable African gain access to economic and social infrastructures
- 37. Either the blood of Jesus
- Or to get blessings from Allah
- 38. Either Elizabeth
- Or Abdallah
- 39. Either Jesus showed power over death by resurrecting from death
- Or Abdallah
- 40. Either he was a Shepherd
- Or it means Islam
- 41 (a) In the month of June
- (b) (i) Because place A receives rainfall throughout the year
- (ii) The temperatures throughout the year are moderate and conducive for plant growth.
- (c) Coffee, wheat
- (d) Range = Highest temperature – lowest temperature

$$= 25^{\circ}\text{C} - 21^{\circ}\text{C} = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$$

- 42 (a) (i) Destruction of property and crops
 (ii) Severe floods cause loss of life for both people and animals
 (iii) Flood destroy infrastructures like roads
 (iv) Floods may lead to epidemic diseases like cholera
 (b) (i) Provision of Shelter (tents and temporary houses)
 (ii) Provision of food
 (iii) Provision of treatment to epidemics
 (iv) Provision of seed for fresh cultivation
- 43 (a) (i) - does accounting and auditing of books of accounts
 - carry out activities in a factory such as carrying materials and finished goods.
 - operate machines
 - look for market for the finished goods
 - clean the industry
 (ii) - For purchasing land and machinery
 - For paying workers initially
 - For transporting raw material, finished products and workers
 (b) - For easy transportation of finished goods to the market
 - For transportation of raw materials to the processing area
 - They lower cost of production of goods
 - They encourage investors to the country to invest
 - They easy communication between farmers and industries
- 44 (a) - In search for better amenities like safe water, electricity
 - In search for social services
 - To escape epidemic diseases
 - To escape wars
 - To look for employment
 - To look for pasture for their animals

- To escape natural calamities such as landslides, flooding, volcanic eruption
- (b) (i) Lack of enough force to defend themselves if attacked by enemies creates insecurity
- (ii) It leads to under-development of the areas as government may not provide basic infrastructure for only a few people.
- 45 (a) Ranching, dairy farming, paddocking farming and zero grazing
- (b) Paddocking
- (c) (i) It reduces chances of inbreeding amongst related cattle which reduce genetic diseases
- (ii) It saves time since it is easier to buy bull sperm than to keep a bull
- (iii) It prevents injuries to small cows in the herd during mating
- (iv) Better breeds of cattle
- 46 (a) Egypt
- (b) Cotton
- (c) (i) There is enough water from the blue and white Nile
- (ii) Land is relatively small for proper drainage
- (iii) Fertile alluvial soil, deposited by flood from R. Nile
- (d) (i) Flood from River Nile destroy crops
- (ii) Poor transport network
- (iii) Lack of enough skilled labour
- 47 (a) (i) Hostile tribes like Nandi and Masai never wanted foreigners to pass through their land
- (ii) Some Africans never wanted to give up their beliefs.
- (iii) They faced the problem of language barrier
- (iv) There was poor transport and communication systems
- (v) They encountered problems of wild animals like lion in Tsavo
- (vi) They encountered epidemic diseases such as malaria.
- (b) (i) Their coming lead to the development of (coastal) towns like Mombasa .

- (ii) Their coming lead to the development of Swahili language and culture
 - (iii) They introduced construction of stone building
 - (iv) They introduced new crops at the coast
 - (v) Their coming linked East Africa to the rest of the world in term of trade
- 48 (a) - They have right to education
 - They have a right to good health care
 - They have a right to basic needs
- (b) - They have a responsibility of respecting their parents and other elders
 - They have a responsibility of helping their parents with some work.
- (c) (i) It saves children from mistreatment
 (ii) It enables children to stand against those that abuse their rights.
- 49 (a) Bunyoro, Acholi
- (b) (i) They never wanted to lose their land
 (ii) They wanted to remain independent under their local leaders such as chiefs
 (iii) They never wanted to pay taxes that had been introduced in Buganda by then
 (iv) They wanted to protect their political, social and cultural severity
- (c) (i) He helped in the establishment and management of British rule in Eastern Uganda.
 (ii) He led the Buganda troops who helped him to capture Omukama of Kabalega and Kabaka Mwanga for the British in 1899.
- 50 (a) (i) Poor family planning method
 (ii) High fertility of women like in Kabale district
 (iii) Peoples ignorance about consequences of large families
 (iv) Cultural values that encourage large families
- (b) (i) Large families lead to shortage for food
 (ii) Large families lead to poverty

- (iii) Large families lead to school drop out
- (iv) Large families lead to shortage of accommodation facilities
- (v) Large families lead to land fragmentation
- 51 (a) (i) The Red Cross helps to alleviate the suffering of wounded civilians in conflict area.
- (ii) The Red Cross offers medical Aid to injured or diseased people.
- (b) (i) UNICEF provides relief medical care and food to needy particularly children
- (ii) Assists in providing safe drinking water by digging boreholes and protecting wells to the needy.
- (iii) It comes to rescue of victims of natural disaster or hazard such as flooding, earthquakes, with essential needs such as food and clothes.
- (iv) UNICEF assists the ministry of health in organizing and conducting immunization programs amongst children.
- 52 (a) (i) To bring about cooperation and togetherness of multi-racial Africans
- (ii) To assist all countries that had remained under colonial rule to get independence
- (iii) To prevent further colonization of Africa
- (iv) To defend sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of member state.
- (v) To promote regional integration
- (b) (i) Because the AOU has still failed its own peace-keeping force to re-enforce its decision and resolutions
- (ii) The OAU has failed to solve the problem of underdevelopment on the continent.
- (iii) Most countries operate on deficient budgets which forces them to run to their colonial masters.
- (iv) Civil wars and military coups have continued going on which forces intervention of colonial powers
- (v) Most African countries have failed to industrialize,

which forces them to buy goods from colonial masters.

53	Either	(a)		Elizabeth the mother of John the Baptist
		(b)		Fruits means the unborn bay, Jesus
		(c)		Because she was chosen by God to be the mother of the savior, Jesus Christ
		(d)		To be submissive and obedient to God
	Or	(a)		Muhamad prayed and asked God to forgive her since she didn't know what she was doing.
		(b)		The people of Taif stoned him
		(c)		The people of Taif didn't like Muhammad because he had taken there a new religion against their belief
		(d)		We learn to be faithful to God and forgive those that do us wrong.
54	Either	(a)		This is the union of man and a woman as a husband and wife under the blessing of God
		(b)	(i)	When a man is married to more than one wife
			(ii)	When a man has not paid dowry to the parents of the of the girl and there is a complaint about it
			(iii)	When there is unresolved dispute between the two parties (man or woman side)
		(c)	(i)	When one party dies
			(ii)	When there is legal devorse
		(d)	(i)	Promotes companionship
			(ii)	Promotes holy living in marriage
	Or	(a)		Nikah is the official give away of a girl after accepting mahare (bride price)paid by her husband.
		(b)	(i)	Parents of the girl must agree
			(ii)	The girl herself must agree
			(iii)	There must be a recognized sheik
			(iv)	Parents from either sides must be there
55		(a)		He/she must be loving, caring, helpful,

				trustworthy, Respectful, patient. Faithful, kind, forgiving, obedient, honest, observe God's worship days
		(b)	(i)	They have sponsored some poor and un-privileged children to school
			(ii)	They have cared for orphan
			(iii)	They built and maintained hospitals and schools
			(iv)	They advocate for peace in the country
			(v)	The help develop morals in the population
			(vi)	The have helped in the fight against HIV.

2010

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

Question 1 to 40 carries one mark each

1. Name one of the human basic needs.

Food, education, water, medical care, shelter, or clothes

2. Which types of climate covers a greater part of Africa

Tropical climate

3. What can help a map-reader to know the meaning of symbols on a map?

Key

4. What was the title given to the leader to government in Uganda after independence between 1962 and 1966?

Prime minister/ executive Prime minister

5. Give on example of a crater lake in Uganda

- ✓ **Lake katwe**
- ✓ **Lake Nyamumuka**
- ✓ **Lake Munyanyanga**
- ✓ **Lake Muhavura**
- ✓ **Lake Kataboganda**
- ✓ **Lake Nakasura**

6. Name one tribe in Uganda that belongs to the Nilo-Hamates
Iteso, Karamajong, Kumam, Jie, Dodoth, Kakwa, pokot, tepeth, Pian, Bokora, Upe or Labwor.

7. In which country in east Africa were the Akidas and Jumbe used by colonialists to rule?

Tanzania or Tanganyika

8. State any one way in which the partition of East Africa affected some tribe

- ✓ **Loss of independence**
- ✓ **Separation of some tribes**
- ✓ **Culture lost**
- ✓ **People lost land**
- ✓ **Division of people**

9. State one reason why some people cannot proper health services in your community.

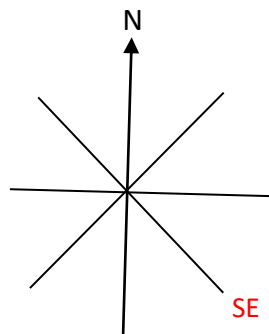
- ✓ **Poverty**
- ✓ **Unemployment**
- ✓ **Poor transport network**
- ✓ **Remoteness of some places**
- ✓ **Inadequate drugs**
- ✓ **High population growth**
- ✓ **Corruption**
- ✓ **Ignorance**
- ✓ **Illiteracy**
- ✓ **Shortage of trained personnel**
- ✓ **Insecurity**

10. Give one way in which communication has become easy in Uganda.

- ✓ **Introduction of mobile phones**
- ✓ **Introduction of many radio and TV stations**
- ✓ **Introduction of many Newspapers**
- ✓ **Introduction of internet**

- ✓ **Introduction of computers**
 - ✓ **Improved transport network**
 - ✓ **Good leadership structure (LCs, RDCs, MPS)**
 - ✓ **Improved education system**
 - ✓ **Use of poster, neon sign and billboards**
 - ✓ **Use of banners/flyers/brochures**
11. State the use of a wind-sock at a weather station.
 - **To measure strength/direction of wind**
 12. Which ministry is responsible for major roads in Uganda?
 - **Ministry of works and transport**
 13. How kind of vegetation mostly provides food for mountain gorillas?
 - **Forest/tree/bomb tree**
 14. How were the British colonialists able to communicate with the local people?
 - **Through interpreters**
 - **Through the local chiefs and kings**
 - **Through the collaborators/agents**
 15. Why was the Berlin conference important to the European countries?
 - **Helped them to acquire colonies in Africa peacefully**
 - **Helped them to share African countries**
 16. Apart from the Judiciary and the Executive. Name one other arm of government.
 - **The legislator/Parliament/National Assembly**
 17. Give any one way in which a time table puts order in a class
 - **Avoid collision of lessons**
 - **Helps in proper time management**
 - **Helps children and teachers to prepare for the next lesson**
 - **Show/controls classroom activities.**
 - **Helps teachers and learners to know what to do in class**
 18. Where is snow found in East Africa.

- **On very tall mountaintops above the snowline. (mountains only is wrong) or mention names of the mountains with snow such as Mt. Rwenzori, Elgon, Kenya tops)**
19. Mention any **one** way in which stories of origin of tribe are important to the people of Uganda.
- **To know their origin/history/ancestry,**
 - **To promote their culture/heritage**
 - **For identity**
 - **For unity and harmony**
 - **For moral building**
 - **For social interaction.**
20. State any one problem an area would face if it received no rain throughout the year.
- **Shortage/scarcity of water**
 - **Shortage/scarcity of pasture**
 - **Shortage of food/famine**
 - **High temperature**
 - **Crops will dry/wither**
 - **Crops will not grow**
 - **Leads to death of animals and people**
 - **Leads to malnutrition**
 - **Leads to too much dust**
21. Give any one source of power used in copper smelting in Zambia
- **Running water/coal/River Zambezi**
22. Show the direction of south East on the compass below.



23. Apart from being the first president of Kenya, give any one other reason why Jomo Kenyatta is remembered in the history of Kenya.

- **Was a political leader of Mau Mau**
- **Established prosperity for all/Harambee scheme**
- **He was a leader of KANU (reject founder of KANU)**
- **He was a founder member of KANU**
- **He was a founder member of OAU/EAC.**
- **He was Pan Africanism**
- **He promoted nationalism**
- **He was the first prime minister of Kenya**
- **He led Kenya to independence**
- **He settled the landless Africans in Kenya**
- **He made Kenya the leading Industrialized country in east Africa**
- **He was the secretary General of the Kikuyu Central Association**
- **He was a member of LEGCO**

24. Give one way in which one becomes a citizen of Uganda.

- **By birth**
- **By decent**
- **By registration**
- **By marriage**
- **By naturalization**
- **By adoption**

25. What shows that Uganda was once colonized by the British .

- **Member of commonwealth of Nations/Commonwealth independent states (CIS)**
- **Use English as an official language**
- **Participates in common wealth games**
- **Uganda attends CHOGM**
- **Uganda gets loans/grants from commonwealth fund**
- **Uganda hosts and respects the British High Commission**

- **Uganda allows Commonwealth observers to oversee its national elections**
 - **Uganda marks the Commonwealth Day**
26. Mention one benefit of having a midwife in the community.
- **Helps mothers to deliver babies safely**
 - **Provides antenatal care for pregnant mothers**
 - **Provides medical care to the community**
 - **Helps in control of HIV/AIDS spreads to new-babies,**
 - **Teaches about family planning/Reproductive health**
 - **Provides guidance and counseling services**
 - **Carries out immunization in the community.**
27. How commercial banks do helps people to develop?
- **Provide loans/accept mortgages from client**
 - **Provides financial advice/sensitization**
 - **Helps to keep and save money**
 - **Provides money transfer services**
 - **Provide employment**
 - **Helps in keeping important documents.**
28. Why is strip cropping practiced in area which are hilly?
- **To control/prevent soil erosion**
29. Give any one reason why there was a mutiny of Sudanese soldiers in Uganda.
- **Delayed payment**
 - **Poor feeding**
 - **They were mistreated**
 - **Walking long distances**
 - **They were tired of constant fight**
30. What is an Oasis
- **An area with water/fertile soil/vegetation in a desert.**
31. What is the greatest cause of environmental degradation in most parts Africa?
- **High population**

- **Overstocking**
- **Search for land for settlement**
- **Searching for land for farming.**

32. When does a bill become law in Uganda?

- After being signed by the president.

33. State on reason why there is trade among the East Africa countries.

- **Lack of capital/poverty**
- **Production of similar goods**
- **Difference in currency/money**
- **Smuggling of goods**
- **Problem of poor transport network**
- **Low level of industrialization**
- **Competition from foreign goods**
- **Lack of business skills**

34. Why did the people of Kenya support the Mau-Mai rebellion?

- **To get independence**
- **To get back their land**
- **To oppose discrimination**
- **To oppose high taxation**
- **To express pains due to high cost of living**
- **They wanted representation in the LEGCO**

35. Give the main occupation of people who live in dry areas of East Africa.

Pastoralism/cattle keeping/animal rearing/nomadic pastoralism

36. Why is the year 1894 important in the history of Uganda?

- **When Uganda was declared/made/a British protectorate**

For each of the question 53 to 55, answer EITHER the Christian OR Islam question but not both. No marks will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives.

37. . EITHER

Give reason why Christians kneel during prayers?

- **To show respect to God**
- **To humble themselves before Good**

OR

Why do Moslems stand in row during prayers?

- **To avoid satanic influence**
- **To be organized in prayer.**
- **It is one of the pillars of prayers**
- **Sign of humbleness**
- **Sign of respect to Allah.**
- **To emulate/copy the acts of Angels**
- **Sign of equality of Muslim**

38. EITHER

Give one way in which Christian can show love to the people they live with.

