KAMSSA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2020

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY 273/1

MARKING GUIDE:

OBJECTIVES (30MKS)

1	B	11	C	21	B
2	A	12	C	22	D
3	D	13	B	23	A
4	B	14	A	24	C
5	D	15	A	25	A
6	B	16	B	26	B
7	C	17	D	27	C
8	B	18	B	28	D
9	A	19	C	29	D
10	D	20	C	30	B

1. MAP WORK. (20marks)

(b)(i) **Road junction at Misanvu** 494706 (01mk)

(ii) Name the man made feature found at grid reference 573630 (01mark)

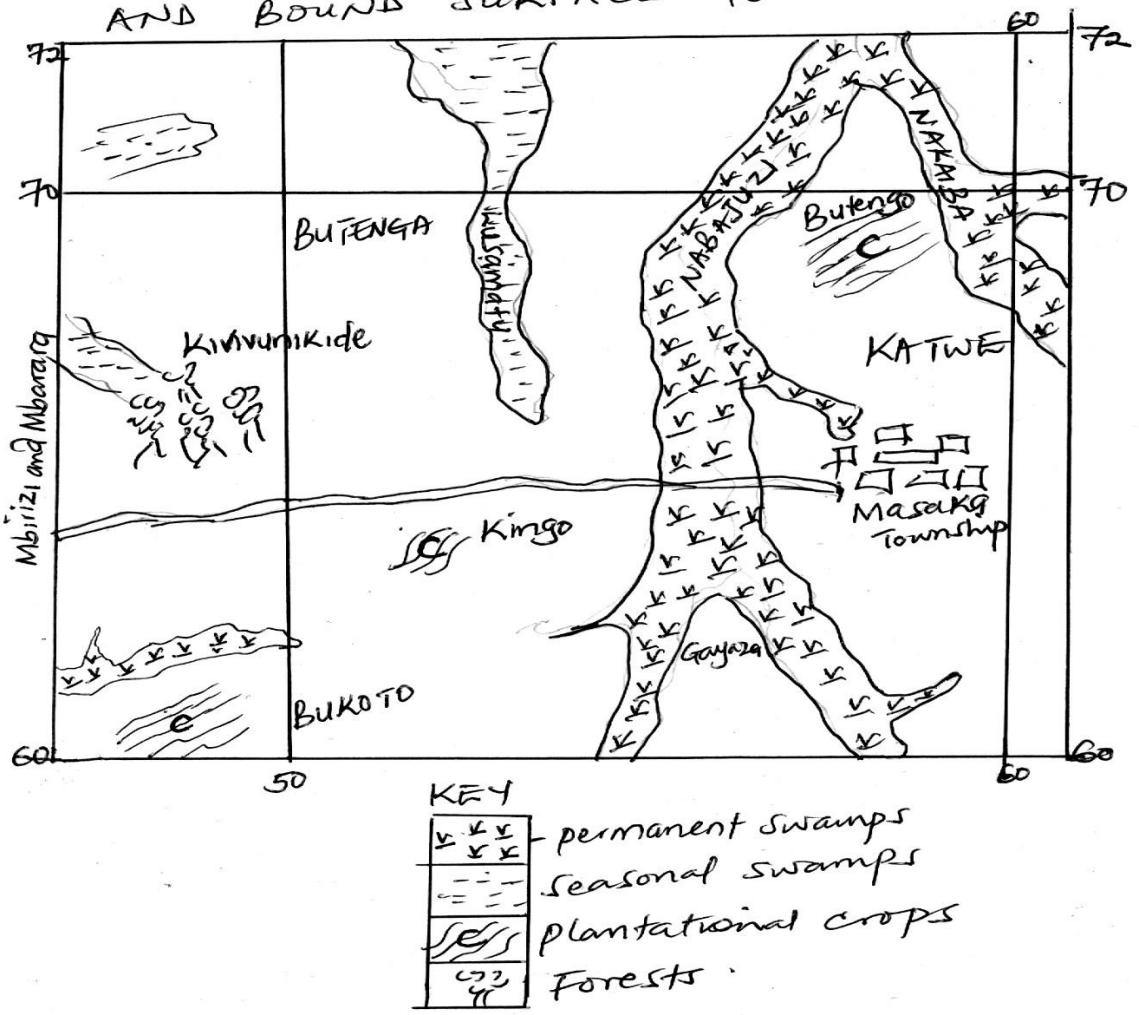
Reservoir (01mark)

(iii)Measure and state in Kilometres the distance of Kinoni- Kiziba road

Distance is 5- 6 km. (01mark)

(b) Sketch map.

