HOME
SCHOOLING
MATERIAL
PASS O' LEVEL
GEOGRAPHY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
SECTION A

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

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

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

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

(c) Requirement for agri-business project
- Land
- Capital/finance.
- Transport facilities.
- Inputs; e.g., seeds
- Skilled and unskilled labour/human resource

(d) (i) Retail business is the selling of commodities to consumers while/yet/whereas Retail trade is the buying of commodities in relatively large quantities and selling them in small quantities to consumers.

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

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

(ii) Reasons traders import some goods
- Some goods are not produced in the country.
- To enable customers buy high quality goods
- Imported goods may be cheaper.
- To satisfy the consumer belief that imported goods are better.
- To meet customer demand.
- Importing spare parts and components for foreign-made machines.

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

(ii) Indicators of a viable business
- Availability of market
- Availability and accessibility of factors of production

(ii) Ways of minimising risk
- Insuring the business
- Acceptability of the business by the community
- Acceptable by the law
- Those with high return on investment
- Availability of the required technology
- Availability of the required manpower

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

(ii) Reasons an entrepreneur should carry out a market assessment
- To find out who the potential customers are.
- To get information about the competitors
- To know gaps that exist in the market.
- For effective decision making on the viability of the business.
- For effective pricing
- For identification of effective advertising media

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

While/yet/whereas

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

(ii) Forms of advertising media used by entrepreneurs
- Using television
- Using billboards
- Using radios
- Window display
- Direct mail advertising
- Using banners
- Using newspapers
- Using posters
- Using internet
- Using flyers
- Using brochures
- Using film media
- Using magazines

(i) Risks faced by business in Uganda
- Accidents
- Theft and burglary
- Price fluctuations
- Changes in demand
- Machine breakdown
- Strikes by workers
- Changes in technology
- Loss of profits
- Bad debts
- Workers’ dishonesty/corruption/embezzlement of funds
- Political instability
- Giving credit to only trustworthy customers.
- Proper machine servicing/repairs
- Keeping cash under proper key and lock
- Banking all cash
- Following proper work and government rules and regulations
- Training workers
- Employing security measures in the business
- Proper maintaining and supervision of business activities
- Installing fire extinguishers and detectors
- Training workers on ways of managing risks

J (i) Books of accounts used by business in Uganda
- Cash books
- Sales return journal/book
- Purchases journal/book
- Sales return journal/return inwards journal
- Purchases return journal/return outwards journal
- General journal

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

SECTION B

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

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

(c) Importance of insurance to the business community
- It reduces the effect of risks that would ruin the business.
- It safeguards entrepreneurs’ bank savings.
- It provides sensitisation/mass public education to entrepreneurs; e.g., about risk management.
- It promotes international trade.
- Insurance policy acts as security for a loan.
- It creates confidence in the entrepreneur to take up risky business.
- It promotes community development; e.g., by supporting sports.
- Money collected as premium is used for investment; e.g., construction of buildings which are used by entrepreneurs.
- It provides revenue to the government; e.g., paying taxes.
- It encourages responsible management and leadership among entrepreneurs.
3. (a) Direct taxes are taxes imposed on income/property/wealth of individuals or business and cannot be shifted. While/yet/whereas indirect taxes are taxes charged on consumption of goods and services and whose burden can be shifted to customers.

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

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

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

(b) Methods of effective communication
- Verbal/oral communication
- Non-verbal/body language
- Visual communication
- Written communication
- Audio-visual communication

(c) Principles of effective communication
- Conciseness – message should not be too long
- Precision – message should be specific
- Consideration – sender should bear the receiver in mind
- Courteousness – sender should respect the receiver
- Correctness – message should be accurate
- Timing – message should be sent at the right time

5. (a) Environmental protection agencies in Uganda
- The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
- The Wildlife Clubs of Uganda (WCU)
- Joint Effort to Save the Environment (Jese)
- Environment Action Network Limited
- The National Forestry Authority (NFA), etc.
- The Environmental Police
- The Parliament

(b) Duties of the National Environment Management Authority
- Protecting environment from degradation
- Co-ordinating/supervising all activities in the field of environment
- Setting standards to be followed by business people
- Protecting persons who degrade the environment
- Sensitising the public about protection of environment