- **By sharing things with others**
- **Felling sympathetic to them**
- **Caring for them**
- **Comforting them**
- **Praying together/Praying**
- **Playing together**
- **Paying visit to them**
- **Taking them form medical care when they are sick**
- **Guiding and counselling them**
- **Greeting them**

- **Attending burial**
- **Feeding them**

OR

Give one way in which Moslems can show love to the people they lie with.

- **By sharing things with others**
- **Felling sympathetic to them**
- **Caring for them**
- **Comforting them**
- **Praying together/Praying**
- **Playing together**
- **Paying visit to them**
- **Taking them form medical care when they are sick**
- **Guiding and counseling them**
- **Greeting them**
- **Attending burial**
- **Feeding them**

39. EITHER

Apart from repentance, give one thing Christians can do to renew their faith in God.

- **Through fasting**
- **Through going for pilgrimages**
- **Performing charity walks**
- **Fellowshipping/congregation**
- **Reading the bible**
- **Through praying regularly**
- **Giving alms/paying tithes**

OR

Apart from repentance, give one act, which can help Moslems renew their faith in Allah.

- **Fasting,**

- **paying Zakat/alms giving**
- **reciting the Quran**
- **praying**
- **going for pilgrimages**
- **Fulfilling the pillars (shahat, salat, zakat, saum, Hujj (accept specific pillars)**
- **Congregation**
- **Listening to the preaching (summons)**
- **Attending burial**

40. EITHER

Why did Adam and Eva fail to live in peace forever?

- **Due to their disobedience/sinning/they ate forbidden fruit**

OR

Why did Adam and Hawa fail to have in peace forever?

- **Due to their disobedience/sinning/they ate forbidden fruit**

SECTION B: (60 MARKS)

Question 41 to 55 carry four marks each

41. (a) State any two reasons for keeping domestic animals.

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Source of food | - source of employment |
| - Source of income | - for prestige |
| - For medicine | - for study purpose |
| - Source of raw material | - source of manure |
| - For transport | - for protection/Security/guide e.g. dog |
| - For ploughing | - For settling disputes/paying fine |
| - For cultural/ceremonial activities | |

(a) Give any two reasons why some homes do not keep domestic animals.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| - Shortage of enough land | - Due to poverty |
| - Due to cultural/religious beliefs | - due to animal diseases |

- **Lack of scientific skill in animal management**
- **Some homes are located in insecure places**
- **Avoiding conflicts with neighbours**
- **Ignorance and lack of commitment**

42. (a) Into which Sea does River Nile flow?

- **Mediterranean Sea**

(b) State any two advantages of River Nile to the people who live along it

- **Fishing ground**
- **Source of water for industrial use**
- **Source of water for domestic use**
- **Source of water for irrigation**
- **R. Nile attracts tourists to buy local products**
- **Some parts of R. Nile are used for transport**
- **Generation of hydroelectricity**
- **The valley has fertile land for farming**
- **R. Nile is used for recreation**
- **Modifies climate/contributes to rain formation**
- **Source of raw materials for crafts**
- **For study purposes**

(b) Give any one problem that people who live along River Nile experience

- **Regular flooding**
- **Silting**
- **Water borne diseases**
- **High temperature**
- **Some parts are difficult to cross**
- **Drowning**
- **Water weeds make it difficult to fish**

43. Write down any two causes of famine in Africa.

- **infertile soils**
- **Insecurity/civil wars**

- **Poor farming methods**
- **Pests and diseases**
- **Natural diseases**
- **Poverty**
- **Poor farming method/illiteracy**
- **Poor attitude towards work**

(c) State two ways in which illiteracy may lead to poor farming practice.

- **People will not know how to practice modern farming.**
- **People may not be able to identify proper drug for controlling crop diseases/pest**
- **People will not be able to keep farm records**
- **People will resist change from traditional to modern farming methods**
- **Farmers may fail to interpret and use printed information on farming**

44. (a) Why was Kabaka Mwanga afraid of a foreigner coming to Buganda through the East?

- **He thought they would overthrow him**
- **Foreigners from the east were taken as enemies of Buganda**

(b) Where did Bishop Hannington meet his death on his way to Buganda?

- **Busoga/Mayuge/Kyanda/Luba's Fort/Palace Bunya**

(c) State any one way in which the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO) helped missionaries to work in Uganda.

- **They protected the missionaries**

(d) Give any one way the missionaries helped in the development of Uganda.

- **They introduced new crops**
- **They build roads**
- **They helped stop slave trade**

- **They introduced formal education**
- **They taught practical skills**
- **They build churches/mission**
- **They improved on medical services/built health centers/hospital**
- **Build schools**
- **They introduced Christianity/Western culture**

45. (a) Apart from Uganda and Kenya, mention two other countries which are member of the East African community.

- **Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Southern Sudan**

(b) Give anyone reason why Uganda should live peacefully with her neighboring countries.

- **To use the neighbours support**
- **To promote trade**
- **To foster regional co-operation**
- **To crease employment for her people**
- **To share social services**
- **To have free movement of people, goods and service**
- **To promote development**
- **For industrial development**
- **For political stability.**

46. (a) What kind of goods is usually transported by ship?

- **Bulky/heavy goods**
- **Nonperishable good**
- **Fragile good**

(b) Why are flowers transports from Uganda to Europe by air.

- **They are perishable good**

(c) Give two disadvantages of air transport.

- **It is expensive**
- **Not common**

- **For security/protection**
- **Maximum utilization of resource**

47. (a) Write down two advantages of a large population in an area.

- **Offer a large/ready market**
- **Enough labour**
- **High tax base**
- **For security/protection**
- **Maximum utilization of resource**

(b) State two problems caused by a big increase of population in an area.

- **High crime rate**
- **Easy spread of disease**
- **Land fragmentation**
- **Unemployment**
- **Shortage of social service**
- **Environmental degradation**
- **Poor sanitation**
- **Shortage of food**
- **Overcrowding/poor accommodation**
- **Development of slum**
- **Over exploitation of natural resource**

48. (a) What is solar energy?

- **Power/electricity/Energy from the sun**

(b) What is hydroelectric power?

- **Power/electricity from fast flowing Water (water alone is not correct)**

(c) Give two reasons why people in rural areas do not use electricity.

- **Lack of electricity in some areas**
- **Electricity is expensive**

49. The Democratic Republic of Congo has a lot of natural resources.

(a) Name any two natural resources found in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- **Minerals/copper, coal, diamond, gold, zinc, cobalt**
- **Water bodies**
- **Animal/wildlife**
- **Forests/timber/wood**
- **People/human resource**
- **Good climate**
- **Fertile soil**

(b) Give two reasons why the Democratic republic of Congo has not been able to use natural resources fully.

- **Poverty/lack of capital**
- **Lack of skilled labour**
- **Low level of technology**
- **Poor transport system**
- **Insecurity**
- **Poor leadership**

49. (a) Give two reasons why Robusta coffee is grown more than Arabica coffee in Africa.

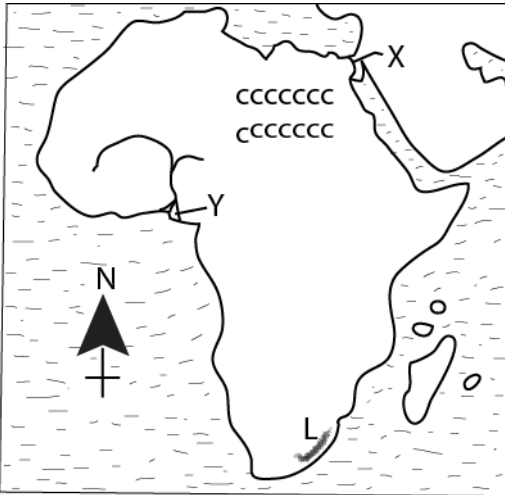
- **Robusta is more resistant to diseases than Arabica.**
- **Robusta coffee can grow in more places than Arabica coffee.**
- **Robusta coffee is more resistant to drought than Arabica**
- **Robusta coffee needs less labour than Arabica**
- **Robusta coffee has higher yields than Arabica**
- **Robusta coffee matures faster than Arabica**

(a) Mention two problems that coffee farmers face.

- **Pests and diseases**

- **Competition with other crops grown for beverages**
- **Poor marketing system**
- **Shortage of pulping machines**
- **Changes in climate**
- **Poor storage facilities**
- **Land slides**

51. Use the map of Africa below the question that follows.



(a) Name the country located with X

- **S**

(b) Mention one economic activity carried out in the area marked Y

- **Oil drilling/mining**
- **Farming**
- **Fishing**
- **tourism**

(c) Why is the region marked CCC sparsely populated?

- **It is desert/it is hot and dry**
- **Poor transport system**
- **Poor soil fertility**

(d) How were the mountain ranges marked L formed?

- **Through volcanicity**

52.(a) Give any two economic advantages of the growth of industries in country.

- **Create employment/high standard of living**
- **Manufactured goods are made available to people**
- **Lead to the development of the country/infrastructure.**
- **Create market for raw materials**
- **Source of revenue to government**

(b) State any two reasons why it is necessary to build industries in rural areas.

- **Control rural-urban migration**
- **Creates employment for rural people**
- **Creates market for the rural products**
- **Leads to development of infrastructure or country**
- **Develop rural areas**
- **Encourage urban-rural migration**
- **Manufactured goods are made available to the rural people.**

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

53. EITHER

- (a) Who committed the original sin?
- **Adam/Eve/Adam and eve**
- (b) Why is it called the original sin?
- **It was the first sin to be committed by human kind**
- (c) State any two ways through which man is punished for the original sin.
- **Suffering**
 - **Death**
 - **Misery**
 - **Hatred/pain**

- **Hard labour**

OR

- (a) Who committed the original sin?
 - **Adam/Hawa/Adam and Hawa**
- (b) Why is it called the original sin?
 - **It was the first sin to be committed by human kind**
- (c) State any two ways through which man is punished for the original sin
 - **Suffering**
 - **Death**
 - **Misery**
 - **Hatred/pain**
 - **Hard labour**
 - **Shame**

54. EITHER

- (a) Why did God give Moses the Ten Commandments?
 - **To guide the Israelite**
 - **Avoiding sinning**
 - **To live in peace and unity with one another.**
 - **Good relationship with God**
 - **To be respected.**
- (c) How does keeping the Ten Commandments help Christian?
 - (i) On earth?
 - **To behave well**
 - **To avoid sin**
 - **Be faithful**
 - **To live in peace and harmony with one another**
 - (ii) After death?
 - **To go to heaven/have eternal life**
 - **To go to paradise**

(c) Give one way in which a constitution is similar to the Ten Commandments.

- **Both are laws**
- **Both guide people to live a happy life on earth.**
- **Both help people to protect their rights.**
- **Both help people to avoid crime**

OR

a) Why did God give Musa the pillars of Islam?

- **To guide the Muslim believers**
- **To help them avoid sin**
- **To live in peace and unity with one another**
- **To be protected.**
- **To prepare for Janah**
- **To live in good relationship with Allah**

(b) How do the pillars of Islam help Moslems?

(i) On earth?

- **Shahadat-Unity/oneness of Muslims**
- **Helps one to be healthy**
- **Promotes physical fitness**
- **Sharing of Ideas**
- **Promotes brotherhood.**
- **Promotes faith**
- **Promotes respect for believers**
- **Promotes responsibility on earth.**

(ii) After death?

- **Paradise/Janah/eternal life**

(c) Give one way in which the pillar of Islam is similar to a constitution.

- **Both are laws**
- **Helps to live a happy life**

- **Help one to avoid sin**

55. EITHER

- (a) What happened when Jesus was baptized in River Jordan?
 - **Heaven opened**
 - **God spoke/A voice came from heaven**
 - **The holy spirit came upon Jesus in form of a dove**
- (b) Why did Jesus accept to be baptized and yet He was the son of God?
 - **To fulfill the scripture**
 - **To show example to other people**
 - **To identify with human kind**
 - **To confirm the work of John the Baptism**
- (c) Give any one reason why water is used in baptism.
 - **A symbol to wash away they original sin**
 - **In remembrance of the water and blood flowing from Jesus**
- (d) What happened to a person when he or she is baptized?
 - **One becomes a member of God's family**
 - **Qualifies one to receive other sacraments**
 - **One becomes committed to Jesus in life**
 - **One becomes free from the original sin**

OR

- (a) What is the first prayer for the day in Islam?
 - **Subuhi/Fijir**
- (b) Why is this prayer important?
 - **To thank God/Allah for the night**
 - **To ask for Allah's blessing in the day**
 - **To ask for Allah's protection**
 - **To ask for Allah's guidance**
 - **To ask for the provision of the daily needs.**
- (c) Name the prayer performed immediately the sun sets.

- **Magarib/Fajir**
- (d) How does fasting helps in the health of Moslems?
 - **Stabilizes digestion**
 - **Reduces weight/excess fats**
 - **Eliminates poisonous wastes from the body.**

END

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Section A

1. Wind
2. Cocoa
3. - it was British colony/protectorate
 - To help the British fight its enemies
 - Ugandans were persuaded by colonial masters
 - Ugandans were given promises e.g. the join LEGOR land issue
4. Democratic republic of Congo/DRC
5. Bunyoro Kitara
6. Tittle/heading
7. Illiteracy
8. - Waterfall - cataracts
 - Fall - rapids
 - Gorge
9. - Introduction of vocational/technical education

- Brought a printing press
 - Brought Christian education
10. - To present their views
- To promote/protect their rights/interests
 - Participate in law making
 - To take part in political development of their country/demand for independence
 - To prevent unjust laws
11. - By improving road transport.
- To build/maintain roads (feeder roads, trunk roads etc.....)
 - Construct railway lines
 - Provide trucks/ Lorries for transport
12. Sunny/When there is too much sunshine
13. Provides timber/wood
14. East/Eastern/Eastward/E
15. - Death of people
- Fish types/species can disappear
 - All fish can die/ Extinction of fish
 - Water pollution
 - Death of other water organisms
 - Loss market for fish/loss of income
16. - Observing school rules and regulations (accept specific rules and regulations like respecting teacher, punctuality on fighting etc.)

- Use of prefects' body
- Taking part in leadership position
- Following the timetable

17. - World health organization/WHO

- United Nations International children's fund/UNICEF

18. - Due to forced labour

- Land grabbing
- Low payment of wages
- African were not allowed to grow cotton on their own

19. Economic community of West African States/ECOWAS

20. When one has stayed in a country for long and asked to be registered as a citizen

21. Bye-laws//By –laws

22. It was a result of intermarriage between Arab and the coastal Bantu

- Kiswahili is a mixture of Arabic and Bantu language

23. - Tropic of cancer

Tropic of Capricorn

Arctic Circle

Antarctic Circle

24. It has short rainy season

It receives little rainfall

There is poor climate/Receive unreliable rainfall

25 African union AU

26. They built trading centres/ shops/Towns

They developed road network

They introduced currency/cowries shells/introduce monetary trade

They introduced new items of trade (accept specific items cloth, plates, mirrors etc.)

They introduced new crops

They introduced short horned cattle/Sebei cattle

27. It enables water evaporation/moisture.

28. for study purpose/Teaching and learning

To record weather conditions

For keeping weather instruments/ for keeping weather records

30. Discovery of iron/iron smelting.

31. Both countries were colonized by Britian

Both are members of the common wealth

32. To avoid accidents

For safety to avoid child abuse (accept specific form of child abuse like kidnap, child abduction, defilement, rape etc).