(b) A SKETCH MAP OF MASAKA NORTH OF NORTHINGS 60 SHOWING AREAS COVERED BY PLANTATIONS, SEASONAL AND PERMANENT SWAMPS, FORESTS MASAKA TOWNSHIP AND BOUND SURFACE ROADS:



((c) Giving evidence from the map extract, describe the problems faced by people living in the area. (4mks)

- Destructive floods due to the presence of both seasonal and permanent swamps.
- Dangerous wild animals due to the presence of forests at Kinvunikide
- Water borne diseases due to the presence of seasonal and permanent swamps.
- Industrial pollution due to the presence of A sugar factory at Bukoto in the south west.
- Soil erosion due to the presence of steep slopes in the south. (04 marks)

(d) **(i)Identify any two plantation crops shown on the map (1mk**

(i) plantational crops

- Sugarcanes.
- Coffee. (02mks)

(ii) factors that have favoured plantation farming.

- Presence of well drained fertile soils that favours the growth of crops.
- Availability of reliable rainfall.
- Gentle sloping relief / nature of the landscape that favours the use of machines (mechanization).

- Warm to hot temperatures that favours the growth of crops.
- Presence of large expanses of land that allows plantation farming.
- Presence of reliable supply of water for irrigation obtained from rivers and swamps.
- Availability of ready market for products such as sugar from the large population.
- Availability of large capital for investment used in purchasing farm in puts like fertilizers.
- Improved transport in form of roads used in the transportation of products to the market.

(04 marks)

2. PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION (15 MARKS)

(a) (i) It's a ground photograph/low ground photograph/terrestrial photograph/close – up photograph. *(01 mark)*

Evidence

- Features such as the tractor in the middle ground and bill board in the background can be seen from one dimension.
- There is an element of perspective that is; the sugarcanes in the foreground appear to be clear and bigger than the one in the background.
- Photograph covers a smaller area.
- The horizon/skyline can clearly be seen in the background of the photograph.
- It clearly shows the panoramic view of the area, that is the slopes in the background are clearly seen. *I d = 01*

Ev = 01

(ii) The crop is sugarcane. *(01 mark)*

Evidence

- Presence of parallel – long leaves.
- Grown on plantation basis.
- Large area of land covered.

(02 marks)

(b) Describe) factors that have favoured the growing of the crop

- Presence of advanced technology in form of a tractor in the middle ground.
- Presence of skilled labour in form of a man in the tractor in the middle ground.
- Presence of a large piece of land for sugarcane growing evidence by the wide area under the crop.
- Presence of large sums of capital to buy machines e.g. the tractor in the middle ground.
- Presence of improved transport network evidenced by the road in the right back ground.
- Presence of a large / vast / unoccupied land in the background for the expansion of the plantation.
- Presence of a large forested area in the background that serves as a water catchment area for proper sugarcane growth.
- Fertile soils evidenced by luxuriant sugarcanes in the foreground.
- Presence of a gently sloping landscape in the middle and background that enables the use of machines e.g. the tractor.
- Presence of heavy rainfall, evidenced by the forest vegetation in the background and luxuriant sugar cane species.

Note: Points be described using proper adjectives for a candidate to score a mark.

(Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks)

(b) (Explain) (contributions) of the growing of the crop to the (people of the area).

- It is a source of employment to the people who work as farmers. Thus, earning income for improving standards of living.

- It is eaten as food to people thus, improving people's health / diet.
- It is a raw material in sugar processing thus, development of local industries which provided jobs to the people.
- It is a source of local revenue in form of taxes thus, improving the local infrastructures used by the people.
- Provision of skills to people in agricultural related activities thus improving on their efficiency.
- It enables growth of local infrastructure like roads, thus, helping local people in terms of easy transport.
- A source of fuel used in homes.
- The plantation provides social-economic benefits to the people like; education, health thus, improving the social welfare / lives.
- The plantation engages in research on soil and climate thus, helping the people surrounding it to adopt such knowledge.
- It is a base for study in form of fieldwork thus, helping to improve education in the area.
- It enables the growth of other sub-sectors of agriculture especially food crop growing where food items are sold to the workers on the plantation which enables them to get income.