(c) Effects of business on natural environment
- Positive effects
  - Provision of social services; e.g., health units
  - Acts as a centre for training/development
  - Helps students in research; i.e., when carrying out study activities
  - It is a source of government revenue; e.g., taxes
  - Provision of goods and services; e.g., food
  - Provision market for products from the community
- Negative effects
  - Participation in community development programmes
  - Supports the needy
  - Improvement of food security; e.g., through food processing
  - Recycling wastes that would have harmful effects
  - Improving the environment through planting trees
  - Sponsorship of community activities; e.g., sports
  - Creation of employment opportunities
  - Provision of goods and services that meet the need of the study

6. (a) Partnership deed is a document that guides the relationship of the partners.

(b) Contents of a partnership deed
- Name of the business
- Name and address of each partner
- Status of each partner (dormant, active, etc.)
- Physical and contact address of the business
- Purpose for which the partnership is being started
- Capital to be contributed by each partner
- Responsibilities, rights and duties of each partner
- Salary and benefits payable to each partner
- Profit and loss sharing ratios/how each partner will share profits and losses
- Drawings allowed to each partner/amount each partner can get from the business
- Duration of partnership
- Procedures of dissolving/ending the partnership

(c) Reasons partnership business is preferred to sole trade business
- More capital is raised in a partnership business than in a sole trade business.
- Better decisions are made in a partnership business than in a sole trade business where unwise decisions are made.
- There is continuity of the business in a partnership in case a partner is sick unlike in sole trade business.
- Losses are shared by all partners in partnership business unlike in a sole trade business where losses are met by one owner.
- Different skills are brought in partnership business, but a sole trade business has limited skills.
- In partnership business, there is reduction in misuse of resources since each member has a right to check the books of accounts unlike in a sole trade business where there is no one else to check the books of accounts.
- In partnership business, specialisation is practised unlike in sole trade business where specialisation is not possible.
- In partnership business, major decisions are made in meetings of all partners unlike in sole trade business where decisions are made by one person.
- Partnership business easily access loans from financial institutions than sole trade business
- In partnership business, partners may wave time for leisure due to specialisation as compared to sole trade business where all activities of the business are done by one man.

1. You intend to start a restaurant in your community.
   a) How will you manage cash sales in the business?
   b) Describe the various business laws you will observe when conducting business.
   c) What ways will you use to minimise risks in the business?
   d) Describe the books of accounts you will use for the different types of transactions.

2. The following transactions relate to Musoke’s business 2006 Jan.
   1st started business with a cheque of shs. 1,500,000
   Jan. 4th bought goods by cheque shs. 700,000
   Jan. 5th paid for rent by cheque shs. 120,000
   Jan. 10th cash sales shs. 550,000
   Jan. 12th bought goods on credit from Mukosa shs. 450,000
   Jan. 15th sold goods worth shs. 500,000 and paid by cheque
   Jan. 18th cashed a cheque received on 15th January
   Jan. 20th sold more goods for cash shs. 220,000
   Jan. 21st paid for stationary worth shs. 50,000 cash
   Jan. 22nd withdrew cash from bank for official use worth shs. 150,000.
   Jan. 24th got money from the business for his son’s birthday worth shs. 200,000
   Jan. 26th paid Mukosa her credit worth shs. 200,000 in cash k
   Jan. 27th sold goods on credit to Musana for shs. 110,000
   Jan. 28th sold goods on credit to Musana for shs. 110,000
   Jan. 29th sold goods on credit to Musana for shs. 110,000
   Jan. 30th Bought fittings for cash worth shs. 100,000
   Jan. 31st paid for water bills by cheque for shs. 70,000

3. You are a headteacher of a secondary school
   a) Design a receipt you will issue to your students who pay school fees.
   b) Design a sign post for your school.
   c) What methods will you use to motivate your staff members?
   d) What contributions will your school make to the community?

4. The following information was extracted from the books of Nutambro enterprises as at December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount (shs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock at 1st January</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the year</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholders’ equity</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   | Additional information: Stock on 31st December 2016 was shs. 75,000.