To avoid getting lost

33. It handle Uganda's export and imports/

It is a source of refined oil from Uganda

34. It has more economic resources than Moyo

Mbale has more social amenities Moyo

Mbale has better climate than Moyo

Mbale is more industrialized than Moyo

Mbale has better chance of employment than Moyo

35. Lake Albert

Lake Edward

36. For easy administration

To reduce the cost of administration

To strengthen their power in East Africa

37. Either African Traditional Religion/ATR

Or African Traditional Religion/ATR

38 Either:

Soil/dust

Or

Soil/dust

39. Either:

Disciples/Christians

Or Moslems/Muslims

40. Either:

Egypt

Or Egypt/ Misri

41 (a) Religious/ Spiritual service

Transport

Education

Postal/ communication

Water

(b). Availability of social services (school)

Avialability of factory

Availability ofmarket

Availability of water

Availability of both railway and road net work

Employment opportunities for the people

(c) North/N

42. (a) Tea, Sugarcane Banana coffee Cocoa Oil
palm trees.

(b) High yield

It offers employment to the people

It encourages mechanization

It promotes specialization/skill development

It leads to high income/revenue

43 (a) To identify sources of income

To identify priorities

To avoid over spending/To spend wisely

For proper accountabilities

To know the income and expenditure

(b) Surplus budget.

(c). It helps the family to save for the future

It caters for development in the family

(Accept – people can be better feeding, dressing, and go to better school, lead to high standard of living)

(a) South Africa/Natal province in South Africa.

Lesotho_Botswana-Swaziland- Ethiopian Highland

(b) Crop farming i.e. growing of maize, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, barley.

Livestock farming -dairy cattle keeping ,ranching, sheep rearing ,goat rearing.

Lumbering -Tree planting

-Mining.

(c) Irrigation

45 (a) To promote

-To know the origin of communication/tribes

-To promote unity

-To promote morals/ discipline in the society

-To protect the environment.

(b) -Through story telling

-By allowing children to attend culture ceremonies i.e burials , circumcision, celebration of the twins,naming of children.

-By teaching songs /riddles / dances /proverbs etc

-By using taboos

Teaching mother tongues.

Encourage children read culture books

Encourage them listen to radio programmes

Visiting historical sites / museum

46 (a) –Early marriages.

-Parents engage them in domestic work

Early pregnancies.

Cultural beliefs that consider boys more superior than girls

-Poverty

-Unfriendly conditions both at school and home

-Peer group influence

(b) -Sensitise parents about the importance of educating girls

-Providing sanitary requirement to girls at school

-Giving girls chance to study after pregnancy

-Providing equal opportunities at school

-Providing essential requirements at school

-Giving incentive to girls at school

-Enforcing laws against early marriages.

47 (a) (i) -To make and amend laws

- To advise the executive.

- To approve the National budget

- To approve and disapprove presidential appointers

- To control government funds.
- To discuss important national issue

(ii) Implement and makes policies

Governs/ rulers the country.

Implements laws

Plan for the country

Represents the country at international function

Defends and protects the sovereignty of the country

Protect and defends people and their property.

Collects and spends revenue

Maintains law and order through the police

Co-ordinate the affairs of judiciary and legislature

(b) Chair parliamentary meetings/ proceedings

(c) Death of an elected member

A vote of no confidence in an elected member

When elections are nullified

When a leader goes to exile

When a leader has resigned

When one loses/ denounces citizenship

Insanity of a leader runs mad

48. (a) It is humble/ peaceful/ graceful/gentle

It has all the colours of the National flag

(b) Blood which is universal/ brotherhood/unity

(c) To honor God

To honor/respect the nation/anthem

To show the spirit of nationalism.

To show love for the country

To show patriotism

To show unity/ solidarity

49. (a) To find economic resources.

To find the source of the Nile and other great rivers in Africa like Congo, Zambezi.

To find trade opportunities

To open way for the coming of missionaries

To identify areas of settlement

To find out about traditions and culture/ customs of Africans

For prestige

(b) Thick forests

Tropical diseases

Shortage of food

Language barriers

Poor transport and communication systems

Wild animals

Harsh weather/ climatic conditions

In accurate information given to them

Theft of property

50.(a) Tororo

(b) (i) Murchison Fall National park/Kabalega N.P

Murchison Falls

(ii) L. Mburo National park

L.Mburo

(c) Letter “p” shown on or around/within L.Albert

51.(a) Ship -Boats/Motor boat -Canoe -Ferries -
Steamers

(b) Employment of

-Drivers	-Captain	-Road Constructors
- Conductors	-Driving instructors	-Boat builders/ makers
-Pilots	-Crew	-Road sign designers

52 (a) Country of people in

(b) (i) Age For planning

To know the age structure/ population structure

To know the life expectancy

To determine birth and death rate.

(ii) Gender (sex) to provide service

To know the sex ratio/number of male and female

For planning

To know the population structure

(c) It is expensive

To allow adequate planning

It is difficult to realize considerable population change within one year.

53. Either

(a) The share of inheritance/wealth/ property

(b) He welcomed/hugged him/kissed him

He forgive him

Organized a party for him

Clothed him/gave him a rob

He reconciled with him

(c) He became annoyed/angry

He was not happy

He refused to attend the party

(d) Forgiveness -love/compassion -Education

Reconciliation -Appreciation -Obedience

Repentance/ confession/ apology -Hard work

OR

(a) The sayings of prophet Mohammed

These are the teaching of prophet Muhammed

(b) When in her menstruation periods/MP.

(c) To show decency/smartness towards Allah/God

It is the tradition of the prophet that one has to be decent/smart during prayer

Not to expose the bare body

To avoid temperature
To show respect to Allah
It is a condition to be fulfilled before performing salt

54. Either:

- (a) Bishop Hannington
- (b) Accepted baptism
- Accepted die for their faith

Accepted suffering
They refused to denounce their God
They spread the word of God boldly
To surrender everything for the sake of faith

- (c) To resist the devil up to the end
- Endure suffering for faith
- To be courageous
- To strengthen the faith of other who are living

- (a) Abu-Twalib
- He was an orphan
- He was obedient
- He was trustworthy
- He was kind
- He was discipline
- (b) He moved out / fled out of mecca to medina
- Hid himself in a cave
- Allah protect him

55 Either

- (a) Simon Peter.
- (b) He feared being arrested as a follower of Jesus
He feared /killed
- (c) He cried /wept /broke down
He repented
He left the cot yard
- (d) We do not need to fear identifying with Jesus even if it means death/ have faith.
Endurance/Trust in God.
Repentance/ Honesty
Or:
(a)Dry ablution
Purification of oneself using dust/soil
(b)When there is no water
When the water is dirty
When there is a health condition that does not allow to touch water

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PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION
2012

Section A

1. Mabira forest
2. Arabica coffee/coffee
3. over population
 - High dense population
 - High population
 - Population growth/population increase
4. Floods - it can stop people from working

Landslides/mudslides - prevents free movement of people/services

Destruction of property - leads to low crop yields

Soil erosion - easy spread of diseases

5. Provides shade

Control soil erosion/landslides

They act as windbreakers

For medicine

For food/fruits

For beauty

Provides wood full/charcoal/firewood

Provide oxygen

Absorbs carbon dioxide/controls global warming

For study purpose

For demarcation of land/boundaries.

For remembrance/to mark historical events.

For formation/modification of climate

To provide timber

Environment protection

6. Encroachment on land - charcoal burning

Poaching/Animal smuggling/hunting - farming

Deforestation - settlement

Bush burning - rebel activities

7. - Radios - Television. - Telephone
- E-mails - internet - fax
- Newspapers

8.- Use of modern methods of farming (accept specific method)

- Give improved quality seeds to farmer/animals/animals breeds
- Give farmer loans/farming SACCOs
- Provide market
- Increase price of products
- improve on infrastructures
- Sensitize farmers/put up demonstration farms.
- Get away unused land to farmer
- Encourage people to carry out large-scale farming
- Subsidize farm inputs
- Provide security
- Build Agro-based industries
- Through NAADS program/ giving farmers incentives
- Training and employing more agriculture/ veterinary officers
- Formation of co-operative societies
- Making research.
- Through diversification of agriculture

9. - Built hospital/introduced modern medicine

- Built /constructed roads.

- Promote agriculture
- De-campaign inhuman activities/cultures
- Taught people how to read and write.
- Introduced new skills like carpentry.
- Introduced new culture like dressing.
- Introduced new ways of feeding.
- Taught Christianity/Taught good morals
- Trained medical personnel/ Teachers
- They created employment.
- Built churches.

10 - Ethiopia

11. – Harvesting of crop

- Preparing of land
- Repairing of farm machines
- Storage of dried crops.
- Drying cereal crops
- Sorting/Selecting seeds for planting
- Constructing beehives

- Constructing of fishponds

- Castrating bulls
- Docking of female sheep
- De-horning cattle
- Branding cattle
- Branding cattle
- Constructing valley dams

12. –Attract tourist/earring exchange

- Provide hides and skin/ivory/bones/horns/teeth
- For study purpose
- For cultural values

- For bobbies/ recreation.
- Creation of jobs
- For medicine
- Shell for decoration
- Snails shell for making chicken feeds
- For art designs.

13 Kabaka Mwanga (Mwanga/ Ssekabaka Mwanga/

Deniel Basamuka Mwanga/Daniel Ekeli Basanula Mwanga 11

14.-They are considered adult/mature people according Uganda constitution

- They are able to make decisions

15 - Mining (sand mining, clay mining, mining of minerals, stone quarry)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| - Building | - Trade |
| -Building of houses | - provision of social services |
| -Building of market | - Urbanization |
| -Poultry keeping | - Brick making |
| -Bee keeping | - tree planting |
| -Road construction | - Charcoal burning |
| -Land sale | - Construction of fishponds |

16. - Difference in literacy

- Difference in distribution of natural resources

- Difference in science and technology
- Difference in industrial development
- Difference in infrastructures.
- Difference in location
- Difference in leadership skills/policies
- Difference in education systems
- Insecurity in some countries
- Historical factors
- Difference in population
- Difference in international relations.
- Difference in language/ lack of common language
- Difference in currency values
- Corruption levels
- Difference in brain drain level
- Difference in skilled labour force
- Variation in poverty level/Debt burdens.
- Occurrences of national calamities.
- Difference in life expectancy

17 - Tax charged on imported goods/Tax charged on goods bought from outside countries

18. – Movement of wind on large mass of water in a specified direction

- Heating of the sea at different latitudes

- The effect of the Equator
- The effect of wind on the Equator
- Rotation of the earth
- Set in motion by wind
- Prevailing winds are major causes
- Difference in temperature and Salinity
- Action of wind on the surface of water
- Variation in water temperature that causes movement a process known as convection

19. - To avoid floods

- To avoid waterborne diseases/vectors
- To avoid destruction of Habitat of wild animals
- To avoid destruction of raw material for crafts
- To avoid drought helps in rain formation
- To allow easy infiltration of wastes
- They are source of water
- To avoid global warming

20 -To reduce congestion in classrooms

- To improve on education standards
- To cater for the increasing number of learners
- To promote development

21. - It is more easily used throughout the year than murram one

- It is smoother than murram one
- It makes movement faster than murram road
- Tarmac road is not dustily/slippery/muddy as murram road
- Tarmac road is not easily affected by weather as murram one
- Tarmac road does not require regular repair compared to murram one

- Tarmac road is more durable than murram road

22 -They pollute the soil

-They reduce soil fertility/reduce productivity

-They don't allow water to enter the soil

-They reduce aeration of the soil

-They suffocate living organisms in the soil.

23 - Provision of water for irrigation

- Contributes to rain formation which crops need

- There is fertile soil for agriculture.

- It provides transport for famers' crops.

24. - To protect/ preserve/conserv the environment

- To sensitize people on environment.

- Enforce environment laws

- Carries out environment impact assessment

- Gazettes water lands

25. - sisal

- Banana fibre/banana leave - Rubber band/balloon
- Polyethene paper - Straws
- Raffia - Tree barks
- Papyrus. - Grass/ paper grass/lemon grass
- Rugs/Old fish nets - Animals bladder
- Strings/ gauze - Climbing plants

26. -LDUs - Security guards (Askaris) - Teacher
- police - Matrons - Religious leaders
- Army - Diso. Criso. RDs - watchmen
- LCs - Prefects - Scouts/ patriotic clubs.
- Elders -Gate keeper - Crime preventers.

- 27 - He criticized negatively (preached against it)
- He recommended its abolition.
- He participated in soliciting funds to fight it
- He made reports about the evils of slave trade

- 28 - Teaching learners.
- Guiding and counseling learners/people/Teaching morals to learners
- sensitizing community members
- Acts as a role model
- Provide leadership in the community.

- provide consultancy service/mediation
- provide security.

29. - Signing treaties/ agreements/negotiations
- Making friendship/giving gifts
 - By using collaborators/Agents/ chiefs
 - Through trade companies/ IBEACO/GEACO
 - Through exploration work.
 - Through missionary work.

30. South/southern/southern ward/southerly

31. - Soil erosion
- Land slide/mudslides
 - Poor transport and communication.
 - Wild animals
 - Shortage of land/ land fragmentation
 - Volcanic eruption
 - Hiding place for wrong people/rebels/thieve
 - It is hard for them to carry mechanized agriculture.
 - Fog
- 32 - Provision of valley dams
- Provision of boreholes
 - Provision of windmills.

33. - Availability of forests
- Availability of ready market
 - Availability of machines
 - Availability of enough labour force
 - Government policy.
 - Availability of capital
34. - Narrow and deep
- Have salty water/salt rocks
 - Have inlets and not outlets
 - They are usually long /oblong
 - They have escarpment/steep sides
- 35 - New religion was introduced.
- Intermarriage/ New culture/dressing/language.
 - New crops were introduced
 - Development of coastal town/trade.
 - Displacement of indigenous communities.
 - Introduction of new items of trade
 - Introduction of slave trade/loss of liver and property
 - Introduction of monetary trade/ cowries shells
 - Building of stone houses/ Architecture
 - Introduction of Zebu cattle/short horned cattle.
 - Opened up East African coast to the outside world

- Introduction of Hindu-Arabic numerals
- Population increase.

36. Either

-Sarah/Sarai-Sarah/Sarai

Or:

-Abdallah/ Abdullah

37. Either

- Giving them respect/obeying them/greeting them/listening to the advice

- Sharing with them
- Help them
- Pray for them
- Give them company/visiting them

Or:

-As above

38. Either:

- Stealing -Cheating examinations
- Abusing -Homosexuality
- Fighting -Lesbian lies -Bestiality/playing sex with animals
- Pretending -Fornication
- Envy/Jealously -Drug abuse

-Ill feeling -Killing

-Disobeying teachers/parents/elders.

Or:

As above

39 Either:

-Carpentry/Carpenter

Or:

Business woman/ trader/Merchant

40: Either

-Both believe one God/Allah

-Both believe in life after death

-Both believe in Day of Judgment

-Both respect Angel

-Both believe in prophets

-Both believe in Holy books

-Both have special places for worship

-Both fast

-Both perform Pilgrimage

-Both have official days of worship

-Both have initiations ceremonies

-Both pray for the dead

-Both offer to God/Allah

-Both have symbols of worship e.g. cross and crescent populated/over populated

Or

- As above

41. (a) (i) Sparsely populated (low population/thinly population/under populated/homes are scattered/homes are far apart.

(ii) Densely populated/High population/homes are closely nearby/thickly populated/over populated.

(b) - Shortage of land/land fragmentation

- Over-used of natural resources.