Note: Explanations must clearly bring out end value. ***(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)***

(c) The area suggested should be any part/area in East Africa where sugarcanes are grown on large areas with scientific/modern practices employed.

For example

- Kakira in Jinja.
- Luwala / Lugambo in Buikwe.
- Lugazi in Buikwe.
- Kinyara in Masindi.
- Sango bay in Rakai.
- Kaliro district.
- Kayunga district.

Others

- Kilombero in Tanzania.
- Mumias in West Kano –Kenya.
- Bukoba in Tanzania.

Evidence

- Presence of a large sugarcane plantation.
- The use of machinery in farming.
- Presence of extensive land.
- Presence of gently sloping land.

Note

- Correct area given + correct reason = 02 marks.
- Correct area given + wrong reason = 01 mark.
- Wrong area given + Correct reason = 00 mark.

Total = 15 Marks

3. FIELDWORK(15 MARKS)

(a) (i) Candidates should clearly state the topic of study which should be;

- Achievable.

- Clear without ambiguity.
- Stating **WHAT** was studied and **WHERE** the study took place.

(01 mark)

(ii) Candidates should come up with clearly stated objectives that must reflect the topic under study. These objectives should;

- Not repeat the topic of study.
- Be measurable and achievable.
- Be specific and clear.
- Be independent.

Note:

Objectives must be stated using action verbs, like;

To find out …….

To identify …….

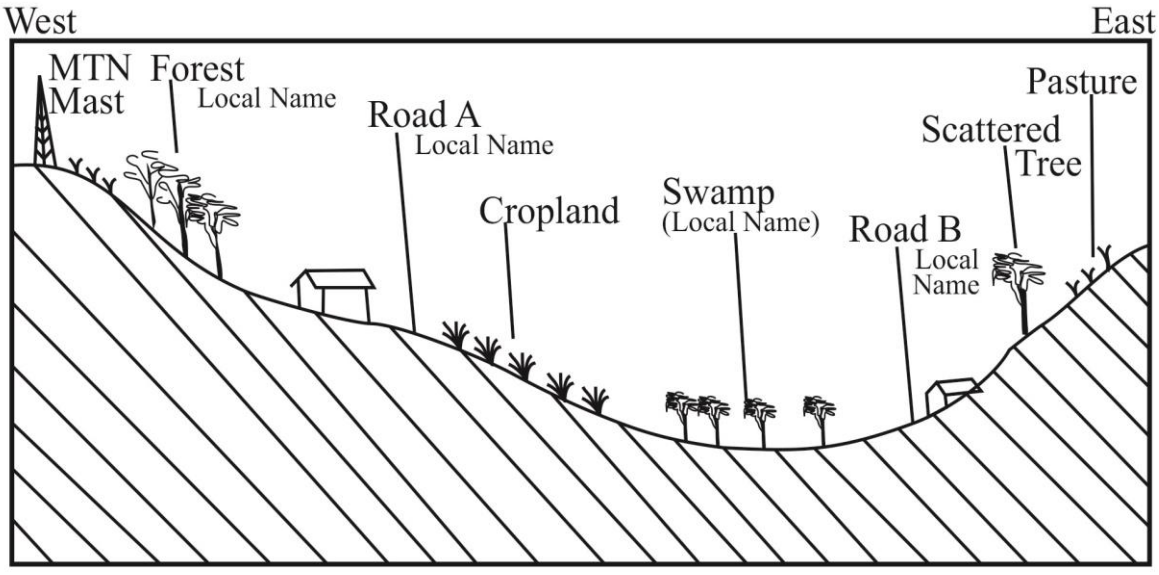
(Any 3 valid x 1 = 03 marks)

(b) A relief-section/cross-section/line-transect should have the following

- Title. It should clearly be comprehensive clearly specifying WHAT is drawn and WHAT it shows.
- Shading of the profile.
- Direction in form of an arrow pointing to the direction concerned.
- Proper labeling of features i.e. features should be given their local names. Features that stand above the ground are presented in pictorial form while those that appear linear on the ground are indicated using standing vertical lines. Features should touch the base of the cross-section.

For example

Title = 01



VILLAGE A (LOCAL NAME) ⟶ VILLAGE B (LOCAL NAME)

Note

- Any 2 physical features = 02 marks.
- Any 2 human features = 02 marks.

- MI (Shading, Title) = 02 marks.

