PRIMARY SIX
SELF STUDY MATERIALS
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LESSON 1: Use of Adverbs

Learning Outcomes
By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) identify ways of doing things.
ii) use of adverbs in your daily life activities.

You will need:
• a pen
• a book

Introduction
An adverb is a word that tells more about a verb, an adjective and another adverb. Adverbs tell us how an action is done: when? why? how? and where?

Examples
i) The cyclist is riding slowly.
ii) Children should cross the road carefully.

Activity 1
Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentences below. Examples have been given to guide you.

1. Tino cleverly avoided the punishment. (clever)
2. Uganda's population is steadily rising. (steady)
3. St Thomas choir sang the second compulsory song beautifully. (beauty)
4. The host welcomed us cheerfully. (cheer)
5. We patiently waited for his return from Ojipaku market. (patience)
6. Italians have seen the coronavirus attacked. (worse)
7. They answered the question wisely. (wise)
8. A machete is usually bigger than a knife. (usual)
9. The hungry boy ate the mango greedily. (greed)
10. The hunter bravely attacked the lion in its den. (brave)

LESSON 2: Informal Letter Writing

Learning Outcomes
By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) express your views on safety on the road.
ii) write a letter about safety on the road.

Introduction
Letter writing is one way of sending a message between or among people. You can write a letter to a friend, parents, relatives and many others.

Activity 1
1. (a) Write a letter to your father appreciating him for his effort to keep everybody well in this period of COVID-19 pandemic. Wish him a longer stay in this life. Use your school address.
   (b) The letter below has some words missing. Using the words in the box, complete it by filling in the gaps correctly.
   reap advise purpose academic not arua discussions hear dear examinations
1. a) The business will manage cash sales as follows:
   • Cash paid in business will be properly counted and checked to ensure that it is correct.
   • The records of cash sales and physical cash will be reconciled at the end of each business day.
   • All the day’s cash will be banked.
   • All cash sales will be recorded in the necessary books.
   • Cash will be properly kept in locked drawer/safe all the time for security.
   • In case of installment payment, cash balances outstanding will be properly recorded.
   • Cash receipts, cash sales slips, etc. will be regularly used.
   
   b) Business laws that will be observed:
   • Company law: provides for the registration and running of companies.
   • Trade Licensing Act: requires all businesses to obtain the trading licence before operations.
   • Consumer protection law: protects the consumers from being exploited.
   • Weights and Measures Law: ensures that entrepreneurs use recommended weighing scales and measurements.
   • Environmental Law: ensures that the business use the environment in a sustainable way.
   • Tax Laws: details the different taxes to be paid by enterprises.
   • Employment Act: protects workers from being exploited.
   • Food and Drugs Act: ensures that expired drugs and bad foodstuffs are not sold to customers.
   • Land Act: provides for tenure, ownership and management of land.
   • Public Health Law: checks on the standards of hygiene in different public places.
   
   c) The business will minimise risks through:
   • Using advanced technology.
   • Locating reliable sources of raw materials.
   • Employing skilled human resource.
   • Regular training of staff.
   • Diversifying the product line.
   • Maintaining proper security.
   • Maintaining good relationship with employees.
   • Improving on the quality of products.
   • Installing fire extinguishers.
   
   d) Books of accounts that the business will use are divided into two:
   
   SUBSIDIARY BOOKS/JOURNALS
   • Cashbook: records the cash and bank transactions of the business.
   • Petty cash book: records small expenses of the business.
   • Purchases day book: records daily credit purchases.
   • Purchases returns book: records the value of goods returned to the supplier.
   • Sales day book: records daily credit sales.
   • Sales returns book: records the amount of goods returned by customers.
   • General journal: records transactions which are not recorded in the other books, but can also be used to record the above transactions
   
   LEDGER BOOKS
   • Purchases ledger: records accounts of persons/firms from whom the business has bought on credit.
   • Sales ledger: records accounts of persons/firms to whom business has goods on credit.
   • General/real ledger: records information relating to incomes and expenses of the business.
   • Cashbook: records the cash and bank transactions of the business.