- High crime rate/moral decay

- High spread of diseases/poor sanitation

- Low provision of social services

- Under employment/unemployment

- Environmental degradation

- Development of slum/shortage of accommodation

- Shortage of land

- Shortage of food

-High cost of living

(C) - People in A have more land than those in B

- People in A have better standards of living than those in B (Accept specific service and standard of living)

- People in A have chance of getting jobs compare to those in B

- 42(a)
- Fishing
 - Transport
 - Collection of shells
 - Lumbering
 - Charcoal burning
 - Livestock rearing
 - Tourism
 - Firewood collection
 - Brick making
 - Trade
 - Sand mining
 - Net repair
 - Boat making/repair
 - Farming (oil-plan growing, Banana growing, coffee growing)

- (b)
- Poor transport system /poor social service
 - Lack of hydro-electricity power
 - Low level of education
 - Low population
 - Shortage of skilled and unskilled labour force
 - Diseases
 - It is hard to reach/remote

- (c)
- Provide more ships/ferries/boats/aero plane
 - Maximize use of solar/thermal/generators
 - Sensitize parents and children about values of education.
 - Improving social service and security services
 - Sensitizing the population on health habits
 - Government should support activities of NGOs in general like building schools health centres transport
 - Encourage settlement in Kalangala
 - Motivation of workers in Kalangala

- Providing aero plane to connect to different Islands.
- Provide hydro-electric power

43. (a) - By use of bank

- Use of mobile money
- Use of SACCOs

(b) - To use it in future

- To avoid wastage
- To start development project/ income generation project
- To get interest/ to accumulate capital
- To access loans
- To a void debts

44. (a) –They planted trees/ posters/flags for their countries

- The mapped the area/naming area/fixed boundaries
- They introduced western culture.
- Constructed roads, railways, ports
- Constructed schools/Introduced western language
- Constructed hospitals
- They introduced cash crops
- They constructed churches
- Appointed governors/ agent/ Commissioners
- They occupied/ grabbed land
- They introduced laws to govern the area.
- Signed agreements/ treaties
- Collected taxes
- They exploited minerals
- Acquired markets/trade.

(b) - It was too high for them

- They were poor/low wages/under paid.
- Methods of collecting taxes were poor /harsh.
- Africans were not benefiting from the taxes collected.
- Africans were not sensitized about the benefits of paying tax.
- Africans were denied to grow cash crops so they had no money to pay taxes.

(c) - they thought that Kenyans would become richer.

- They thought that Kenyans would not be controlled
- They wanted to continue getting cheap labour from the natives
- They didn't want competition for market with the natives.

45 (a) he used tools made out of stone.

(b) Use of bolas - using arrow beads

Using spears - using clubs

Using traps/deep pits with sharp sticks - using Dogs

(c) – Got better tools for farming/improved food production

- Got better tools for hunting.
- Got better tools for defense
- Had settled life
- Started using iron tools

46. (a) (i) UNESCO/united nations education scientific and cultural organism.

(ii) UNHCR/United nations high commission for refugees.

- (b) - Provide shelter/settlement for war victims,
- Provide 1st aid
 - Rejoin/relief aid
 - Re- join/re-unite family members.
 - Help in blood transfusion
 - Rescue war victims
 - Provide safe water
 - Provide drugs/treat war victims
 - Provide guidance and counseling

47. (a) - Weather station

- Meteorological centre

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (b). - Rainfall | - Air pressure/ atmospheric pressure |
| - Sunshine | - Cloud cover |
| - Humidity | - Fog |
| - Temperature | - Mist |
| - Wind | |

- (c) - Guides them to plan for different activities
- People get to know about weather

48. (a) Tabora/Kazeh

- (b) - Through African kings/chief/collaborators
- Through raiding villages
 - Through barter trade
 - Through way-laying in ambushes

- Through causing inter-tribal wars/war captives

(c) - Families broke up

- Destruction of property
- People were killed/loss of live/loss of labour
- Led to under development
- Depopulation of East Africa
- Africa culture were destroyed
- Displacement of people
- Famine
- Led to suffering misery of people
- Some chiefs and king became rich
- Led to growth of town like Tabora
- Led to development of some kingdoms
- Led to decline of some weaker states due to constant raids
- Led to hatred between the chief and their subjects
- East Africa was opened up to the outside world
- New items of trade were introduced.

49. (a) August/Aug/Eight month/8th month

(b) December/Dec/Twelveth month/last month of the year/12th month

(c) $25 - 20 = 5^0\text{c}$

(d) Equatorial climate

50. (a) Mombasa

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| (b) - Trading | - oil refinery/oil refining |
| - Fishing | - mining/limestone mining |
| - Tourism | - transport |
| - Boat building | - ship repairing |

- Handling imports and exports

(c) Victoria Nile

(d) Mark Lake Tanganyika on the map with letter P.

51. Either

- We learn to listen

(b) - Preaching the word of God to them/taught them.

- ate with them

- Blessed them
- gave hope to them.

Or

- (a)
- To be humble
 - to be gentle
 - to give respect to elders
 - To be prayerful
 - to be polite
 - to listen to elders
 - To be obedient
 - to be helpful
 - To be faithful
 - to be hard working
 - To be loving
 - to be trust worthy
 - To seek wisdom
 - to be kind.

- (b)
- Preaching the word of Allah to the/ he led people to pray (Salat)
 - Helped the needy e.g. orphans, widows, travelers
 - Shared with them
 - Taught the people the importance of giving to the needy
 - He united them
 - Prayed for them
 - Visited them
 - Visited the sick
 - Ate with sinners/Manafiquim (hypocrites)
 - He traded with them
 - He fought for them during Jihad

52. Either.

- (a)
- the curtain in the temple was torn into two pieces.
 - There was an earthquake/the earth shook\rocks split
 - Graves of the saints were opened
 - God's people rose from the dead
 - There was darkness

(b) Joseph of Arimethea (Arimathaea)

(c) - Joseph's tomb

- Calvary

- To Jerusalem - in the tomb
- To anew tomb - in the garden
- Golgotha - sepulcher/holy sepulcher
- The skull

Or

- (a) - People/believers assembled near lady Aisha's house
- People refused to believe that he had died
- Abubakar addressed the crowd that had assembled
- The body was washed, perfumed and prepared for burial
- A grave was dug at the spot where the prophet had died from/grave was dug in Aisha's bed room
- A successor was elected before the burial of Prophet Muhammad
- They prayed for his body
- There was leadership struggle

(b) Abubakar Swidia.

(c) Medina

53. Either

(a) Uganda Joint Christian Council/UJCC

(b) - brings together Christian churches

- Educate students/sponsor students
- United Christians
- Guides Christians
- Monitor elections/carries out civic education.
- Provides instructional materials on Christian religion
- Advises government on important national issues
- Promotes human rights and women emancipation
- Advocates for good morals
- Preaches the word of god

- Mediates peace talks
- Prays for the nation

Or

(a) Uganda Muslim Supreme council/UMSC

(b) - protects Muslim property

- Builds mosques
- Trains shiekhs/imams
- Promoted education/sponsors students/builds schools.
- Organizes holy pilgrimages
- Assisting new converts
- Looks for donations
- Builds relationship between government Muslim community
- It is In charge of printing Islamic books
- It helps the needy-orphans, disabled/widows
- Unites Muslims
- Preaches Islam
- Represents Muslim community in Uganda in international affairs
- Promotes health/building hospitals
- Providing Islamic material like mats
- Promoting development affairs
- Appointing district and county Kadhi
- Organizing and monitoring elections
- Guides NCDC or Islamic religious education
- Issuing animal slaughtering permits
- To announce the end of Saum (Muslim cerebration)
- Co-ordinate to other religions through inter religious council/IRC

54. Either

(a) - union of man and woman as wife and husband

- Legal union of husband and wife

- Union of wife and husband through the sacrament of matrimony

(b) - to fulfill God's wish that man should not be
Alone/companionship

- For respect
- To bear children
- To bring up children in the Christian faith
- It is one of the sacraments
- It is God's blessed union
- Brings unity between man and woman
- For love
- For protection
- To promote enjoyment of sex
- Builds trust
- Encourages faithfulness
- It develops the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation
- Helps to avoid sexual sins
- Couples enjoy church sacraments
- Qualifies one for leadership post in church
- Easier to share property
- Enable children of the married couples to join priesthood.

- (b) - to have children - joy respect
- Freedom of sex - protection
- Blessing - peace and unity

Or

- (a) - Marriage agreement in Islam
- It is an agreement that formalizes marriage in Islam
 - It is a legal marriage in Islam/holy marriage
- (b) - It formalizes marriage
- It helps people to multiply through reproduction
 - It eases inheritance of property

- It provides women with protection and care
 - It helps to avoid sexual sins/zinah
 - It helps in uniting two families
 - For rewards
 - For companionship
 - To promote enjoyment of sex
- (c) - children - love - respect - peace and unity
- Protection - blessings - wealth - freedom of sex

55. Either

(a) - Ordained minister in church set apart to serve people on the behalf of God

- Any ordained servant of God
 - A person who has received holy order to offer/lead mass/service in church.
- (b) - Preaches/teaches the word of god
- Guides and counsel/mediates
 - Prays for people
 - Officiate in holy sacraments and offers/issues certificates
 - Presides over special ceremonies
 - Acts as a role model/shapes morals
 - Initiates development projects
 - Unites Christians
 - Blesses people
 - Helps to educate and monitor education system
 - Protects church property/offers security
 - Solicits funds for church/helps the needy

Or

(a) A person who leads Muslim prayer

A person who reads sermon / khutba Fridays in mosque.

- (b) - Preaches Islam/teaches Islam
- Guides Muslims in their behavior
 - Collects zakat and then distributes
 - Conducts Nikah
 - Settles disputes among Muslims in the community
 - Monitors Muslim activities in the community
 - Teaches good morals in the community
 - Distributes property of the deceased to the children according to the sharia law
 - Blesses people
 - initiates new converts
 - Protects Muslim property
 - acts as role model
 - Organizes Muslim celebrations.
 -

2013

Section A

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1. Port bell | Port Bukakata | or | Jinja port |
| 2. Drum. | Claps | | Use of signs/gestures/signals |
| Trumpet | Whistling | | Messages |
| Yelling | Smoke | | Flutes |
| Ululation | Alarms | | Bells |
| Horns | | | |
3. Southwest/SW; South Westerly, South Western; or South-west Ward.
4. Chief Administrative officer/CAO
5. Air transport/air.
-
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|
| 6. Cloudy | foggy/snow | frozen |
| Humid | misty | cold |
| Hot | foggy | warm |

Cool chilly
Cool sunny

7. It is a Stone Age site/historical site/it is a place where early man lived.
It is a tourist attraction site
For study/research Centre
Source of income/employment
It is an archaeological site.
8. Semei Kakungulu/kakungullu/ semei Lwakirenzi (accept kakunguru)
9. Awitch/Rwot Awich/Chief Awich of payira/ppaira/Awic
10. For easy access to drugs/medicine.
For timely treatment/immunization.
For employment opportunities/jobs
To get market for their products
For access to health education/sanitation
For Access to social amenities e.g water access social amenities e.g
water, electricity, food,/clothes//health kits
11. He resisted/rebelled against colonial rule.
He demanded for a separate status/independence of Buganda kingdom.
He opposed the idea of East African Federation.

He refused to send representative to the LEGO/he mobilized Busoga and
Bunyoro not to join LEGCO/he did not like the British Rule.
12. Cool climate/temperature

High rainfall/reliable rainfall
13. oil/crude oil

Gas

Petroleum (accept specific examples of petroleum products e.g.
diesel/paraffin/kerosene.

14. through tourism/through foreign exchange

Through employment

Through improved transport system/infrastructure.

Availability of hotels and lodges.

Promotes growth of other industries e.g. crafts/improve on local trade/
creates market for goods

15. Soil erosion

Drought/prolonged drought

Loss of soils fertility

Global warming/ greenhouse effect.

Wind will destroy their crops.

Reject-cause of wind

Wind alone.

16. Both Centre on trade

Both emphasize removal of tariffs/taxes/free trade.

Both reduce trade barriers

Both promote regional cooperation/friendship.

Both are regional economic grouping/regional bodies/common markets.

Both are found in Africa.

Both promote peace and security/unity.

Both improve on transport and communication.

17. They acted as security against robbers

They carried trade goods/items in large quantities/transport purpose.

18. Destruction of environment for construction

Pollution of environment/land, air, water and noise pollution.

Global warming/destruction of ozone layer

Destruction of plants/vegetation.

Destruction of animal species/wild life habitants

Displacement of people.

19. Employment opportunities.

They get social services (accept specific example of social services e.g education health, transport)

Acquisition of skills

Improved infrastructure

Improved standard of living

Workers provide market for local goods

Source of income to the people.

20. Construction of sanitation facilities e.g. latrines

Encouragement of hygiene

Sensitization of people about health through songs, drama, dance, speeches.

Training of health workers from the community

Water.

Through voluntary and charity work/participation in community work.

21. $4:00\text{pm}/1:00\text{pm}+3:00\text{Hrs} = 4:00\text{p.m}$

16:00hour/16hrs

=4 O'clock

22. He protected them from slave traders.

He gave them guns for protection /built Fort Patiko (reject Port portico/Patiko alone)

He helped them to stop slave trade/idea of slave trade

23. It was a punishment for causing the 1st world war/Germany/ was defeated in the First World War.

Germany and her allies were defeated

Tanganyika was taken by the League of Nations as mandated territory.

24. For construction of roads

For settlement

For brick laying

For industrialization

For dumping industrial wastes/people, pour rubbish in swamps

For sand mining

Over-grazing

Over harvesting of craft materials

25. For Exploitation/ taken away of raw materials e.g. minerals

For trade

For transportation of administrator/people/Troops/soldier/for easy administration.

To stop slave trade

To show the areas they had occupied

To link East Africa to the coast/connect the interior of East Africa to the coast/connects Uganda to the coast

It is in fulfillment of the decision made in the Berlin conference

26. Red/red

27. Military base to keep Arms Store Arms

For protection/Defenses/Security

To act as administrative Centre

To act as base for repairing ships

To act as resting base/place

28. Along the coast/ along the coast of Kenya/Tanzania

29. To provide enough food for the population/To fight famine

To provide employment to people.

As a sources of income/revenue/money.

To increase raw materials for agro-based industries

To fight poverty

To use land sustainably proper land use

For food security.

30. Circumcision ceremony.

Both perform funeral rites

Both celebrate birth of twins/Naming twins

Both perform traditional marriage ceremonies/pay dowry/Bride price/Bride wealth.

31. Introduction of cowries shell as a medium of exchange/form of money called cowries' shells.

New trade items were introduced (Accept specific trade items e.g. Mirrors, plates, and cups, Bread, Cloth, and Ornaments) offered market to Uganda's locally produced goods.

They introduced new crops e.g. rice, /modern Agriculture practice.

They introduced Zebu cows/ short horned cattle.

They built shops/ trade centres

32. Down warping/Wrapping/ Depression

Note: (Depression is both process and type).

33. Uganda

Kenya

34. It was where skull/ Fossils of the oldest man (Zinjanthropus) was discovered.

It is where man is said to have lived in the early stone age period.

35. Afforestation.

36. **Either:** St. Stephen/Stephen/St Steven/Steven

OR: Sumaya / sumayya / Sumayiaya / Sumayiyah

37. **Either:** Jerusalem

OR: Medina/Madina/Yattrrib/Madinah/Madinatul/Munawara

38. **Either:** 6days/ Six days

OR: 6days/ Six days

39. **Either:** Angel Gabriel/ Gabriel

Or: Angel Jibril/Gibril/Jibrael/Gibrael

40. **Either:** Speaking in tongues/different languages

Short wind

Fire

OR Kabba

Mosque Medina

swafa and Marwa

Mecca

Minna

Zam Zam well

MUzida lifa

Masjid Aqsaa/Al-Aqaa in Jerusalem/Bayitul Muqades.