   Required:
   a) Prepare a two column cashbook for Musoke and balance it off.
   b) Prepare a ledger account for the relevant goods.
   c) Prepare a receipt you will issue to your students who pay school fees.
   d) Design a receipt you will issue to your students who pay school fees.
   e) Design a sign post for your school.
   f) What methods will you use to motivate your staff members?
   g) What contributions will your school make to the community?
7. Study the sketch map of the Great Lakes region provided below and answer the questions that follow.

![Sketch map of the Great Lakes region](image)

a) Country marked 5-Canada and 6-United States of America (U.S.A)

i. Industrial towns A-Duluth, B-Chicago and C-Buffalo

ii. River marked 1-St. Lawrence River

iii. Lakes marked 3-Erie and 4-Michigan

iv. Canal marked 2-Soo Canal

b) i) Industries in Chicago/ Buffalo/ Duluth

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

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

- Presence of large tracts of cheap land enables the location and expansion of industries in Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth
- Presence of a variety of power resources such as coal and H.E.P from Niagara falls for running the industrial machines in Buffalo, Toronto
- Presence of cheap water transport on the great lakes for transporting bulky goods like steel
- Presence of abundant water supply from the great lakes that is used in industries to cool machines

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

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

10.7 million people live in the Great Lakes region. This income is used to develop the country through constructing roads, hospitals and schools.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SWITZERLAND</th>
<th>EAST AFRICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>8,400,000</td>
<td>182,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>10,700,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10,800,000</td>
<td>184,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(vi) Switzerland

\[
\text{Percentage change} = \frac{\text{tourists 2000} - \text{tourists 1995}}{\text{tourists 1995}} \times 100
\]

\[
= \frac{1840000 - 160000}{160000} \times 100
\]

= 337.03%

(vii) East Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourists 1995</td>
<td>184000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>160000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. a) Sketch map of the Ruhr Region of Germany showing: Rivers; Wupper, Lippe, Ruhr, TOWNS: Weisel, Duisburg, Canal: Lippe-seeite, Exposed and Concealed Coal Fields.
b) i) Processes involved in the extraction of coal in the Ruhr region of Germany
- clearing the land of old trees and vegetation
- removing and storing the top layers of the unconsolidated soil (topsoil)
- drilling the hard strata over the coal seam
- fragmenting or blasting the hard strata with explosives,
- removing the blasted material, exposing the coal seam, and cleaning the top of the coal seam
- fragmenting the coal seam, as required, by drilling and blasting
- loading the loose coal onto haulage conveyances
- transporting the coal from the mine to the plant and reclaiming lands affected by the mining activity

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

ii) Steps taken in creation of a polder
- The land to be reclaimed is surrounded by a concrete barrier called a ring dyke.
- Water is gradually drained off the land and pumped a way.
- A mat of woven twigs is laid across the land surface.
- Aeroplanes sow the seeds of reeds, which grow up through the twigs. The planted reeds help to dry out the soil by transpiring water away.
- The reeds are burned down. Their ashes are dug into the soil to reduce salinity.

The whole process takes over eight years and the land is now ready to be used for farming, settlement and road construction.

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

 NOTE: Some candidates are likely to give the following factors which influenced land reclamations in the Netherlands. This is wrong!
- High level of technology like water pumps.
- Presence of skilled power like hydro-engineers.
- Introduction of new and clean forms of energy, such as nuclear, hydro-electric power and natural gas.
- Rising cost of mining in the concealed coalfield.
- Introduction of modern technology which requires less coal.
- Discovery of oil as a substitute for coal in ships, trains and industries.
- Scarcity of labour due to better paying jobs elsewhere.

For enquiries, send an email to learners@newvision.co.ug
Process responsible for the formation of the areas of over 1800 metres, between 180 metres and 1800 metres and over 1800 metres

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

The northern part of China is characterized with a desert basin. This region in the world support tourism activity.

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

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

c) Influence of relief on human activities in China

The western part of China is mountainous discouraging settlement and mechanised agriculture. It is characterised with Himalayas and Mount Everest.

The Himalayas and Mount Everest as well as the Plateau of Tibet, the highest region in the world, support tourism activity.