   NB: A cashbook is both a journal and a ledger

2. (a) Two column cashbook for Musoke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/01/06</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/01/06</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>700,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/01/06</td>
<td>Sales</td>
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<td>18/01/06</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/01/06</td>
<td>Sales</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22/01/06</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>21/01/06</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/01/06</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>24/01/06</td>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>26/01/06</td>
<td>Mukosa</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06</td>
<td>Musana</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>30/01/06</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Water bills</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02/06</td>
<td>bal</td>
<td>980,000</td>
<td>b/d</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Dr. Capital a/c Cr.
31/1/06 bal c/d 1,500,000 1/1/06 bank 1,500,000 01/02/06 bal b/d 1,500,000

Dr. Purchases a/c Cr.
4/01/06 700,000 31/01/06 bal c/d 1,150,000
12/01/06 Mukosa 450,000 1,150,000
01/02/06 bal b/d 1,150,000

Dr. Rent a/c Cr.
7/01/06 120,000 31/01/06 bal c/d 120,000
01/02/06 bal b/d 120,000

THE TEACHERS

ALLAN AHABWE BUHAMIZO, NTARE SCHOOL

KEDRETIB ASIMWE, MBARARA HIGH SCHOOL
From page I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Sales/a/c Cr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06 bal c/b</td>
<td>1,380,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/01/06 cash</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>20/01/06 cash</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1,380,000</td>
<td>1,380,000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Dr.</th>
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<th>Cr.</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06 bal c/d</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,380,000</td>
<td>1,380,000</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Cr.</th>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06 bal c/d</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02/06 bal b/d</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Drawings' a/c Cr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/01/06 cash</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06 bal c/d</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02/06 bal b/d</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Musana's a/c Cr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27/01/06 sales</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/01/06 cash</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Fittings a/c Cr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30/01/06 cash</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06 bal c/d</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02/06 bal b/d</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Water bills a/c Cr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06 Bank</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/01/06 bal c/d</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02/06 bal b/d</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For purposes of revision you can extract a trial balance

3. a) Design of a receipt
NB: For a design don’t fill in the details

For: BUSHENYI SECONDARY SCHOOL
b) Design of a sign post

BUSHENYI SECONDARY SCHOOL
P.O Box 1285,
BUSHENYI
Email: bushenyisecondary@gmail.com
Tel: 258787096564/+256758916381
Located along Bushenyi-Kasese highway in Bushenyi town
“Education is power”

→ 50 meters

c) The school will motivate staff members in the following ways:
• By ensuring timely, adequate and regular remuneration to staff.
• By ensuring good working conditions of staff.
• Through ensuring open communication to all staff and involving them in decision-making.
• By rewarding the hard work.
• By encouraging teamwork among staff members.
• By organising get-together parties like end-of-year party.
• Through supporting staff in times of problems.
• By promoting staff members who perform their tasks better.

4. (a) i. Trading, profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 2016

Mutambo enterprises’
Trading profit and loss account
For the year ended 31st December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>(100,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return inwards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net sales 1,200,000

cost of sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>720,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return outwards</td>
<td>(15,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net purchases</td>
<td>705,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods available for sale</td>
<td>825,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>(75,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gross income 452,600

Operating expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carriage outwards</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount allowed</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent and rates</td>
<td>49,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating expenses</td>
<td>243,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net profit 209,000
b) Determine the:

i) Gross profit margin = \frac{\text{gross profit}}{\text{sales}} \times 100

\begin{align*}
\text{Sales} &= 452,600 \times 100 \\
&= 1,300,000 = 34.8
\end{align*}

ii) Return on capital employed = \frac{\text{net profit}}{\text{capital employed}} \times 100

\begin{align*}
\text{Capital employed} &= 209,000 \times 100 \\
&= 14.1\%
\end{align*}

5. a) Write an application letter to the town authorities for a trading license

Contents: Name and address of the business, date, ref, receivers address, salutation, subject, body which should include the venue, time and date, complimentary close.