Note. Accept Makka as another spelling for Mecca

SECTION B

41 (a) Bantu/western Bantu/Inter custrine Bantu

(b) They wanted fertile areas/ land for agriculture/productive land

It was because of unproductive land where they came from

Escaping from diseases/Epidemic diseases

Over population

Internal conflict/Misunderstandings

Due to famine

Prolonged droughts

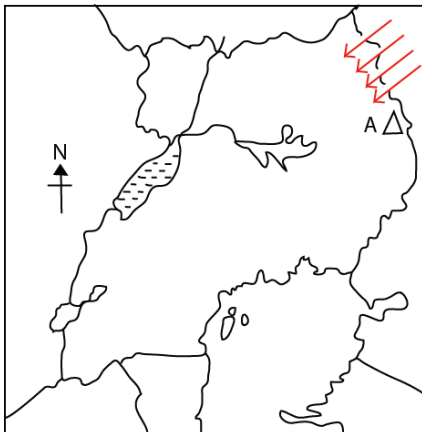
They were looking for food climate/area with reliable rainfall

Due to spirit/love for adventure

Due to shortage of land

(c) The arrow on the North Eastern part of Uganda as below:

Note: Make sure the Arrow are within the boundary as shown.



42(a) Deficit budget/loss budget

(b) Lead to debts/may lead to mortgaging of school property.

Priorities may not be fulfilled.

Shortage of food/poor feeding

Underdevelopment/under development.

Shortage of scholastic materials (Accept specific ones e.g. text books, chalk

It leads to strikes in schools

It leads to poor academic performance.

It leads to delayed/non/low/payments

It leads to poorly organized school activities.

It may lead to shortage of teachers/ Workers/ Teacher may run away.

It may lead to lack of Furniture e.g. Tables. Desks, Chairs

It promotes school dropouts

it leads to absenteeism of teacher and children/poor attendance

It leads to early closure of school term.

It makes children to leave that school and go to another

(c) To identify priorities .

To spend money wisely/avoid unnecessary expenditure.

For proper accountability

To identify the source of income of the school/ plan how to get money.

To identify the expenditure of the school/ plan how to spend money

43. (a) Title -To understand what the map is all about

Scale -To calculate actual distance between places on map

Compass -To find direction between places on a map

Key -To interpret symbols on a map

44. (a) For communication/Helps in business /Advertisements

For storage of Information

For entertainment/Games/Music. NB: Accept specific example

For sending money

For receiving money

For keeping money

For news

For video coverage

it used as a calculator

For taking photography/photo Album/ used as a camera

For internet service/research/study/Facebook, Down loading. Surfing
Email, Google.

It helps to provide light

It helps to send and receive message/sms

It is a Source of employment to people

It helps in telling date from the calendar.

It is a source of income when sold.

It helps in trucking wrong doers

It helps to tell time.

(b) It causes immorality

Crimes of pornography

It has caused problems in families/misunderstandings

It causes thief/robbery.

It encourages telling lies

It is expensive to buy Airtime

Phones are expensive to buy.

Phones are difficult to maintain

Some areas have poor network coverage/no signals.

They cause long-term health hazards.

It can easily be spoilt /delicate.

The blind the deaf, dumb are not fully catered for.

It disrupts gatherings/meetings.

It causes accidents while crossing roads/driving

It is difficult to be used by illiterates/those who cannot read and write.

Indiscipline in schools/children waste a lot of time in using phones.

45. (a) The queen of England/queen Elizabeth II of England/the queen/queen Elizabeth/her majesty the queen Elizabeth II of England/queen of Britain/queen Elizabeth Alexandria II/queen of UK.

(b) Promotes trade/provides wide market.

Promotes unity/friendship/cooperation

Promotes good governance/democracy.

Organizes common wealth games

Sponsors students/gives scholarships

Organizes common wealth heads of government meetings(**CHOGM**)

Monitors elections.

Funds development projects

Provides financial assistance/loans from common fund to member states.

Helps to promote human rights.

Organize common wealth day celebrations.

(c) Ugandans get medals (accept specific examples of medals e.g. gold, silver, bronze/prizes)

Uganda is known worldwide/famous

Ugandans' talents are displayed

Ugandans earn income/foreign exchange/money.

Ugandans get chance of visiting other countries

Promotes international relationship/friendship.

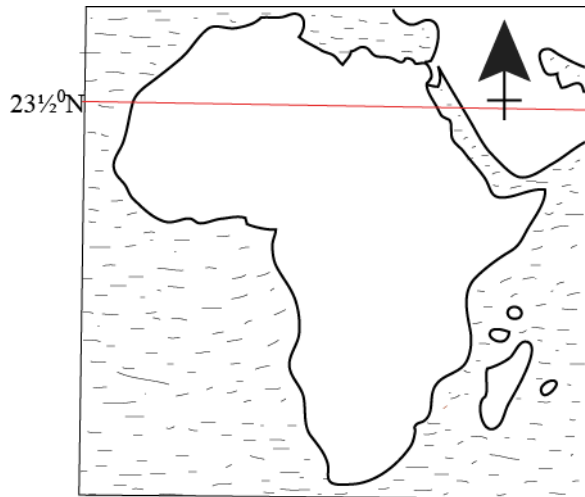
Provides scholarship to Ugandan students.

46. (a) Seychelles island/Seychelles

(b) Their kings were exiled in this islands.

The King of Bunyoro (Kabalega) and the King of Buganda (Mwanga) were exiled there/where Kabalega and Mwanga were taken and kept.

(c) Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ is indicated in the map below



- (d) Fruit growing/citrus fruit growing (accept specific examples of citrus fruits e.g. lemons, oranges, grapes, vines, apples, olive, Tangerine/Agriculture/cultivation/crop farming/growing of tree crops.
- It supports lumbering/soft wood production e.g. conifer, pine, cedar, oak
 - Tourism/tourist attraction site
 - There is wine making in the region.
 - There are vineyards.
 - It helps in rainfall formation

47. (a) floods

Earthquakes

Landslides

Mudslides

Volcanic eruptions

Lightning

Epidemic diseases e.g. Ebola, plague, nodding.

Famine

Attacks by locusts/Army worms

Prolonged droughts/droughts

Hailstorms/Hailstones

Strong winds (accept specific examples e.g. tsunami, Hurricane)

Elnino (heavy rains)

(b) Relief aid/Basic needs e.g.

Food.

Water

Education

Medicine/drugs/giving treatment.

Clothing/beddings

Resettling them/relocating them

Provision of utensils

spraying locusts/army worms

Rescuing people

recovering dead bodies

Guidance and counseling improve transport and communication.

48. (a) irrigation/irrigation farming.

(b) Mobuku, Kibimba/Tilda, Kakaira, Lugazi, Kinyara, Ondina, Agoro, Doho

(c) Crops can be grown any time/throughout the year/crops can be harvested throughout the year.

- Farming/cultivation/can be practiced in dry areas
- Crops get enough water/constant supply of water/produce water to farmers/increased food and cash crop production/provision of food.
- There is increased land under cultivation
- Pests and diseases are easily controlled

49. (a) coffee, sisal, oil palm, cocoa, cloves, pineapples, Bananas reject palm oil

(b) Rwanda is hilly/mountainous/rugged terrain/land scrape/not flat

Over population/dense population shortage of capital/poverty.

Shortage of land/land fragmentation

50. (a) River Congo/Congo

(b) Due to heavy rainfall/passes through equatorial forest which receive a lot of rainfall.

Has many tributaries/inlets/has many small rivers joining the main river

(c) The Atlantic ocean/the Atlantic

51. Either

- (a) Cain - killed his brother
- (b) Joseph of Arimathea - Buried Jesus Christ
- (c) Mathias - replaced Judas Iscariot.
- (d) Mary Magdalene - was the first to see Jesus Christ After his resurrection.

Or

- Abubakr - first Caliph in Islam
- Amina - mother of prophet Mohammad
- Taurat - the book given to prophet Musa
- Aisha - wife of Prophet Muhammad

52. Either

(a) Sunday
Sabbath/Saturday/7th day/seventh day

(b) The day God rested after creation

The day Jesus resurrected from the dead.

Note: Saturday for resting Alone

Sunday for both resting and resurrection

(c) Reconciliation/Forgiveness

Togetherness/solidarity/unity/cooperation

Brotherhood/sharing Friendship/Experiences

Good morals

Love

Justice

Empathy strengthening faith

To know the church activities/programs

Learning from one another.

To receive/promote God's blessing

Helping one another/helping the needy.

Praying for others

Or (a) Friday/Juma/Jumah

(b) It is when judgment day will take place

It is a holy day in the week

It is the day when Adam was created

It is the day when Adam was put in Janah/Edin/Eden/Aadin

It is the day prophet Adam died

(c) Generosity, charity, brotherhood, love, Peace, justice,
good morals strengthening, faith

Togetherness/solidarity unity/cooperation

Reconciliation/forgiveness

Sharing of friendship/experiences

It is believed to be equivalent to the pilgrimage of poor Muslims

We learn activities of the mosque for the week

Helping one another

To receive/promote Allah's blessings

Praying for others

53 Either

- (a) Abraham/Abram
- (b) Isaac, Ishmael, Zimran, Medan, Ishbak, Jokshan, Midian Shuah
- (c) He accepted to sacrifice his son Isaac.

He accepted to go to the promised land/Ur to Haran/unknown land/foreign land/Canaan

He accepted to be circumcised at old age

He accepted to change his name from Abram to Abraham

He believed in God's promise in producing a child at old age

Or

- (a) Ibrahim
- (b) Ismail, Ishaq, Zamran, Yaqsha, Suraj, Madyan, Nashap, Amiim, Saaraj, Kisan Nafish, Lutan
- (c) He built the kabba

He accepted to sacrifice Ismail/He accepted to give his son as sadaq

He accepted to leave his Homeland

He destroyed idols at Ur.

He opposed the idea of worshipping Idols

He accepted to be circumcised

He accepted to be thrown in the fire after destroying idols

He accepted to leave his family in the desert.

54. Either

- (a) Esau
- (b) Promised Jacob many children/father of Nations.

Jacob will be called Israel

Jacob and his descendants will extend their territories in all directions.

To give Jacob and his descendants land/Canaan/bethel

Being with Jacob wherever he went

God promised Jacob wealth/riches/multiply his riches

Protection/safety/his enemies will not attack him.

To be ancestor of kings

Blessing of Nations through Jacob and the descendants

(c) To be patient

To be faithful

To serve others

To be honest

To obey elders or humbleness

To trust in God.

To be careful/making careful decisions

To be kind to one another/kindness

Reconciliation/forgiving others

Tolerance

Not to cheat others

Respect for elders

To love all equally

Power of prayer

Fulfillment of God's plan/will.

Or

(a) Yusuf

(b) Protection

Being ancestor of prophets/kings/rulers/rule others.

Having many grand children

Having fertile soils/grounds

Having wealth/riches.

Blessing his generation

(c) to be faithful

Making careful discussions

To be patient

True love

To be obedient

Being hopeful

To be trust worthy

Have sympathy

Honest

Repentance

Forgiveness

Keeping promises

Loyal

55. Either

(a) Ever/Eva

(b) From the rib/Adam's rib.

(c) Companionship.

To produce children/parenthood/procreation/bear children

To respect

For comfort

To make a family

For protection

For love

To fulfill God's plan/will

To avoid sexual sin/sexual Immorality

For sex.

Or

(a) Hawa

(b) Adam's rib/from the rib.

(c) Being faithful.

Being respectful

Loving

Caring (caring specific ways of caring e.g cooking, washing clothes

Having children

Trust worthy

God fearing

Obedient

Being honest.

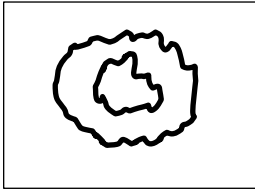
UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

2014

Section A

1. Security, protection, defence, Guarding
2. Nimbus cloud. Nimbus
- 3.



Accept the map drawn without a flame on it



4. life saver/life jackets
5. - Domestic use.
 - For provision of sand /sand mining.
 - For tourism.
 - For research/study purpose/Education
 - For commercialized/industrial use .for rituals
 - Provision of silt/fertile soils
 - Provision of shells.
 - Generating hydroelectric power (HEP)
 - Rain formation
 - For transport
 - For fish
 - For recreation.
6. - help in rain formation/modify climate

- Acts as wind breaks
 - Forests reduce the rate of soil erosion by wind
 - Trees absorb carbon dioxide/reduce global warming/reduce rise in temperature
 - Provision of shade.
7. - Dry season.
- Sunny season
 - Hot season
8. - phosphates
- Potassium nitrate
 - Potassium sulphate
 - Nitrate. Potash
 - Potassium.
9. - they keep prisoners in safe custody
- They provide skills to prisoners e.g. Carpentry.
 - They implement punishments/sentences given by the judiciary
 - Provide education to prisoners
 - Reform prisoners/rehabilitate/guide and counsel them.
 - Prisons provide employment for the people.
 - Provision of social service (accept specific social services)/development of infrastructure.
 - Provide labour to the society
 - Provide market to farmers produce.
 - Prisons provide entertainment through the band.
10. Family
- Community
 - Society
11. Uganda
12. He allowed blacks to participate national elections/ he organized the first multi-racial elections/national politics/political reforms.
- He allowed the anti-apartheid movements to operate.
 - He accepted in dialogue with ANC.

- He was the last racist leader
 - He granted independence to Namibia as a move to fight Apartheid.
 - He allowed amendment of the constitution.
 - He accepted to hand over to Nelson Mandela
13. - construction of roads/bridges
- Putting road signs
 - Reconstruction of roads.
 - Transport service/transport.
 - Repairing roads
 - Demarcating the road reserves
 - Provides employment
 - Surveying roads
 - Mapping roads
 - Compensation of people whose land is affected by road construction.
 - Monitoring the conditions of roads and maintaining them.
14. - Production of hydro Electric power.
- Provision of water for irrigation
 - Water for industrial use.
 - Transport
 - Tourism
 - Water for commercial use/sale
 - Source of fish
 - Provision of employment
15. Cowrie shells
16. He started a school for navigation/started a school for sailors/provide information
About exploration work
- He invented the compass
 - He sponsored the explorers/sailors
 - He built ships/caravel.
17. Nyero/nyero rock paintings

18. Open cast/quarrying
 - Alluvial.
 - Drilling/mining
 - Shaft/underground/deep shaft
 - Drift
 - Adit mining
19. To transport copper/coper ore/minerals
 - To transport goods
20. - common wealth organization
 - Common wealth of nations
 - Common wealth
21. When one's parents/ancestors are citizens of that country.
22. United nations/UN, United Nations organization/UNO.
23. - Provision of informal education
 - Strengthening cultural institutions.
 - Encouraging children to participate in cultural activities.
 - Keeping cultural objects in museum/public libraries/cultural sites; archive.
 - Encouraging people to write books on culture
 - Encouraging the use of the local languages.
 - Organizing and financing cultural festivals.
 - Encouraging reconstruction of cultural sites
 - By supporting the activities of chiefdoms and kingdoms.
 - Using radios
 - Promotion of oral literature/legends.
24. - For meat.
 - For hides and skins
 - For ivory.
 - For rituals/cultural purposes
 - For tusks.
 - For trade/money
 - For horns.

- For medicine.
 - Some animals are dangerous/ for protection/protect people
25. Imported goods/goods entering the country.
26. It is on low altitude
27. - Uganda had become a British protectorate
- Britain had taken over Uganda.
 - Marked the beginning of British colonial rule in Uganda.
 - Uganda had lost independence/people of pre-colonial Uganda lost independence.
28. President/prime minister
29. - it is where all human activities take place (accept specific activities e.g. Construction of industries, burials, roads, building markets)
- Resources are found on land(such as minerals, plants grow on land)
30. - they grow tall
- They develop buttress roots
31. - Areas near the equator receive more rainfall than those far away from the equator.
- Areas near the equator experience higher temperatures than those far.

Accept specific ones as; areas far from the equator receive little rainfall

- Areas far from the equator are cold.
 - Areas near equator are hot
 - Areas near the equator receive more/much rainfall
 - Temperatures reduce with increase in distance from the equator.
32. It led to the fall/decline/collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.
- People were displaced.
 - Loss of land.
 - Loss of lives
 - Disintegration of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.

- Insecurity/conflicts.
- Destruction of property.
- Culture was distorted.