(b) Candidates should clearly show how the physical features have influenced (favoured or limited) land use activities. Physical features in the area may include; hills, steep slopes, gentle slopes, soils, forests, swamps, valleys etc.
Land use activities may include; transport and communication, settlement, crop cultivation, forestry, etc.
Such relationships can be between;

- Relief and settlement.
- Relief and telecommunication.
- Relief and transport.
- Soil and agriculture.
- Vegetation and settlement.
- Drainage and transport.

Note: A correct answer must bear physical feature, land use activity and evidence from the area studied.
Physical feature + land use + evidence (local place name).

(c) Practical skills obtained during the study

Candidates should clearly show the skills acquired in the use of the fieldwork methods.

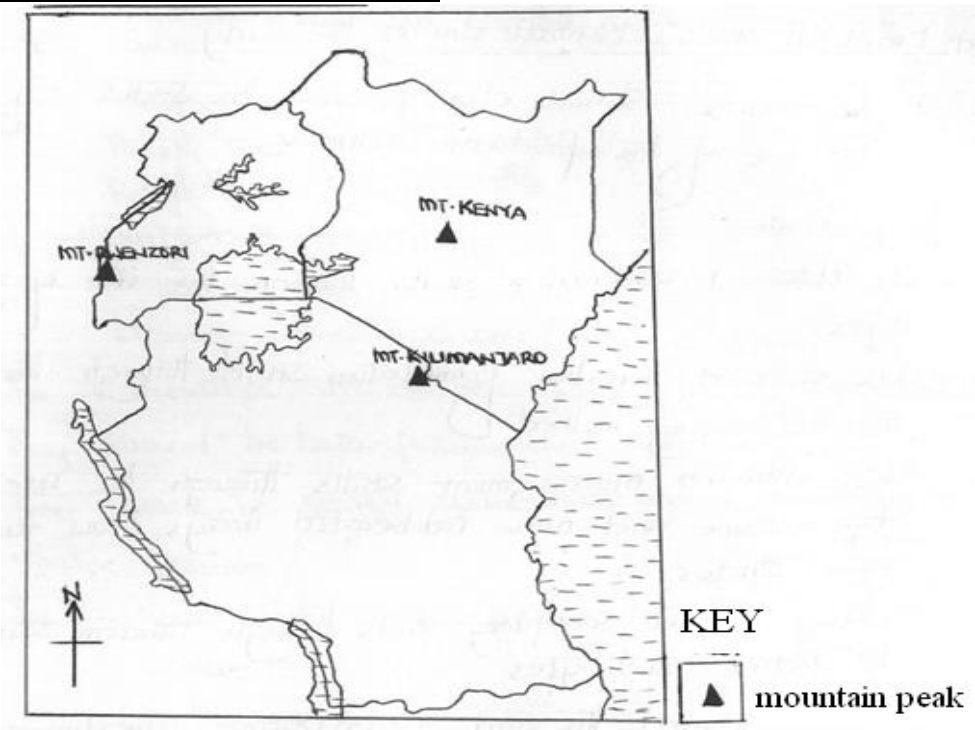
- We obtained observation skills through the use of our naked eyes.
- We obtained question formulation skills through the use of the interviewing method.
- We obtained measurement skills through the use of a tape measure and non-calibrated ways like footsteps and strides.
- We obtained sampling skills through random sampling to obtain soil types.
- We acquired the skill of preparing questionnaires that were served out to the respondents.
- We acquired the skill of orienting maps where a base map was used to see how the features with those on the ground.

(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)
TOTAL = 15 MARKS

SECTION B

EAST AFRICA

4.(a) A SKETCHMAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING ANY THREE AREAS WHERE GLACIATION IS COMMON



Note: *Any three regions labelled = 03 marks*

Sketch = 01 mark

Relative positions of areas must be considered.

(b) Reasons for limited glaciations in East Africa

- The low altitude for most parts of East Africa since the region is mostly a plateau.
- Presence of hot/warm temperature in most areas which limits freezing.
- The influence of latitude that is, most areas are in a short distance away from the equator which signalizes increased solar radiation.
- The influence of terrestrial radiation (Earth's albedo) represented by reflection and radiation to the outer space.
- Presence of cloudless atmosphere in some places which has increased solar radiation during day
- Influence of human activities which increase atmospheric temperature (global warming).
- Influence of volcanism i.e. active volcanoes.
- Limited precipitation in form of snowfall. *(4 x 1 = 04 marks)*

(c) Mention

(i) Features of glacial erosion

- Cirques/cories/cwm
- Aretes
- Pyramidal peaks/horns
- V-shaped valleys
- U-shaped valleys } Glacial troughs
- Hanging valleys.
- Crags and tails.
- Roche /Rochemountonnee.
- Cols and passes.