M&N WELDING WORKSHOP
P.O Box 39859,
Bushenyi.
Telephone: +256391375028
Located in Rwentuha town

Date ....................
Our ref:............
Your ref:...........
The District Licensing officer
P.O Box 123,
Bushenyi.
Dear sir/madam.
RE: APPLICATION FOR A TRADING LICENSE FOR A WELDING WORKSHOP.
We humbly apply for a trading license to run a welding workshop in Bushenyi town along liberation road.
The business has ably complied with all the requirements and is ready to kick start on the operations. Hoping our request will be put under your consideration. Thank you.
Yours faithfully;
Sign: ..................
Name: ................
Title .................

Wednesday, June 17, 2020
III

Entrepreneurship Skills (0ENT007)

1. a) Define the term quality as used in production.
   ii) Mention three ways used by entrepreneurs to ensure quality production.
   b) Give four factors considered when selecting employees in an enterprise.
   c) Define the term packaging.
   d) Define the term utilities as used in entrepreneurship.
   e) List three examples of utilities as used in business.
   f) Mention three ways in which transport is important in business.
   g) Differentiate between a market and marketing.
   h) Give two marketing activities used in business.
   i) Give two advantages and disadvantages of advertising in business.
   j) Write the abbreviation “SWOT” in full.
   k) Give two examples of weaknesses that may affect a business.
   l) List four sources of capital that an entrepreneur may use.
   m) Distinguish between a drawer and a drawee.
   n) Give two types of cheques used in business.
OBJECTIVE – TYPE OF QUESTIONS

1. B. Reliability of rainfall
2. D. Mineral particles
3. C. Arabica coffee
4. A. Bwindi
5. B. Longonot
6. C. Hydrolusis
7. A. Petroleum
8. D. Mangroves
9. C. Tanga
10. C. Granite

11. A. Temperature increases with increase in altitude
12. B. Fishing
13. A. Mbeya
14. C. Night time
15. D. Spit
16. A. Kizumu
17. B. an armchair shaped depression
18. C. Confluence
19. A. Topsoil
20. D. Meneragai

21. B. Linear
22. C. 5˚ - 10˚
23. C. Nabugabo
24. C. 1 and iv
25. D. South Sudan
26. A. Gentle slopes
27. B. dry descending winds
28. A. Bulky goods
29. C. Search for employment
30. B. It is expensive

1. MAPWORK (NAKASONGOLA MAP EXTRACT)
   a) i) 398463- Primary Trigonometrical station
   b) (i) 438465 (ii) 367488
   c) 7 Km
   d) A SKETCH MAP OF NAKASONGOLA NORTH AT NORTHING 50 SHOWING; BOUND SURFACE ROAD, SEASONAL SWAMP, LOOSE SURFACE ROAD AND FLAT LAND AREA.
   e) Describe the:
      i) Relief of the area
         a) The south eastern part is hilly with densely packed contours.
         b) The northern part is generally flat with widely spaced contours.
         c) The southern part is low land covered by seasonal swamp.
         d) There is a conical hill at Mtogo.
      ii) Relationship between relief and transport in the area
         a) The bound surface road goes through flat land area in the central part.
         b) Roads dodge areas with steep slopes for example in the Southern part near Nakasongola.

2. PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION
   a) Major economic activity taking place in the the:
      i) Foreground – Lumbering
      ii) Back ground – Forestry
   b) Factors which have favoured forestry.
      i) Presence of fertile soils that have given rise to the growth of luxuriant trees as seen in the background.
      ii) Presence of an extensive land, where trees are planted.
      iii) Reliable, heavy and well distributed rainfall of about 1500mm, which has given rise to the growth of luxuriant tree as seen in the background.
      iv) Sufficient sunlight that provide warmth ranging between 22˚-28˚C which help trees to make their own food through the process of photosynthesis.
   c) (i) Effects of lumbering to the environment
      i) Leads to reduction in the amount of rainfall received in the the area since the tree that help in rainfall formation have been cut down
      ii) Leads to soil erosion since it exposes the land.
      iii) Leads to global warming since trees which would help in the absorb carbon dioxide content from the atmosphere have been cut down.
      iv) Interferes with biodiversity by destroying habitat for wild animals, birds and insects.
   d) Characteristics of eucalyptus trees
      i) They are cone shaped
      ii) Have thin needle shaped leaves
      iii) Trunks are straight and slender
   e) The photograph could have been taken from Bujuko hill in Mpebi District, central Uganda, because the area is used for growth of eucalyptus trees.