33. A key gives meaning /explains/interprets symbols on a map while a title gives what the map is all about.

34. - Leads to defilement/rape
- Leads to school drop outs/denial of education.
 - Leads to child battering/corporal punishment.
 - Leads to domestic violence/broken homes.
 - Leads to child labor.
 - Leads to forced/child marriages
 - Leads to denial of food.
 - Leads to death.
 - Leads to child neglect.
 - Lead to unwanted pregnancies
 - Leads to indecent assault.
 - Leads to incest.
 - A person becomes a public nuisance.
 - They abuse their children/use bad language.

35. Liberia.

36. **EITHER.**

Jesus Christ,

Christ/messiah/Emmanuel/Immanuel/savour/anointed/savior/redesigner.

Or

Prophet Muhammed(PBUH)/ prophet

Muhammed/Muhammad/Muhammad(S.A.W)

37. Either

• Suffering • Human illness • Shame • Jealousy/envy • Isolation • Unhappiness • Rejection • Captivity	• Fear/pain • Misunderstanding • Toiling/hard work/hard labour • Condemnation • Curse • Punishment • Going to hell/Jahanam	• Death • Misery • Wandering • Grief/sadness • Stress/trauma • Going to hell/purgatory • Bondage
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Or

As above except death.

Bar zakh.

38. EITHER

- Unusual happiness during his birth/appearance of the star.
- Born conceived by the Holy Spirit.
- Performed miracles (accept specific of miracles)
- The Holy Spirit came in form of a dove
- Died and resurrected.
- Angels sang songs of praise at his birth.
- God said so.
- He fasted 40 days and 40 nights (overcome Satan)
- Voice came from Heaven.
- Unusual happening when Jesus was on the cross such as curtain of the temple tore from top to bottom, rocks slip, earth shook, graves opened, dead people who were raised to life
- Born of Virgin Mary.
- Unusual happenings at his baptism.
- He ascended to heaven.

- Jesus changed his nature from human to divine during transfiguration.
- He was given gifts at birth.
- Incarnation.
- Dead people rose to life

OR

- He performed miracles
- Received the Quran/he read when he was an illiterate.
- He went to heaven and came back alive.
- Allah talked about him in Surat-Al-Fatihi chapter 48:29

39. **EITHER:** Joshua.

OR: Musa/Moses

40. **EITHER.**

Through strong wind/inform of wind.

Through tongues of fire/flames of fire.

Or

- He defeated his enemies using sand.
- He fed people(he fed 15,000 people with one goat)
- Went to heaven in one night and came back
- He made a bird out of clay and gave it life.
- He commanded the moon and it split into two parts.
- He healed people.
- He received the Quran yet he was illiterate and told his secretaries to write it/ he authored and read the Quran.
- He commanded a donkey to give witness.
- A piece of meat he was to eat gave witness.
- Escaping from his enemies at home when going for Hejira.
- He sent a bird and stone and defeated his enemies that it was poisoned.
- He predicted the future.

SECTION B

41. (a) Baskets

- Hooks
- Spears
- Traps
- by use of hands.
- by use of local herbs(poisoning)
- Using sticks/rods.
- use of pangs/knives/hoes
- By use of baskets
- By use of arrows and bows.

(b) Due to deep water

- A lot of water caught at ago.
- Lake Victoria is wide
- To control over fishing/to control indiscriminate fishing.
- There is ready market for fish caught
- Government recommends modern methods/government policy.
- Easy/effective to use
- Due to availability of modern means of transport.

42. (a) Asia

(b) (i) Trade

(ii) Due to favorable climate

- To spread Islam/their culture
- The coast was peaceful for them.
- The coast was a good natural harbor for them/strategic position.
- The coast had a lot of food/the coast was rich in food supply.
- The coast had futile soils for crop growing
- Easy transport/easy for them to connect to their country.

(c) They got new items of trade (accept specific items e.g. Ivory, slave, gold, copper, salt)

- They converted people to Islam

- They owned land
- They built trading centers
- They became rich/collected taxes/got income.
- They got market for their goods.
- They intermarried with coastal Africans.
- Acquired cultures.
- They got cheap labour.
- They controlled coastal trade

43. (a) (i) To plan the country accept specific examples of planning.

(ii) - to know the number of people in a country.

- To know the birth rate
- To know the death rate.
- To establish educational level of citizens
- To establish the population structure in the country such as age,sex.
- For administrative purposes.
- To determine the peoples standards of living/employment level.
- To predict/know the population growth.

(b) (i) fertile land/fertile soils/volcanic fertile soils.

(ii) Good climate/cool climate-accept specific aspects such as reliable rainfall, cool temperature.

Security.

44. (a) (i) through dressing

(ii) Through occupation-accept specific examples of occupation e.g. cultivation, rearing animals etc.

- The type of food (eating)
- Marriage
- Music, Dance, and Drama
- Language

- Songs
- burial/funeral rites
- Way of greeting
- Initiation-ceremonies-accept specific examples such as circumcision, naming.
- Through worship
- grafts
- Tattooing games and sports
- Dehorning.
- By totems
- Art of buildings by taboos
- Through oral literature/legends, riddles, myths, folktales.

(b) (i) Promote peace and security

(ii) Promote/cooperation.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Promote heritage/society. | - For proper communication |
| - Promote morals. | - For pride/prestige |
| - Promote tourism. | - For leisure |
| - To get income/for development. | - For identity/sense of belonging |

45. (a) Governor.

(b) (i) prints and issues money/mints money.

(ii) Regulates commercial banks

- Offer employment/offers jobs
- Control money in circulation.
- Buys gold/keeps gold for the government.
- Keeps money for other banks
- Lends money to government/gives loans to government/manages public/government debts.
- Issues license to her banks

- (c) - Get interest - avoid wastage of money
- For security/money becomes safe - easy transfer of money
- One gets loans. - Getting financial advice
- Capital/savings

- Forced labour
- Low wages.
- Forced/compulsory cotton growing.
- The natives of Tanganyika wanted independence
- Akidas and Jumbers were corrupt.
- Interfered with Africa's culture and tradition
- Grabbing of land from the people of Tanganyika.

- Freedom of participation
- Sped attainment of independence/helped the people of Tanganyika to gain independence
- Promoted nationalism in Tanganyika to gain independence.
- Promoted nationalism in Tanganyika.
- Germans changed their system of administration/German learnt how to deal with Africans in human manner

- Forced labour ended.

47. (a) (i) Karuma/Karuma falls/Karuma dam.

(ii) Kazinga channel

(b) Fertile soils

- Security
- Good climate
- Reliable rainfall/favorable climate
- fishing
- water
- Employment
- sand mining
- Good social services (accept specific examples i.e. transport, communication, good social services (accept specific examples i.e. transport, communication)
- Development of towns/urbanization/industrialization.

(c) Crude oil/oil/oil petroleum

- Salt
- Natural gas.

48. (i) veterinary officer - treat animals

(ii) Police officer - keeps law and order

(iii) trade - buys and sells goods

(iv) Farmer - produces crop and animal products

49. (a) (i) Mountains (ii) rivers

- Lakes - hills - rift valley
- sabinya - mufumbiro ranges - Mhabura - Mgahinga

Accept specific examples of physical features which are in the boundaries
e.g.

Mts - Elgon, Rwenzori, Mufumbiro, Kilimanjaro

Rivers -Kagera, Ruvuma, Semiliki, Kaya.

Lakes –Albert, Edward, Tanganyika, Victoria, Kivu, Malawi

- The western rift valley
- watershed
- Streams

(b) (i) separation of families/tribes

(ii) Conflicts overland/struggle for resources

- Smuggling the goods
- Limited movements/controlled movements
- Death of people .loss of land
- Trade became difficult displacement of people.
- Loss of Ancestral home. Boarder conflicts/wars
- Variation of culture e.g. dressing, language

50. (a) (i) Libya (ii) South Africa (iii) Morocco (iv) Tunisia (V) Algiers

(b) Citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, grapes, vines, olives, oats, limes, tangerine, apples, Mangoes)

Wheat, Barley, sorghum, millet, and fodder crops (alfalfa, rye, Lucern)

Cereal crops- Groundnuts, watermelons, pineapples, vegetables, palms Apricots.

51. EITHER

- The Holy
- Spirit faith
- Fasting
- God's power

Prayer • He was peaceful • Obedience to the will of his father
Apostle

(b)

Bible scriptures	faith	hard work/determination
Being prayerful	Holy Spirit	love
Obedience	tithe	patience
reconciliation	Guidance and counseling	
Offeratory-giving to the poor/ donate	consultation of resources persons	Kindness
trust	honesty	Endurance and Tolerance
natural wisdom	Understanding	Courage cooperation
Self confidence	Level of education	family background
discipline	God's blessing/luck	setting goal and proper planning
Sacraments such as confession		
Baptism		
Holy Communication.		
Penance		
Anointing the sick, confirmation, Holy Matrimony		

OR

(a) Angel-Jibril Allah's power
Faith prayer
Fasting obedience to the will of Allah.

(b) As above but reject; Bible scriptures and sacraments but add.

The Quran	Zaburi.	taurat
Injir	Paying	

52. EITHER

(a) (i) wine (ii) bread/host

(b) Wines symbolize/stands for the blood of Jesus and the bread symbolizes/standards for the body of Jesus

- Reminds Christians about the death and suffering of Jesus.

(c) Strengthening ones faith

- Brings Christians closer to God
- Helps a Christian to work/walk through Jesus's path
- Unites Christians with Christ.
- Helps one to remember suffering and the death of Jesus Christ.
- To be in re-union'
- Helps Christians to share the body and blood of Jesus.
- Marks the agreement between God and his people/Reminds Christians of a new covenant with God.
- Helps Christians to repent
- Reminds Christians of their salvation

Or (a) (i) male Muslims-Hajji

(ii) Female Muslims- Hajjat

(b) to pray for the dead

- To see where prophet Muhamad was buried.
- To fulfill one the rituals of Hijj/Haji
- To pray for prophet Muhamad.
- To get rewards/blessings
- To see where the Caliphs and Martyrs were buried.

(c) the sacred mosque/masjid Haran(Kaaba)

- Masjid Nabawi (prophet's mosque)

- Masjid Quba? kibulatain

53. EITHER.

(a) Zechariah/Zachariah.

(b) The birth of John the Baptist/the birth of John

To have a child/to have a baby boy.

(c) Zachariah and Elizabeth were too old to have a baby

(d) He became dumb/he became mute/he stopped talking/he was unable to speak

Or

(a) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

(b) to read/Iqra

Quran receiving the revelation in pieces

(c) He did not expect the angel

It was a strange situation/he had never seen the angel before.

He was told to read when he was illiterate.

The angel squeezed him.

(d) Being faithful/to be prepared

- Being honest
- Hopeful
- patient
- Obedience/obedience.

54. EITHER.

(a) John the beloved/ John alone, Simon Peter (Cephas) or James

Accept Peter alone Luke 9:28

(b) To help him spread the word of God/to continue with his work after his departure.

- To give him company/to pray with him.
- He wanted them to force/drive demons out of people

(Matthew 10:1-4, mark 6:7-13, Mark 3;13-19)

(c)

Prayerful	Faithful	kind	loving
Caring	Sharing	Repentant	Hard working
Forgiving	Patient	Generous	Obedient
Honest	Humble	Trustworthy	Tolerant/Exemplary

OR

(a) Abubakar/Abuhkr Swiddiq

Haddija	Zaid	Umar	Uthman
Bilal	Aisha	Anas Bin Malik	Thabit

(b) To give him company and help him spread the work of Allah.

- To protect him
- To sponsor him
- To continue with his work after his death.
- For comfort.
- For respect.
- Cooking for him.
- To have children for sexual pleasure.

(c) **As above.**

55. EITHER.

(a) African traditional Religion/ATR

(b) Offering sacrifice to the dead.

(b) (i) Naming after the dead

(ii) Offering sacrifices to the dead.

- Cared for the graves of the dead
- Asked for blessing from the dead
- Cursed other people through the dead
- Swore in the name of the dead
- Burying people in the graveyards/same graveyard.
- Consulting the ancestors of the dead
- Performing cultural activities.
- Delaying burial
- Paying debts of the dead
- Caring/treating children of the dead.
- Building shrines.
- Listen and respect the voices of the dead.
- Receiving communication from the dead through dreams.
- Performing funeral rites.

(c) it is painful

- they do not want to leave their dear ones/beloved on the earth.
- They do not want to leave their wealth.
- They are not sure of going to heaven.
- They fear the fire of hell/they have sins/they are sinners.
- They fear to confront God because of their sins.
- They doubt their resurrection
- They doubt their faith.
- They do not want to miss happiness on earth.

Or

(a) African traditional Religion ?ATR

Christianity

- (b) As above; For Christians add
- Through scriptures/creed
 - Naming/baptizing after martyrs/saints
 - Praying for the dead.
 - Believing/living a holy life.
 - Praying in the name of saints.
 - Accepting martyrdom
 - Resurrection of Jesus.
 - Putting sign of the cross on the grave.

(c) As in b above.

- They fear punishment in the grave.
- They fear to be asked questions in the grave.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

2015

SECTION A

1. Cow/goat/camel/sheep

Plateaus

2. By canning/tinning

- Refrigeration
- Freezing/icing

3. South Sudan reject Southern Sudan, S. Sudan

4. Northern East/NE/north eastern/North Easterly

5. Animal rearing/rearing cattle

- Playing board games/local chess
- Building reed palaces
- Wrestling
- Pottery

- Salt mining
 - Coffee growing/cultivation/crop growing
 - Bark cloth making
 - Iron smelting
 - Making of cow hide sandals
 - Digging ditches
 - Trading
6. Keeping family secrets
- Reporting wrong doers/strangers/making an alarm
 - Being present at home/guarding homes
 - Following family rules and regulations
 - Locking doors, windows and gates
7. Air pressure/atmospheric pressure
8. Mombasa/Dar-es-Salaam/Port Jinja/Kisumu/Musoma/Bukoba
9. Iteso/Kakwa/Langi/Kumam/Karimajongo
10. Tells a map reader what a map is all about
11. Source of herbal medicine
- Provide fruits/food
 - Provide shade
 - Provide shelter
 - Provide fresh air
 - For learning purposes
 - Act as wind breaker
12. Slave/people/human being
13. Rice
14. Electing prefects
- Freedom of Assembly/Association/clubs
 - Protection of children's rights
 - Freedom of worship
 - Freedom of expression/speech
15. Humps ahead/humps

16. They staged rebellion/riots/revolts/boycotts/demonstration/strikes/resistances/nationalistic/movement/uprising.
 - They formed political parties
 - Trade unions
17. No power struggle/competition
 - It is cheap/no campaigns
 - No bribery
 - No rigging
 - Peaceful transition of leadership/conflict free
 - Preserves culture
 - Promotes unity
 - No bloodsheds
18. Clay soil/clay
19. Time table
 - alarm clocks
 - School bell
 - Drum
 - Gong
 - Whistle
 - siren
20. trapping running animal
 - for hunting
 - to kill animals/hit animals
 - provides market for local provides/food stuffs
21. it is a source of income
 - provide employment/jobs
 - new products are made
 - for research
 - control pollution by waste materials
 - for development of infrastructure, e.g., roads, school, hospitals
 - provide market for used materials

- control environmental degradation
 - promotion of sanitation
22. to avoid losses/get highs/good harvest
- to target market
 - to plan for variety of crops
 - to know when to plant and harvest his crops/to know when to harvest his crops
 - to plan for farming activities
 - to protect animals from bad weather
23. voluntary leaders, religious leaders,
24. to stop slave trade/to ease transport
25. Police/DISO/GISO/army/RDCs/Crime preventers/ASTU
- Local council members/officials/councils
 - Private security guards e.g. teachers, parents, elders, religious leaders.
26. Veterinary officers deal with animal husbandry while agricultural officer deals with crops
27. Provides employment/jobs
- Earns a country with income, foreign exchange.
 - It is a source of market for craft Industry
28. To pay civil servants
- to buy security equipment e.g. tear gas, guns
 - construction of roads
 - to pay debts
 - donations
 - paying membership fees
 - to organize population census
 - to organize national programs e.g. immunization
 - to organize election/national functions
 - to provide social service e.g. education, water, electricity , railways, health
29. Bussa/bussa falls/Bussa rapids

30. Red Cross/Uganda Red Cross/International committee of the Red Cross/Red crescent/ICRC.
- World Health Organization/WHO
 - World Food Programmes/WFP
31. Provide pasture for camels/animals
-
32. Fertile soils
- Good climate
33. Cape Verde
Sao Tome and principle
34. Settle disputes
- Punishes law breakers
 - Interprets laws
 - Determines whether the law has been broken or not.
 - Educates the community about the laws.
35. Either: Cain
Or Qabeel/Qabiil/Kabeel/Kabiil
36. Either: - He accepted to sacrifice his son Isaac.
- He accepted to circumcise at old age.
 - He accepted to build an altar for God
 - He accepted to change his name to Abraham
 - He accepted to change his wife's name from Sarai to Sarah
 - He accepted to leave his homeland for a foreign land/left Karan (Ur) to Canan.
- Or - He accepted to sacrifice his son Ismael
- He accepted to circumcise at old age.
 - He accepted to build the Kaaba
 - He accepted to change his name from Abram Ibrahim
 - He accepted to leave his family in a desert
 - He destroyed idols at Hura
37. Either: He was a tax collector/he collected tax
Or: business woman/trader/merchant

38. Either: - By asking for forgiveness
 - By forgiving one another
 - Paying visit
 - Through repentance
 - Paying back stolen/spoilt things
 - Through sharing/shaking hands/hugging
 - Feeling sorry for a wrong act/apologizing

Or As above in either.