The northern part of China is characterised with a desert basin. This discourages agriculture due very little rainfall received and infertile soil.

The eastern region of China comprises valleys, floodplains, coastal plains that support the growing of rice.

The flood plains and coastal plains in the east support irrigation farming as well as many of the country’s lakes, rivers and canals that have facilitated transportation and trade.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual copper production (metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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

Calculation/Working

Total copper production in metric tons = 100,000 + 115,000 + 375,000 + 370,000 = 1,145,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual copper production (metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Copper mining areas in China

- Shenyang
- Beijing
- Nanchang
- Jiangsu
- Henan
- Lanzhou
- Kunming
- Changsha

b) Conditions that have favoured copper mining in China

- Presence of large quantities of copper in areas like Shenyang
- Presence of vast quantities of hydro-electric power for copper processing
- Presence of an efficient transport network
- Availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour from the big population of China to work in copper mining industries
- Presence of ready market for copper in countries like Japan, U.S.A, India
- Presence of appropriate technology in form of machines used in copper mining
- Copper exhaustion in some regions
- Limited skilled labour force
- Limited capital to facilitate copper mining activities, such as buying more machines for mining
- Copper price fluctuation on the world market, leading to losses
PART I

1. The pattern of population distribution around Lake Victoria is mainly influenced by;
   A. fertility of soils
   B. reliability of rainfall
   C. transport networks
   D. presence of pests

2. Which of the following makes up the biggest part of soil?
   A. Topsoil
   B. Subsoil
   C. Sand
   D. Phosphates

3. Which one of the following tree species in East Africa best
   A. acacia
   B. baobab
   C. mangoes
   D. eucalyptus

4. In which one of the following national parks in East Africa is
   A. Bwindi
   B. Nkomazi
   C. Garissa
   D. Ngorongoro

5. Which one of the following highlands is a major tourist
   attraction in Nakuru town?
   A. Mau
   B. Suswa
   C. Longonot
   D. Menengai

6. Which country does Uganda border in the south?
   A. Rwanda
   B. South Sudan
   C. Burundi
   D. Tanzania

7. The major mineral mined from lake Albert is;
   A. petroleum
   B. limestone
   C. saltpeter
   D. gold

8. The major cash crop grown on slopes of mount Elgon is;
   A. tea
   B. coffee
   C. sugarcane
   D. tobacco

9. The following are coastal ports found in Kenya except;
   A. Malindi
   B. Mombasa
   C. Tanga
   D. Lamu

10. Which of the following is an example of intrusive Igneous
    rock
    A. granite
    B. rhyolite
    C. basalt
    D. andesite

11. Which of the following statements describes temperature
    inversion
    A. temperature increases with increase in altitude
    B. temperature decreases with increase in altitude
    C. temperature increases with decrease in altitude
    D. temperature decreases with decrease in altitude

12. Which of the following is an example of a primary industry in East Africa?
    A. shoe making
    B. fishing
    C. manufacturing of clothes
    D. furniture making

13. Which of the following towns is located within the rift valley region?
    A. Mheyu
    B. Jinja
    C. Gahama
    D. Voi

14. Offshore breeze occurs during………..
    A. day time
    B. both day and night time
    C. night time
    D. none of above

15. The following are examples of mechanical weathering processes except;
    A. exfoliation
    B. hydrolysis
    C. frost wedging
    D. pressure release

16. Which one of the following lakes in East Africa was formed
    by the process of long-shore drift?
    A. Mweru
    B. Masaka
    C. Nakivale
    D. Albert

17. Which of the following statement describes a Corrie (CWM).
    A. Dome-shaped landform
    B. An armchair shaped depression
    C. Elongated deep depression
    D. Very wide depression

18. The point at which two streams or rivers meet is known as;
    A. junction
    B. watershed
    C. confluence
    D. divide

19. Which of the following soil horizon supports seed germination?
    A. topsoil
    B. subsoil
    C. weathered parent material
    D. bedrock

20. Which one of the following highlands is a major tourist
    attraction in Nakuru town?
    A. Mau
    B. Suswa
    C. Longonot
    D. Menengai