NB: We accept any area in East Africa where a forestation of eucalyptus trees takes place.

5. FIELDWORK
   For any one fieldwork study you have carried out:
   a) State the:
      i) Topic, - Must show; what was studied, where the
      fieldwork was conducted and should have a geographical problem being investigated.
      ii) Objectives of the study
         Must be: - measurable, achievable, precise, specific and in line with the topic of study. Should not be a repetition of the topic of study.
   b) How did you prepare yourself for the actual fieldwork?
      i) We identified the area of study that is
      ii) Our geography teacher and some students conducted a pilot study to ask for permission and find out whether what we wanted to study exists.
      iii) We chose a topic of study as stated in a (i) above.
      iv) We formulated the objectives of study as stated in a (ii) above.
   c) Explain how you used any two methods to identify the location of the area
      i) State the method
      ii) Define the method
      iii) Show how you used the method
      iv) Give the finding.
   d) What problems did you encounter while using the above methods in (c)?
      The problems MUST be connected to a given method of data collection and should show what was missed or problem faced. For example, while using the interviewing method, we faced a problem of language barrier. This made communication difficult as most of the respondents could not understand English.

SECTION B : EAST AFRICA

a) Identify
   i) Mountains marked: X – Kilimanjaro and Y - Rwenzori
   ii) Lakes marks: Z - Tanganika and S - Turkana
   iii) Ports marked: 2 - Lamu and 3 - Mtwara
   b) i) Characteristics of Lake Tanganika
      It is a rift valley lake
      It is deep
      It is elongated in shape taking shape of rift valley.
      It is saline/salty
      It is narrow
   ii) Formation of Lake Tanganika
      It is a rift valley lake
      Formed by secondary faulting. This occurred at the floor of the rift valley, creating a depression known as graben. When the graben is filled with water from rainfall and rivers, it forms a rift valley lake.

   Illustration
   Rift valley lake

   a) Influence of Lake Victoria on lives of people around it:
      i) It helps in the formation of convensional rainfall.
      ii) It is surrounded with swamps favouring the growth of papyrus vegetation, hence supporting the craft industry like making of mats, weaving of baskets.
      iii) The shores of Lake Victoria are covered with sand deposited by powerful swash, hence supporting sand mining.
   b) Influence of Mt. Kilimanjaro on the climate of the area:
      i) Influences the formation of relief rainfall on the windward side by obstructing prevailing winds.
      ii) Leads to arid conditions on the lee-ward side due the descending dry winds.
      iii) The slopes of the mountain are covered with think forests which help in rainfall formation and increased humidity.
      iv) The mountain peak is covered with snow, which makes the area cool.


   Vertical: 2cm represent 500 tourists
   Horizontal: 2cm represents a year.

   Tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National park

   i) Describe the trend of tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National park

   Turn to page V
From page IV

- The number of tourists who visited Kidipe Valley National Park from 2006-2015 kept on fluctuating.
- From 2006 to 2007, there was a slight decrease from 929 to 795 tourists.
- From 2008 to 2010, there was a sharp increase from 1,635 to 3,208 tourists.
- From 2011 to 2012, there was a slight decrease from 2,452 to 2,300 tourists.
- From 2012 to 2013, there was a slight increase from 2,300 to 2,890 tourists.

1. Study Table I below showing the population size for selected African countries (1990 – 2015) projected and answer the questions that follow:

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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>8,100</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>13,800</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>25,900</td>
<td>37,700</td>
<td>45,600</td>
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<td>38,000</td>
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<td>Cote'de'voire</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,800</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>22,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- a) Calculate the percentage population change between 1990 and 2006 for the countries shown in the table.
- b) Identify the country with the:
  - Highest
  - Lowest percentage population change.
- c) Draw a line graph to show the population trend for the country with the highest percentage population change identified in (a) above.
- d) Describe the factors which have led to rapid population increase in Africa.
- e) Explain the effects of rapid population increase on the environment in Africa.