39. Either: - It contains words of wisdom
 - Has divine powers/healing
 - Contains words of God/holy scriptures.
 - It is used during worship
 - Bible writers were inspired by Holy spirit.

Or - it contains the word of Allah
 - contains words of wisdom
 - has divine power/healing
 - it is used during worship
 - It was revealed to prophet Mohamed by angel of Allah/angel Gibril/Jibril

41	(a)	(i)	John Speke/Speke/John Hanning Speke
		(ii)	Henry Morton Stanley/HM Stanley
	(b)		- Opened the way to the interior of Africa - Made Africa to be known to the rest of the world - They lead to the colonization of Africa - Discovered the dormant natural resources - Lead to the coming of missionaries - It led to the promotion of trade - It led to the stopping of slave trade through articles by Dr. David Livingstone.
42	(a)		Permanent secretary

	(b)		- Through winning elections - Through being voted
	(c)		- They lobby for funds/solicit for funds - They allocate funds for provision of safe water - They introduce developmental projects - Promote government projects e.g. education and health - They look for funds outside the country - Encourage formation of SACCOs/loans - Supervise government projects - Sensitize people on developmental projects - Set up bye-laws
43	(a)		Kibo/Kilimanjaro
	(b)		- It is dry - It is semi arid/semi-desert - Receives little rain fall
	(c)		- Country Z pays less tax on imports than Rwanda - It has its seaport while Rwanda is land locked - Easy exportation and importation than Rwanda - Rwanda's imports and exports delay while those of country Z do not.
	(d)		- It is a game park/National game park/Murchison fall - Home of wild animals/wild life - It an area of oil mining - It is a tourist attraction - There are forest reserves
44	(a)	(i)	Speed of wind
		(ii)	The direction of wind
	(b)		They were used to sail the boats/dhows of early traders to and from the coast of East Africa
	(c)		- They are dry wind/they do not carry moisture - They blow from a dry area

45	(a)	Organization of African Unity (OAU)
	(b)	Morocco
	(c)	- Assembly of Heads of state of the Union - Executive council of the Union - Peace and Security - Pan African Parliament - Court of Justice of the Union - Specialized technical committee - Permanent representative committee - Financial institutions - Economic, social and cultural council - African Union commission
46	(a)	Gold
	(b)	- Good transport network - Presence of mineral resource - Having skilled and unskilled labour force - Presence of hydroelectricity - Having advance technology - Presence of capital - Good government policies - Good communication systems - Ready market for mineral products
	(c)	- It leads to pollution of air - It lead to water pollution - It leads to sound pollution - It leads to destruction of vegetation - It leads to destruction of wildlife
47	(a)	In july/7 th month
	(b)	January and December
	(c)	Mediterranean climate
	(d)	- Growing of citrus fruits e.g. grapes, lemons, orange - Tree planting

			- Animal rearing, e.g. sheep, goat, cows
48	(a)		Port Sudan
	(b)		- Handles imports and exports - It used for trade - It earns revenue from countries that use it - It promotes tourism - Source of employment
	©		Common Market for Eastern and southern Africa (COMESA)
	(d)		- Civil wars/political instability/terrorism - Drought - Famine - Poor living conditions - pirates
49	(a)		Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
	(b)		Dr. Milton Obote/Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
	(c)		South Africa/Republic of South Africa
	(d)		Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
50	(a)		- Contour ploughing - Strip cropping - Terracing
	(b)		- Control soil erosion - Control speed of running water
	(c)		- Mudslide/land slide - Transport difficulty - Mechanization of Agriculture is difficult - Land shortage - Soil erosion

51	Either	(a)	- Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) - Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) - Scripture Union (SU)
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			- Young Christian Society - Missionary Holly Childhood- Young with a Mission
		(b)	- Shortage of funds - Shortage of skilled labour - Political interference - Corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, sectarian, extortion - Lack of transport - Immorality - Lack of cooperation - Poor leadership - tribalism
		(c)	- helping the needy - caring for the needy - having concern for the needy - praying for the nation - bible study - living upright life - promoting faith/having good morals - being generous - hardworking - visiting the sick, prisoner - promoting unity - being self reliant - preaching the word of God - giving advice
	Or	(a)	- Uganda Muslim Education Association (UMEA) - Uganda Muslim Youth Assembly (UMYA) - Africa Muslim (AMA) - World Assembly for the Muslim Youth (WAMY) - International Islamic charitable Relief Agency

			(IICRA)
		(b)	- Shortage of funds - Shortage of skilled labour - Political interference - Corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, sectarian, extortion - Lack of transport - Immorality - Lack of cooperation - Poor leadership - tribalism
		(c)	- helping the needy - caring for the needy - having concern for the needy - praying for the nation - study the Quran - living upright life - promoting faith/having good morals - being generous - hardworking - visiting the sick, prisoner - promoting unity - being self reliant - preaching the word of God - giving advice
52	Either	(a)	- Jesus /Jesus Christ
		(b)	- Apostle/Disciples
		(c)	- Curtains of the temple got torn from top to bottom. - Grave opened - God's Holy people who had died rose from the

			dead - The Earth shook - Rock split
	Or	(a)	- Prophet Mohamed (PBUH)(S.A.W)
		(b)	- Aisha/lady Aisha
		(c)	- To love Allah - Having trust in Allah/having faith in Allah - Being generous - Being kind - Being honest - Being obedient - Hard working - Perseverance - Justice - Being prayerful - Patient - Tolerant - Good leadership - forging
53	Either	(a)	- petitioned prayer - praising prayer - supplication prayer - confessional prayer - thank giving prayer - intercessional prayer - liturgical prayer
		(b)	- reading the bible - praising the lord - clapping hands - dancing for the Lord - singing for the Lord

		(c)	- one comes closer to God - helps one to thank God - strengthens one's faith - one is blessed/rewarded - Muslims get their needs e.g. food, protection - Asking for forgiveness of our sins - Help control our emotions
54	Either	(a)	Holy Matrimony/Matrimony
		(b)	(i) Body of Jesus Christ (ii) Blood of Jesus Christ
		(c)	- To be in reunion with Jesus Christ - to remember the death/suffering/resurrection of Jesus Christ - Strength one's faith - Christians share the body and blood of Jesus Christ - It is food for the soul - To remember the last
	Or	(a)	Zakat/3 rd pillar of Islam/Zakah/giving Alms
		(b)	(i) Zakatul-Fitri/Zakat fitri/Zakat-el-fitri (ii) Zakatul-Maal/Zakat maal/Zakat-el-maal
		(c)	- Purification/purify one's wealth - To help the needy - To thank Allah - To get reward from Allah - To strength their faith - Promotes friendship among the rich and the poor - Protects their wealth/get blessing from Allah

55 Either

a)	Palm Sunday	Resurrection of Jesus Christ
b)	Good Friday	Birth of Jesus Christ
c)	Easter Sunday	End of lent
d)	Christmas Day	Death of Jesus Christ

Or

a)	1 st Muharram	Celebration of Idi-el-fitir
b)	12 th Rabbil- awwal	Celebration of Idi Adhuha
c)	1 st Shawwal	Birth of prophet Mohamed
d)	10 th dhul-Hijjah	Beginning of New year

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

2016

SOCIAL STUDIES WITH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No:

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Candidate's Name.....

Candidate's signature.....

School name.....

District Name.....

Read the following instructions carefully

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

**FOR EXAMINERS
USE ONLY**

Qn.No	MARKS	EXR'S NO.
1-10		
11-20		
21-30		
31-40		
41-43		
44-46		
47-49		
50-52		
53-55		
TOTAL		

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SECTION A: 40 MARKS

Questions 1 to 40 carry one mark each

1. How can road transport across rivers and streams be made possible?

.....

.....

2. What does the black colour on the Uganda National Flag Represent?

.....

.....

3. What does the symbol below represent on a map?



4. Mention the use of a barometer at a weather station

.....

.....

5. State any one reason why it is important to care for forests.

.....

.....

6. Why is a hut not calling a permanent house?

.....

.....

7. State any one way in which peace can be developed among pupils at school.

.....

.....

8. What title is given to the political head of a sub-county in Uganda?
.....
.....
9. What is the use of a compass to a sailor?
.....
.....
10. Mention any one way in which children benefit from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
.....
.....
11. State any one way in which people benefit from small scale industries in their areas.
.....
.....
12. Give any one reason why elections are important in a country.
.....
.....
13. Give any one reason why the British colonialists promoted road construction in Uganda.
.....
.....
14. Why are Ugandans below 18 years not allowed to participate in national elections?
.....
.....
15. Name the continent which is not suitable for human settlement.
.....
.....
16. Name the country that borders Uganda in the East
.....
.....

17. Name any one river that flows out of Lake Kyoga.

.....

.....

18. How did the Masai make the movement of early explorers to East Africa difficult?

.....

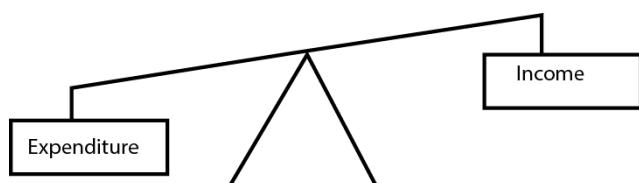
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19. State any one danger of corruption in the economy of a country?

.....

.....

20. What type of budget is represented by the diagram below?



21. Which group of people introduced the idea of salt mining in Uganda?

.....

.....

22. Mention any one way in which droughts affect cattle keepers in East Africa.

.....

.....

23. Mention any one factor that makes Common Wealth countries similar

.....

.....

24. State any one way in which vegetation helps in controlling soil erosion.

.....

25. What term was used to mean the movement of the Dutch settlers from Cape Colony into the interior of South Africa?

.....

26. Mention any one way in which good hotels promote tourism in a country.

.....

27. Which African Nationalist helped to unite Zanzibar and Tanganyika to form Tanzania?

.....

28. Name the type of education which was introduced by the Christian Missionaries in Uganda.

.....

29. Mention any one condition of weather that affects water transport.

.....

30. State any one problem caused by civil wars to a country.

.....

31. Why does the leeward side of mountains receive very little rainfall?

.....

32. Apart from archaeological findings, how can we get information about the past?

.....

34. Name the regional grouping to which Ghana belongs

.....

35. State any one way in which a farmer can benefit from a commercial bank

.....

For each of the questions 36 to 40, answer EITHER the Christian OR the Islamic questions but not both. No marks will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives in a particular number.

36. **EITHER:**

Give any one example of work Jesus Christ was involved in as a c home.

.....

OR:

Give any one example of work Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) got involved in as a child at home.

.....

37. **EITHER:**

Name any one of God's promises to faithful Christians.

.....

OR:

Name any one of Allah's promises to faithful Muslims.

.....

38. EITHER:

Mention the father of Joseph who was sold to Egypt according to the Bible.

.....

OR:

Who was the father of Prophet Yusuf according to the Quran?

.....

39. EITHER:

What is sin according to Christianity?

.....

OR:

What is sin according to Islam?

.....

.....

40. EITHER:

Name any one group of people in your Christian community who need special care.

.....

.....

OR:

Name any one group of people in your Muslim community who need special care.

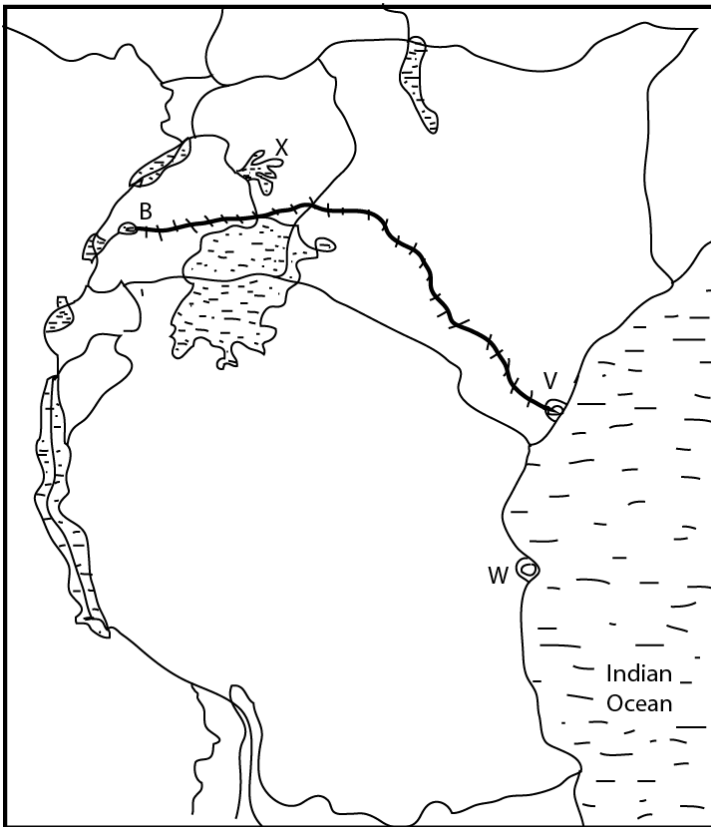
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.....

SECTION B: 60 MARKS

*Questions **41** to **55** carry four marks each*

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



(a).Name the sea ports marked V and W.

V

W

(b).Why was the railway built from Port V to country B?

.....
.....
(b). Why is water transport difficult on the lake marked X?

.....
.....
(C). Why is water transport difficult on the lake marked X?

.....
.....
42. (a) What-is barter trade?

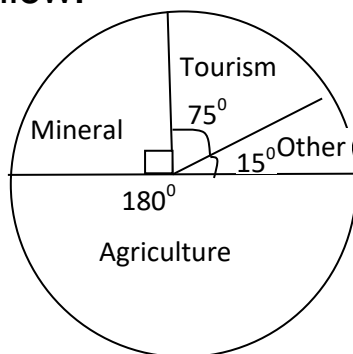
.....
.....
(b) Give any one factor that trade barter trade possible before the colonial rule.