- Rock steps
- Crevases

(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)

(ii) Features of glacial deposition

- Moraines.
- Erratics.
- Drumlins.
- Eskers
- Outwash plains.
- Kettles
- Moraine dammed lakes
- Kames. *(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)*

(d) (i) (Outline) economic importance of glaciation.

- Source of rivers that provide water for irrigation e.g. R. Sebwe and Mobuku at the Mobuku scheme.
- Glacial features attract tourists who bring in foreign exchange due to the beautiful scenery.
- Important bases for recreation e.g. on Mt. Rwenzori.
- Sources of rivers that have been dammed for HEP generation e.g. Mobuku dam in Kasese.
- Moraines are deposited to form fertile morainic soil e.g. in the Bujuku valley on Mt. Rwenzori.
- Eroded rocks, sand and boulders are used for construction and building.
- The glaciated landscape promotes the film industry e.g. Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- Promoting research and study.
- Glacial troughs especially U-shaped valleys act as natural route ways.
- E.t.c.

(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)

(ii) (Outline) problems created by glaciation.

- The deposition of rock boulders and moraines sometimes has resulted into infertile soil.
- The melting of snow has caused floods in surrounding lowlands.
- Ice falls and rock boulders often cause accidents and destruction of property.
- Glacial erosion has led to ruggedness that limits accessibility to some areas.
- Excessive coldness in glaciated areas has limited settlement.
- Stagnant water that collects in lowlands becomes breeding grounds for disease vectors and pests.

(Any 2 x 1 = 02 marks)

(TOTAL = 20 MARKS)

5(a) **Gill netting**

- A gill net is used that is vertically laid in water.
- The net is suspended by weights at the bottom and floats/floaters at the top.
- It is left in water for a long time in terms of hours.
- The fish is trapped by its gills as it swims through the net and get entangled in the meshes of the net. *(02 marks)*

While;

Lampara method

- Bright lamp(s) are placed on a floating object on water.
- The fish is attracted by the light.
- A scoop net with generally small meshes is used to enclose a shoal of fish.
- The method is used to catch light attracted fish like Dagaa in L. Tanganyika and Silver fish

(02 marks)

(b) (i) Any two fresh water fish species

- Tilapia
- Nile perch
- Dagaa (Kapenta) / silver fish
- Synodontis
- Bagrus
- Barbus
- Mormyrus (Elephant snout)
- Cat fish
- Lung fish
- Clarias
- Haplochromis

(ii) Any two marine fish species

- Sardines
- Tuna
- Marlin
- Banito
- Queen fish
- Oysters

(c) (Explain) factors that have limited marine fishing

- Shortage of capital to purchase modern fishing equipment leading to low fish catch.
- Pollution of the ocean by chemical wastes from industries along the coast e.g. oil refineries at Mombasa, industries at Tanga and Dar-es-Salam, which kill the fish.
- Existence of fish predators that reduces fish stocks other things e.g. chemicals, liver oils, fertilizers, animal feeds etc.
- Stiff competition for market from other fishing countries.
- Existence of rock shores along the coast which tear fish nets.
- Limited fish species leading to low fish output.
- Over fishing leading to exhaustion of fish species.
- Poor storage facilities leading to poor quality fish products.
- Low levels of technology resulting into low output.
- E.t.c.

Note: Explanation must bring out effect of the problem.

(d)

- Improvement is being done in the transport sector to enable easy fish transportation.
- Introduction of modern preservation methods e.g. deep freezing and refrigeration.
- Restocking the over fished waters (Indian Ocean)

- Scientific research is being intensified on fisheries.
- Fish co-operatives are being encouraged in order to access financial assistance.
- Introduction of fish farming especially cage fish farming in the Indian Ocean and ponds.
- Modern facilities are being put around fishing ports e.g. piers, weighing shades, modern kilns for fish smoking etc.
- Regulations against over-fishing are being strengthened to deal with the culprits.
- Patrols on water bodies are being intensified to deal with fish smugglers.
- E.t.c. *(Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks)*

(Total = 20 Marks)

6.(a) (i) Ports:

A - Mwanza.