2. a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and on it mark and name the:
- Ocean currents; Canary and Benguela.
- iii) South – East Trade winds.
- iv) Kalahari and Namibian desert.
- Describe the characteristics of a desert type of climate.
- Explain the factors which have led to the desert type of climate.
- Outline the problems faced by the people living on the margins of desert lands in Africa.

3. Study Fig 1: Study the sketch map of Africa below and use it to answer questions that follow:

4. a) Draw a sketch map of Gezira Irrigation Scheme and on it mark and name the:
- i) Highlands: 1 and 2
- ii) Type of vegetation; Y and X
- iii) Water body F and K
- b) Describe the characteristics of vegetation marked Y.
- c) Give reasons for characteristics identified in (b) above.
- d) Explain the formation of any one highland identified in (a) (i) above.
- ii) Outline the problems facing people who settle in highland region marked 2.

5. a) Difference between the tropical rain forests and savanna vegetation:
- Tropical rain forest: Trees grow very close to each other
- Savannah vegetation: Trees are spaced
- Trees are very tall about 50 metres
- There is little or no under growth
- Trees have climbers like kasan
- There are no climbers

b) i) Tree species which are found in the Tropical rain forests:
- Mahogany
- Rosewood
- Green heart
- Iron wood
- Myalde
- Musizi
- Elong

ii) Factors which have favoured the development of the forestry industry:
- Wide domestic market for forestry products like timber.
- Timber is largely demanded for building and construction sector and for fuel (charcoal).
- Supportive government policy. East African countries have put in place laws to promote growth, conservation and exploitation of forest resources for example "The Uganda National Environmental Management Authority-NEMA in Uganda.
- Political stability has led to forest development, especially in the governments of Kenya and Tanzania, where governments have been stable for a long time.
- Availability of adequate capital and skills from foreign investors has enabled the use of modern technology in the exploitation of forest resources.
- Over the years, East African countries have been improving their transport infrastructure, which lead to forest areas.
- Vigorous research is carried out at forestry centres in East African countries to devise better methods of preserve forests. This has led to the generation of fast maturing and drought resistant tree species.
- Presence of forest reserves, which play a significant role in ensuring the survival of a variety of tree species. Such reserves include Mabira forest, Budongo, Maramagambo and Bwindi impenetrable forest in Uganda.

6. a) Draw a sketch map of Kilombero Irrigation Scheme in Tanzania showing rivers: Kilombero and Great Ruaha, Towns: Kidani and Kidami, Tanzam railway and the irrigated land.

(b) Conditions which have promoted irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley:
- Favourable climate, for example, seasonal rainfall between December and May which cause the flooding of the valley.
- Presence of river Kilombero and Great Ruaha, which provide water for irrigation purposes.
- The flat area which enabled the establishment of irrigation infrastructure.
- Soils are fertile and well drained.
- Supportive government policy of looking for market of sugar from outside countries.
- Construction of Tanzam railway, which provides easy and reliable type of transport.
- Ready market of sugar within and outside countries.

7. a) Straightforward irrigation farming in Tanzania:
- Sugar exported helps to earn foreign income.
- Many people are employed in the scheme.
- Source of revenue to the government of Tanzania through taxation.
- Led to development of infrastructure, such as Tanzam railway.
- Helped to diversify the economy of Tanzania, hence reducing the over reliance on mining and fishing.

b) Problems which are facing irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley:
- Sugarcane diseases like yellow wilt which reduces the productivity hence lowering profits.
- Climate change which reduces water levels in rivers hence reduced water for irrigation.
- Floods during rainy seasonal which make the roads impassable.

PART I: THE REST OF AFRICA

1. a) Study Table I below showing the population size for selected African countries (1990 – 2015) projected and answer the questions that follow:
5. Study Fig 2 below, a sketch map of Ghana, and use it to answer the questions that follow.

a) Name the:  
 i) Water body marked 1.  
 ii) Gulf marked 2.  
 iii) Towns marked V, B, L.  
 iv) Rivers marked T, K, Z.  
 v) Neighbouring country marked X.  
 vi) Imaginary longitude marked F.

b) Identify the main cash crop grown in area marked L.