.....
.....
(c) State any two effects of local trade among different, societies before the coming of colonial rule.

(i).....
.....

(ii).....
.....

43. The pie chart below shows a country's earnings. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a). Which is the major export earner of this country?

.....
.....

(b) Name the second biggest export earner of this country.

.....

(c) If the total earnings of the country is US dollars 240 million, find how much money was earned from tourism.

.....
.....

44. Study the sketch map of Uganda below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the river marked X.

.....
.....

(b). How was the mountain marked Y formed?

.....
.....

C. Give the major cash crop grown in the area marked S.

.....
.....
d. Why does Robusta coffee grow well in the area marked V?
.....
.....

45. (a) Name the policy practiced in South Africa which separated the blacks from the whites.
.....
.....

(b). Name the first black president of South Africa who fought against the above-mentioned policy
.....
.....

e. State any two ways in which the policy mentioned above negatively affected the blacks in South Africa
.....
.....
.....
.....

46. (a) Name the animal which is used for transport in desert areas.
.....

(b) . Mention any two factors which have enabled the animal you have named in (a) above to survive desert conditions.
.....
.....

(c) State any one area that can support farming in the desert.
.....
.....

47.(a) Name the source of solar energy.

.....
.....

(b) Give any two uses of the solar energy.

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

(c) Give any one advantage of using solar energy over hydro-electricity.

.....
.....

48. (a) Name the type of farming where a farmer both grows crops and rears animals.

.....
.....

(b) State any two advantages of the above-mentioned type of farming.

(i)

(ii)

(c) How do the crops benefit the animal in the farm?

.....
.....

49. (a) Name the place where the Nilotics first settles when they arrived in Uganda

.....
.....

(b). State any two reason why the Nilotics left their original home land

(i).....

(ii).....

(c) State any one expositive effect of the migration of the Nilotics.

.....
.....

50. (a). Apart from hospital mention any two other health service centre's in your community

(i).....

(ii).....

(b) Mention any two problems faced by the government in providing health service to the people

(i)

(ii)

*For each of the question **51 to 55**, answer **EITHER** the Christian **or** the Islamic question but **Not Both**. No mark will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives in a particular number.*

51. EITHER

(a) What was the symbol of God's covenant with Noah

.....
.....

(b) Mention the mountain where Noah's Ark rested after the floods

.....
.....
(c) Why did Noah curse his son Harm?

.....
.....
f. What lesson do you learn from the story of Noah?

.....
.....
OR:

(a) What was the symbol of Allah's Covenant with Prophet Nuhu?

.....
(b) Mention the mountain where Prophet Nuhu's boat rested after the floods.

.....
.....
(c) Why did one of Prophet Nuhu's sons fail to enter the Ark?

.....
(d) What lesson do you learn from the story of Prophet Nuhu?

.....
52 EITHER:

(a) Name any two voluntary organizations that offer free services to the people.

(i)

(ii)

(b) State any two ways in which the organizations you have named above help the people.

(i)

(ii)

OR

(a) Name any two voluntary organizations that offer free services to the people.

(i)

(ii)

(b) State any two ways in which the organizations you have named above help the people.

(i)

(ii)

53. EITHER:

(a) Name any two persons that were raised from the dead by Christ.

(i)

(ii)

(c) Mention any two things that helped Jesus Christ to keep His Father's Glory on earth.

(i)

(ii)

OR:

(a) Name any two persons who suffered when they followed prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

(i).....

(ii)

(b) Mention any two things that helped Prophet Muhammad (DBUH} to accomplish his work.

(i).....

(ii).....

54. EITHER;

(a) According to the Christian teaching, what is the greatest commandment?

.....

(b) Give any throe ways in which some Christians go against the commandment you have mentioned n (a) above.

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

OR:

According to the Islamic teaching, what is the greatest pillar?

.....

.....

(b). Give any three ways in which some Muslims go against the pillar you have mentioned in (a) above.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

55 EITHER

Match the day in list A with events in list B correctly

LIST A LIST B

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| As | - Jesus Christ ascended to heaven |
| Wednesday | - Christians begin fasting |
| Holy | - Disciples received the Holy Spirit |
| Thursday | - Jesus institutes the Holy Eucharist |

- (i) Ash Wednesday.....
- (ii) Holy Thursday.....
- (iii) Ascension Day.....
- (iv) Pentecost

OR

Match the events in list A with those in the B correctly

LIST A LIST B

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Idd-adhuha | - Holy journey to mecca |
| Idd-el fitri | - Prophet Muhammad's Journey from Mecca Medina |
| Hijjah | - Festival that marks the end of Ramadhan |
| Hijrah | - Festival to remember prophet Ibrahim's sacrifice to Allah |

- (i) Idd-adhuhab
- (ii) Idd-el fitri
- (iii) Hijjah
- (iv) Hijirah.....

2017 SECTION A

1. Uganda is west of Kenya
2. A map is a representation of an object as seen from above whereas a picture is the actual/real appearance of the objects.
3. The rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall received.
4. Entebbe is at a higher altitude compared to Dar-es-salaam. Since the higher you go, the cooler it becomes, it implies that Entebbe will be cooler than Dar-es-salaam.
5. A national constitution is a set of laws and regulations that govern the country.
6. He was expected to cause trouble since he had passed through the direction believed by Baganda to be the back of B Uganda.
7. It is a major reserve of Congo's mineral wealth especially copper.
8. (i) The people of Acholi did not want to register their guns for fear of being disarmed.
(ii) Chief Awich (following what he had seen from Kabalega and Mwanga) also wanted to make a name for himself and the Acholi as a tribe,
(iii) The Acholi wanted their land to be free from foreign domination. They wanted independence in all ways.
9. Jomo Kenyatta was the leader of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) that led Kenya to independence in October 1963.
10. (i) The government can construct valley dams to provide drinking water for their animals.

- (ii) Government should introduce good quality pastures and fodder crops to replace the natural pastures.
 - (iii) Provision of security for their animals.
23. (i) Arabs came to East Africa to carry out trade
- (ii) To spread Islamic religion to the coastal people.
 - (iii) To escape civil war
12. Coffee is grown in both Bugisu and Buganda.
13. Political instability has prevented road maintenance and construction in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
14. (i) A national language promotes national unity.
- (ii) Promotes trade ties among people and fosters national development.
 - (iii) It eliminates sectarianism in the country.
 - (iv) Promotes trade due to easy communication.
15. People stand up or raise their hands while singing the national anthem or when being sung.
16. Uganda is a former British protectorate.
17. Both countries are landlocked thus high transport costs.
18. Egypt tried to colonize Uganda.
19. (i) The EAC collapsed due to personal and ideological differences among the African leaders for example, Nyerere and Idi Amin had personal conflicts.
- (ii) The community collapsed because the three countries were at different levels of economic development for example Kenya was more developed than both Uganda and Tanzania,
 - (iii) The failure of member countries to pay for the running of common services in the community made the Organisation bankrupt,
 - (iv) Foreign influence during its existence.
 - (v) Lack of a common currency led to different exchange rates which frustrated trade

- (vi) People were not involved in decision-making process therefore it lacked the common man's support.
 - (vii) The EAC collapsed because some common services such as the East African Development Bank failed to profits.
 - (viii) Failure of bi-lateral trade between Uganda and Tanzania due to the existing bad relationship between Amin and Nyerere. There was also lack of good transport and communication between the two countries.
 - (xi) The EAC was the first regional economic grouping of its kind in the world and for that reason the leaders lacked the experience on which to base their working.
20. (i) By using modern methods of farming like irrigation, ox plough etc
- (ii) Farmers should increase their agricultural production and be able to store the surplus that can be taken to market during the times of food shortages.
- (iii) Adoption of fast growing seeds during dry seasons so that crops can mature before drying.
- 21.** Sir Hesketh Bell encouraged large scale and commercial growing of cotton in Uganda.
22. Surplus budget is one in which the expected income exceeds the expected expenditure.
23. King Kasagama of Tooro wanted the British to help him fight against Omukama Kabalega.
24. In the month of January
25. In the month of July
26. In July and August
27. The higher the temperature, the higher the rainfall
28. (i) The delta of R. Nile has very fertile soils suitable for agriculture.
- (ii) Presence of large fish for food and income.
- (iii) Presence of water for irrigation
29. Namugongo is the place where the first Christian martyrs were killed (burnt to death) on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.

30. The railway line was purposely built to link Uganda to the East African coast.
31. The UNC was formed to lead Uganda to her independence.
32. (i) A high population provides a large market base for locally produced goods.
- (ii) It provides cheap labour to industries.
- (iii) It greatly increases government revenue if most of the people are formally employed.
33. Missionaries came to spread Christianity in East Africa.
34. They have short grasslands and woodlands which provide feeds for the wild animals.
35. UNEPI has promoted immunization of children against various immunizable diseases.
36. A milk processing industry or beef industry.
- 37. EITHER:** Jesus knew the apostles would not be able to face the hostility and opposition to the new faith in his absence without help from the Holy Spirit.
- OR:** (i) Female Muslims do not sit in the same place with males in the mosque so as not to disrupt their concentration and attention to prayer.
- (ii) They remain pure when they do not get into contact with men (they remain with their wudhu).
- 38. EITHER:** It is a reminder of God's love for mankind by sending his son Jesus as sacrifice for our sins on the cross.
- OR:** Circumcision is one of the Islamic virtues which makes a man's body clean which is one of the Islamic virtues.
- 39. EITHER:** Angel Gabriel told Mary that she was to be the mother of Jesus.
- OR:** Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is considered to be the first prophet in Islam.
- 40. EITHER:** John the Baptist.
- OR:** Angel Iblis became arrogant

SECTION B

41. (a) They entered from the west.
(b) Small peasant farming and animal husbandry.
(c) (i) They wanted to run away from drought and famine which had hit their original homeland.
(ii) They moved in search of fresh and fertile land for cultivation.
(iii) They moved in order to reduce pressure on the existing farm land
(iv) Some others moved to avoid diseases.
42. (i) Large population leads to shortage of farmland
ix) Traffic congestion in town areas.
x) Rural urban migrations in search of employment,
xi) Low standards of living due to poverty and unemployment.
xii) Over exploitation of natural resources such as forests and animals.
xiii) Large population increases the crime rate
xiv) Shortage of food and inadequate social services.
xv) High risk of catching diseases.
51. (i) Brought education to Uganda
(ii) Treat sick people
(iii) Brought guns to the people
(iv) Constructed churches.
52. (i) The invasion by the Luo-Babiito from southern Sudan.
x) Bunyoro was weakened due to the internal struggle for succession to the throne.
xi) Too much power had been put in the hands of regional rulers who later decided to break away from the Omukama.
xii) The outbreak of human and animal diseases.

- xiii) Natural calamities (misfortunes) such as famine and drought.
- xiv) Local rebellions and civil wars among the Bantu subjects.
- xv) The mysterious death of Bihogo (the darling cow of the princess).
- xvi) The kingdom was too large to be effectively administered from the centre at Bigo-byamugenyi.
- xvii) The Banyoro were basically a pastoral group of people who mainly depended on gaining pasture land for their cattle (as Buganda and other states grew and expanded, Bunyoro lost all her grazing areas).

53. (a) Advantages of rail transport

- (i) It is very cheap compared to others.
- (ii) it is best for bulky goods unlike air and road transport.
- (iii) Railway transport is good for long distances.

b) Disadvantages of rail transport

- (i) It is relatively slow compared to air and road transport.
- (ii) It wastes a lot of time on stations and goods delay on the way.
- (iii) It is not flexible.
- (iv) It is not convenient for short distances and does not cover many areas.

54. (i) It contributes to the formation of convectional rainfall around it.

- (ii) Provides water for irrigation purposes for example in Lugazi sugar cane plantations.
- (iii) Acts as a tourist attraction and thus people get employment opportunities and fetches revenue to the people and government.
- iv) It has contributed to the development of fish related industries such as fish processing, net making, boat and therefore people in the surrounding area earn income and improve their diet

- v) Lake Victoria facilitates water transport between the three East African countries
 - (vi) It provides water for domestic and industrial use.
 - (vii) Lake Victoria is a home to many water animals which are a tourist attraction to foreigners and Local people also fetches income to people around the lake.
 - (viii) Lake Victoria provides research base for aquatic life.
 - (ix) Areas around Lake Victoria contribute a lot to the construction industry by providing clay and sand for brick and block making.
47. (a) Provides relief aid in form of food and clothing to war victims and refugees.
- (b) Provides medical and counselling services to people affected by conflicts/wars.
 - (c) It transports and resettles refugees and other needy people in camps.
 - (d) It assists in re-uniting separated families.
 - (e) It visits political detainees in various prisons and provides them with some basic needs.
48. (a) (i) Low cooperation from parents in form of providing necessities like food and uniforms
- (ii) Inadequate infrastructure (class rooms) for teaching
 - (iii) High number of pupils per teacher which reduces quality of education.
 - (iv) Inadequate teaching materials like school chalk, text books, pens and others
- (b) (i) It enables poor pupils to attain literacy and basic education
- (ii) Universal Primary Education helps to reduce early pregnancies amongst girls
 - (iii) UPE has promoted gender balance.
49. (a) (i) Provision of adequate security in Gulu.
- (ii) Construction and maintenance of good infrastructure like roads between the two areas,

(iii) Adequate marketing of the products produced in both areas.

(b)(i) Milk

(ii) Beef

(iii) Bananas

50. (a)(i) Favorable relief (flat), which permits the use of machines.

(ii) Constant availability of water from the Nile enables perennial irrigation to take place.

(iii) Gezira soils do not silt and naturally fertile,

(b) (i) Cotton (major crop)

(ii) Sorghum (dura)

(iii) Maize

(iv) Beans (lubia)

(v) Millet

51. (a)(i) Poaching

(ii) Outbreak of diseases e.g. foot and mouth disease and nagana

(iii) Drought which reduces feeding ground and water for wild animals,

(b) (i) Constructing good roads between towns and game parks to transport tourists.

(ii) Through advertising to the foreigners the available unique attractions like the gorillas.

52. (i) The coast has favorable climate unlike southern Libya which has an arid desert climate.

(ii) There are better social services and most factories and industries are located there.

(iii) There is employment in the oil industries.

(iv) There is trade and easy communication due to its nearness to Europe.

53. **EITHER:**

(a) (i) God created Adam in his own image.

(ii) Adam was given the authority to control all other creations of God and take care of them.

(iii) Gave him a special place in the Garden of Eden (paradise) to live in.

(b) Adam ate the forbidden fruit, which was against God's will.

(c) God fulfills the salvation of man through Jesus' resurrection.

OR:

(i) Muslims communicate with God (Allah) who is their creator.

(ii) Creates brotherhood with other Muslims.

(iii) Cultivates good conduct among Muslims as they are reminded to lead a righteous life.

(iv) Through worship, Muslims are blessed by God.

54. EITHER:

(i) Gift of wisdom

(ii) Gift of faith

(iii) Power to perform miracles

(iv) Speaking in strange tongues

(v) Power to heal

(vi) Speaking/conveying God's message (prophesying)

OR:

(a) Man (Adam) was created to worship and glorify Allah and also take care for all His creations.

(b) (i) Praying five times a day (salat)

(ii) Fasting during the month of Ramadhan (saum).

(iii) Making pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajji)

(iv) Believing in the oneness of God and that Muhammad is His prophet (shahadat).

55. EITHER:

(i) To seek for forgiveness and blessings.

(ii) To ask God to provide them with earthly needs such as food.

(iii) To glorify, thank and worship God in his greatness.

- (iv) To seek for guidance from God.
- OR: (i) They must perform wudhu and be pure
- (ii) He must dress properly (decently)
- (iii) They must face the direction of Qibta.
- (iv) They must declare the intention (niyya) to pray
- (v) They must ensure that they pray from a clean place.

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BY TR MICAH 0760886093

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