B - Kigoma

C - Tanga *(03 marks)*

(ii) Country D - Zambia *(01 mark)*

(iii) Water bodies

1 - Lake Rukwa

2 - Lake Manyara *(03 marks)*

3 - Lake Natron

(iv) Railway line 4 - Tazara/Tanzam railway *(01 mark)*

(b) (Explain) benefits of railway line marked 4 (either)

- Generation of employment to people thus earning income for improving standard of living.
- Source of government revenue through taxes used to provide other social services.
- Promotion of co-operation with Zambia leading to improved trade relations.
- It has facilitated trade import and export trade.
- Promoted the growth of towns e.g. Mbeya, Ifakara, Kidatuetc which provide better social and economic services.
- Promoted the exploitation of resources from southern Tanzania leading to economic development.
- Promoted movement of people to various places for trade, education etc.
- It has promoted the growth of tourism in Tanzania thus increasing countries' foreign exchange.
- It has contributed to economic diversification thus widening on sources of income.

(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

Benefits of the Tanga port (or)

- Source of employment to traders.
- It handles goods going into the interior.
- Source of government revenue in form of taxes.
- It has promoted multi-lateral trade with other countries importing and exporting through it.
- It has promoted and strengthened relationships with other countries.
- It's a centre for administration helping to keep law and order.
- It has promoted the growth of a number of industries.
- It is a great commercial centre thus promoting trade and commerce.
- It is a centre for social-recreation with great historical sites, beaches and art galleries.
- Etc.

(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

(c) (Explain) factors for transport network distribution

- Flat relief and gentle slopes encourage easy development of transport routes.
- Steep slopes have discouraged easy construction of transport networks.
- Thick forested areas discourage construction of transport routes.
- Savannah grasslands encourage easy construction of transport routes.
- Densely populated areas encourage construction of transport routes.
- Well drained areas encourage easy construction of transport routes.
- Poorly drained areas discourage / hinder construction of transport routes.
- Influence of population.
- Government policy.
- Historical factors.

(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

(d) (Outline) problems facing the transport sector in East Africa.

- Occasional rainfall that damages bridges, culverts and making roads very slippery.
- Strong waves and storms on water bodies leading to capsizing of boats.
- Some areas are hilly and rugged that makes transportation and construction very costly.
- Occasional dense mist in morning hours which limits visibility causing accidents.
- Existence of water alls and rapids on rivers / water bodies.
- Fluctuation of water levels that limits navigation.
- Existence of fierce water animals that affects navigation and death of people.
- Breakdown of machinery especially railway engines and wagons which are too expensive to repair.
- Existence of the floating vegetation on water bodies.
- Disruption by highway robbers and pirates.
- Shortage of capital to invest in construction.
- Shortage of skilled technocrats e.g. civil engineers in road mapping.
- Political instability in some areas e.g. terror attacks in Kenya and rebels activities in Uganda.
- Frequent delays due to congestion at transport terminals e.g. Mombasa, Kampala, Nairobi etc.
- Limited supply of petroleum/oil. / High costs of petroleum.
- Existence of dangerous wild animals that limit road construction.
- The unfavourable laws governing land ownership i.e. governments find it costly to compensate for property in case of construction. *(Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)*

(Total = 20 Marks)

7. i) On the Graph paper

ii) Description of the trend

Between 2004 and 2005, there was a sharp increase in the number of tourists by 30000 tourists.

Between 2006 and 2007, there was a slight in the number by increase 20000 tourists.

Between 2007 and 2008 there was still a slight increase in the number of tourists 20000 tourists .

Total 03marks

b**. Explain the factors which have led to trend above (a steady increase)in the number of tourists**

- Political stability
- Variety of wildlife and other tourist attractions
- Improved transport system
- Improved technology
- Abundant skilled labour

- Adequate capital
- Good international relationships **Etc**

Any 03 points well explained and illustrated = 03marks

c) On problems facing the tourists industry

- Political instability
- Poaching
- Arid conditions leading to death of stock
- Un developed roads
- Remoteness of the tourist sites
- Limited market

Any 03 points well illustrated = 03marks

d) measures being taken to improve the tourist industry

- Rehabilitation of transport
- Subsidization of entry fees at national parks
- There is maintenance of political stability
- Improvement of the accommodation facilities
- Training of more skilled labour tour guides **Etc**

Any 03 points well explained = 03 marks

END