6. Study Table II below showing forest products exported from selected African countries (1996) and answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Forest Products Exported (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>1,612,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>91,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1,018,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>248,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


a) Draw a bar graph to show the relative importance of the different employment sectors.  
b) Name the:  
 i) Most and the  
 ii) Least sector that employs people in British Columbia.  
c) Describe the factors that have favoured the development of the sector in (b) (i) above.  
d) Explain the problems facing the sector in (b) (ii) above.  
e) What is being done to solve the problems in (c) (ii) above?  
f) Outline the problems facing farmers of the cash crop identified in (b) (ii).  

7. a) Draw a sketch map of California and on it mark and name the following:  
 i) Rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin  
 ii) Mountains Whitney and Shasta  
 iii) Ports Los Angeles and San Diego  
 iv) San Andreas Fault  
 v) National Parks Yosemite and Death Valley  
b) Describe the factors that have favoured the development of any one port in (a) (iii) above  
c) Explain the problems facing the port chosen in (b) above  
d) What can be done to overcome the problems in (c) above  

8. a) Study Table III below showing the percentage of the population employed in the various sectors in British Columbia and answer the questions that follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Sector</th>
<th>Percentage of population employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


9. Study Fig 3: Study the sketch map of New England provided below and answer the questions that follow.

a) Name:  
 i) Most,  
 ii) Least,  
 iii) River, Si-kiang  
 iv) Plateau of Tibet  
v) City, Shanghai  
 vi) Hills, Mt. Afadjalo  

b) Describe the factors which have influenced population distribution in China.

c) Explain the problems faced by the people living in areas with a population density of:  
 i) Over 250 people/km².  
 ii) Below 100 people/km².

d) Outline the steps being taken to solve the population problems in China.

10. a) Draw a sketch map of Switzerland and on it mark and name:  
 i) Physical regions Swiss Alps, Swiss Jura, Swiss Plateau.  
 iii) Rivers Rhine, Rhone.  

b) Identify any three glacial erosional features found in Swiss Alps.

c) Explain the formation of any one glacial erosional feature in (b) above.

d) Explain the importance of glaciation to Switzerland.

11. Study Table IV below showing land use on a typical polder in the Netherlands and answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Land use</th>
<th>Percentage of Land Area Cover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arable land</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building, roads, water etc</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasslands</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland, Heath and dunes</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


a) Draw a bar graph showing the forms of land use shown in the table.

b) Give the characteristics of Horticulture.  
c) Describe the conditions favouring Horticulture in Netherlands.  
d) Outline the problems facing Horticulture in Netherlands.

13. a) Draw a sketch map of China and on it mark and name:  
 i) The Yellow Sea  
 ii) River, Si-kiang  
 iii) Plateau of Tibet  
 iv) Shanghai town  
v) Areas with a population density of:  
 i) Over 250 people/km².  
 ii) Below 100 people/km².

b) Describe the factors which have influenced population distribution in China.

c) Explain the problems faced by the people living in areas with a population density of:  
 i) Over 250 people/km².  
 ii) Below 100 people/km².

d) Outline the steps being taken to solve the population problems in China.

14. a) Draw a sketch map of China and on it mark and name:  
 i) Rivers: Si-kiang, Yangtze and Hwang-Ho.  
 ii) Yellow Sea  
 iii) Towns: Beijing (Peking), Hongkong and Shanghai.

b) Describe the steps taken by China to develop the Si-Kiang river basin.

c) Explain the contribution of the Si-Kiang river basin to the development of China.

d) Outline the problems which the people living in the Si-Kiang river basin still experience.

15. Study the Table V below showing the climate statistics of Kweilin station in the River Sikiang basin and answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temp m</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


a) Draw a suitable graph to show the climate of the station.  
b) Calculate the:  
 i) Mean annual rainfall.  
 ii) Temperature range.

c) Describe the climate at the station shown above.

d) Give reasons for the climate described in (c) above.

e) How has the climate at the station influenced people’s activities around?