21. The type of settlement where buildings are built in line beside the road is;
    A. scattered
    B. linear
    C. nucleated
    D. dispersed

22. Tropical rainforest in East Africa can be found between……..north and south of the equator.
    A. 10˚ - 20˚
    B. 15˚ - 30˚
    C. 5˚ - 10˚
    D. 17˚ - 28˚

23. Which one of the following lakes in East Africa was formed
    by the process of long-shore drift?
    A. Mweru
    B. Masaka
    C. Nakivale
    D. Albert

24. The commonest type of fish caught in Uganda is………..
    i) Nile perch
    ii) Catfish
    iii) Lungfish
    iv) Tilapia
    A. i and iii
    B. ii and iv
    C. i and iv
    D. iii and iv

25. Which of the following lakes in East Africa was formed
    by the process of long-shore drift?
    A. Mweru
    B. Masaka
    C. Nakivale
    D. Albert

26. Which country does Uganda border in the south?
    A. Tanzania
    B. Sudan
    C. Kenya
    D. South Sudan

27. Which one of the following rivers in East Africa is
    the longest?
    A. Nile
    B. Congo
    C. Omo
    D. Zaire

28. The major cause of rural-urban migration in East Africa is…
    A. shortage of land
    B. political insecurity
    C. search for employment
    D. shortage of social services

29. The major cause of rural-urban migration in East Africa is…
    A. shortage of land
    B. political insecurity
    C. search for employment
    D. shortage of social services

30. Air transport is used by few people in East Africa because…
    A. It is cheap
    B. It is expensive
    C. It is fast
    D. It is time tabled

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION AND FIELDWORK.

SECTION A

1. COMPULSORY QUESTION: MAPWORK (20 marks)
Study the 1:50,000 UGANDA: NAKASONGOLA; Series Y732, Part of Sheet 50/2; Edition 4-USD and answer the questions that follow:
(a) Identify the man made features found at grid reference:
   (i) 398465
   (ii) 367488

(b) State the grid reference of the:
   (i) Matugo conical hill
   (ii) Air Photo Principal Point with Sortie No. 016.

(c) Measure and state in kilometers the distance of the dry weather road.
   (i) bound surface road
   (ii) seasonal swamp
   (iii) loose surface road
   (iv) flat land area.

(d) Draw a sketch map North of northing 50, on it mark and label the following:
   (i) relief of the area
   (ii) relationship between relief and transport in the area shown on the map extract.
2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

Study the photograph provided and answer questions that follow:

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

3. COMPULSORY QUESTION: FIELDWORK

For any one fieldwork study you have carried out:
(a) State the:  
(i) topic,  
(ii) objectives of the study.  
(b) How did you prepare yourself for the actual fieldwork?  
(c) Explain how you used any two methods to identify the location of the area.  
(d) What problems did you encounter while using the above methods in (c)?

5. Study the table below showing the number of tourists that have visited Kidepo Valley National Park between 2006-2015 and answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourists</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>2,924</td>
<td>3,208</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Draw a simple line graph to portray the trend of tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National Park from 2006 – 2013.  
b) Using information from the table and graph:  
   i) Describe the trend of tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National park.  
   ii) Explain the factors that have led to the trend in (b) above.  
c) Explain factors that have favoured the development of tourism in East Africa.

6. (a) Distinguish between the tropical rain forests and savannah vegetation of East Africa.  
   (b) (i) State any three tree species which are found in the Tropical rain forests of East Africa.  
   (ii) Describe the factors which have favoured the development of the forestry industry in East Africa.  
   (c) Explain the importance of the forestry industry to the economic development of East Africa.  
   (d) Outline the problems facing the conservation of forests in East Africa.

7. (a) Draw a sketch map of Kilombero irrigation scheme in Tanzania and on it, mark and name:  
   (i) Rivers: Kilombero and Great Ruaha  
   (ii) Towns: Kilosa and Kidatu  
   (iii) Tanzam railway  
   (iv) Irrigated land  
   (b) Describe the conditions which have promoted irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley.  
   (c) Explain the contribution of irrigation farming to the economic development of Tanzania.  
   (d) Outline the problems which are facing irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley.