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 worse 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)

Activity 2
Order of Adverbs
When more than one adverb is used in a sentence, they usually follow in this order: manner (how?), place (where?) and time (when?).

Example
The pedestrian crossed the road carefully (how?) at the zebra crossing (where?) yesterday (when?).

From the sentences below, underline the adverbs of manner, place and time.

1. The traffic officer called the driver loudly at the junction in the morning.
2. Many cyclists ride carelessly at the traffic lights every day.
3. The bus driver spoke politely to the passenger on the bus on Tuesday.
4. My mother nicely made cakes from the kitchen last weekend.
5. It rained heavily in our area last year.
ENTREPRENEURSHIP SOLUTIONS (OENT007)

SECTION A

1 (a) (i) Quality as used in production refers to the performance of a product in relation to the consumer needs or it refers to the product ability to meet the needs of consumers.

(ii) Ways used by entrepreneurs to ensure quality in production:

- Using high quality raw materials
- Using skilled labour or workers
- Using high modern technology
- Following all set up quality standards
- Ensuring cleanliness of the work place
- Giving clear instructions to workers
- Carrying out market research
- Using good quality machines

(b) Factors considered when selecting employees.

- Skills which are relevant
- Experience of the worker
- Cost of employees ie salary/wage
- Health of the employee
- Number of employees required by the age; i.e., not below 18 years or older
- Gender of the employee
- Motivation of workers
- Preparing wage scales for the workers
- Organising termination and retirement of workers

(c) (i) Packaging refers to wrapping or filling of products in containers.

(ii) Reasons for packaging products in production

- Protect products from spoilage/contamination
- To make products look attractive
- For safe handling of the products
- To maintain cleanliness of the product
- To ease self-service selling
- To make product look different
- To give important information about the product

(d) (i) Utilities refers to services provided for people and businesses to use OR utilities are services that support other activities of the business

(ii) Examples of utilities are

- Water
- Electricity/power
- Communication services
- Transport
- Security
- Ware housing
- Insurance
- Advertising
- Banking
- Education/training

(iii) Important of transport in business

- It moves raw materials from suppliers to business
- It moves finished goods to the market
- It moves workers to and from the business
- It moves packaging material from suppliers to business
- It moves waste materials/rubbish to dumping sites
- It rescues workers and equipment’s in case of accidents

(i) A market is an arrangement that enables buyers and sellers to get in touch with each other with an aim of exchanging goods and services OR market refers to people or institutions/organizations within specific geographical area that need a product and are willing and able to buy it

While/whereas Marketing refers to a services of activities aimed at identifying customers’ needs developing products to meet customers’ needs and making the product conveniently available to customers

(ii) Marketing activities used in business

- Finding customer needs
- Providing goods and services to satisfy customers’ needs
- Setting affordable prices
- Advantages of advertising

- It creates demand for a product
- It makes new products to be known by the public
- It helps to build a product
- It gives information about the product
- It facilitates competition among businesses

(ii) “SWOT” in full is

- Strength
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

(iii) Weaknesses that affect a business

- Poor location of the business
- Few delivery vans/vehicles
- Unreliable supply/unreliable suppliers

SECTION B QUESTIONS (OENT007)

2(a) Define the term “marketing mix”

(b) List four elements of a marketing mix

(c) Explain any seven ways by entrepreneurs in promoting their sales in business

3(a) Define the term “distribution” of goods

(b) Write down four common distribution channels used in business

(c) Explain seven factors considered when selecting a distribution channel to be used

4(a) Give four functions of a personnel manager in business

(b) Mention six elements of a business plan

(c) Explain six factors that determine the payment of workers in an enterprise

5(a) Define the term business transaction

(b) Give six advantages of selling goods on cash basis

(c) Explain six ways of managing cash in business

6(a) Define the term business plan

(b) Mention six elements of a business plan

(c) Explain six reasons for preparing a business plan

7(a) Differentiate between a marketing plan and a production plan

(b) List three contents of a production plan

(c) Explain five components of a marketing plan.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP PAPER I QUESTIONS (OENT008)

1. You plan to start a carpentry project during your 5.4 vacation

a) List seven requirements you will need for your project

b) How will you maintain the quality of your business products?

c) State any five possible effects of your business on the natural environment

D) Suggest any possible measures you hope to undertake to reduce the harmful effects of your business on the natural environment

2. The following information relates to KAMUKAMA TRADERS for the month of April, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent and rates</td>
<td>49,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage outwards</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount allowed</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>1,001,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor van</td>
<td>1,170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock (31/12/2017)</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Credit purchases from Pamela on invoice no. 45 210,000
4 Credit sales to Michael on invoice no. 004 300,000
4 Credit sales to Mukama on invoice no. 005 270,000
6 Credit sales to Amuharize on invoice no. 006 120,000
7 Returned goods to Pamela 20,000
8 Credit purchases from Oky on invoice no. 61 400,000
9 Returned goods to Ojok 80,000
12 Goods returned by Michael 50,000
14 Goods returned by Mukama 30,000
14 Credit purchases from Odongo on invoice no. 46 50,000
15 Credit sales to Stanly on invoice no. 007 160,000
16 Credit purchases from Nakagadde on invoice no. 72 180,000
17 Credit sales to Magogo on invoice no. 008 80,000
18 Returned goods to Odongo 12,000
18 Goods returned by Stanley 43,000
20 Credit sales to Jonah on invoice no.009 230,000
21 Credit purchases from Erick on invoice no. 21 320,000
25 Goods returned by Jonah 15,000
27 Credit purchases from Hope on invoice no. 90 500,000
29 Returned goods to Hope 100,000
30 Credit sales to Brenda on invoice no. 010 460,000

REQUIRED:

a) Prepare KAMUKAMA TRADERS’

(i) Purchases journal

(ii) Sales journal

b) Advise KAMUKAMA TRADERS on how credit sales can be managed?

3. You intend to open a project of producing animal feeds in your home area

a) Prepare a financial plan for your project

b) Explain the factors you will consider when selecting raw materials for the project

c) How will you motivate your workers in the business?

d) What ways will you use to keep the costs of production as low as possible?

4. The following balances were obtained from the books of BUHAMIZO ENTERPRISES as at 31st December 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock (1/01/2017)</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return inwards</td>
<td>720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return outwards</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at hand</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Loan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock (31/12/2017)</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Extract BUHAMIZO ENTERPRISES’ Trial balance as at 31st December 2017

b) Prepare BUHAMIZO ENTERPRISES’ trading, profit and loss account for the period ended 31st December, 2017.

5. You have acquired a loan of Uga. 8,000,000/= from Bank of Africa. The borrowed money is to be repaid in the next 8 months at an interest rate of 5% per month payable in 8 equal monthly installments. The business is to deal in food supplies in the nearby town

a) Design a purchase order to be used in the business

b) What factors will you consider when choosing the location of the business?

c) What business ethics will you observe towards your employees?

Answers to these questions next Wednesday
1. a) (i) Percentage population change between 1990 and 2006 for the countries shown in the table.

- **Zambia**
  \[
  \text{Population in 2006} = \frac{11,700,000 - 8,100,000}{8,100,000} \times 100 = 44.4% 
  \]
  Accept 44.6%

- **Sudan**
  \[
  \text{Population in 2006} = \frac{37,700,000 - 25,900,000}{25,900,000} \times 100 = 45.55% 
  \]
  Accept 45.6%

- **Cote d’Ivoire**
  \[
  \text{Population in 2006} = \frac{18,900,000 - 12,800,000}{12,800,000} \times 100 = 47.65% 
  \]
  Accept 47.7%

- **Nigeria**
  \[
  \text{Population in 2006} = \frac{144,700,000 - 94,500,000}{94,500,000} \times 100 = 53.1% 
  \]

- **Algeria**
  \[
  \text{Population in 2006} = \frac{33,400,000 - 25,300,000}{25,300,000} \times 100 = 32.0% 
  \]

(b) Identify the country with the:

- Highest — Nigeria with 53.1%
- Lowest percentage population change — Algeria with 32.0%

(d) 1) Factors which have led to rapid population increase in Africa.
- High birth rates
- Improved medical services that reduce death rates
- High fertility rates
- Polygamous marriages
- Ignorance about family planning methods
- Early marriages which expose the girl child to a long reproductive period
- High rates of immigration from other continents like Asia, Europe.

2. (a) A SKETCH MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING:

- Ocean Currents: Canary and Benguela, Latitudes; Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator, South – East Trade Winds, Kalahari and Namibian Desert

(c) A SIMPLE LINE GRAPH SHOWING POPULATION TREND FOR NIGERIA FROM 1990 TO 2015

(d) ii) Effects of rapid population increase on the environment in Africa.
- Deforestation to create land for settlement leading to soil erosion hence loss of soil fertility.
- Swamp drainage leading to global warming.
- Over fishing leading to depletion of fish in water bodies.
- Over stocking of animals leading to over trampling of wild animal habitats.
- Over fishing leading to depletion of fish in water bodies.
- Industrialisation to create jobs for people leading to air, water, land pollution.

2. (c) Reasons for characteristics identified in (b) above.

- Very hot during the day about 35°C
- Low and unreliable rainfall below 250mm
- High diurnal temperature range about 20°C
- Low humidity about 10%
- Very high evaporation rates
- Prolonged dry season of about 10 months.

(c) Explain the factors which have led to the desert type of climate.
- Uncontrolled cutting down of trees exposing the land to direct sun heat and high evaporation rates.
- Over grazing leading to depletion of vegetation
- Climate change leading to prolonged drought
- Over stocking of animals leading to over trampling of vegetation
- Over population leading to swamp reclamation
- Overfishing leading to depletion of fish in water bodies
- Cold ocean currents like Benguela and Canary which do not help in formation of rainfall.

(d) Problems faced by the people living on the margins of desert lands in Africa.
- Death of animals due to absence of water and pasture
- Increased rates of soil erosion
- Famine due to prolonged drought and unreliable rainfall
- Hot temperatures during day time and very cold temperatures at night
- Slow growth of industries and economic development leading to unemployment.

3. a) Name:

- i) Highlands: 1–Drakensberg, 2–Ethiopian Highlands
- ii) Type of vegetation: Y–Equatorial, X-Mediterranean
- iii) Water body F-Red Sea, K-Atlantic Ocean

b) Characteristics of vegetation type marked Y (Equatorial vegetation).
- Characterised with hard wood trees like Ebony, Mahogany, Mvule.
- Trees are broad leaved to trap enough sunlight.
- Trees take long to mature about 50 years.
- Trees are very tall about 60 metres.
- Trees do not appear in pure stands, they are of mixed species.
- Trees are ever green.
- Trees have climbers like Lianas.
- Trees form canopies about three layers.
- Tree have buttress roots.

b) The characteristics of a desert type of climate.
- Very hot during the day about 35°C
- Low and unreliable rainfall below 250mm
- High diurnal temperature range about 20°C
- Low humidity about 10%
- Very high evaporation rates
- Prolonged dry season of about 10 months.

3. c) Reasons for characteristics identified in (b) above.
- Trees are ever green because they receive much sunshine that supports manufacture of chlorophyll
- Trees have buttress roots to support great heights of about 60 metres
- Tree develop buttress roots to support great heights of about 60 metres
- Tree have climbers like Liana to access sunlight above
- Trees have broad leaves to trap enough sunlight and make enough food through the process of photosynthesis.
- Tree grow very big because they receive enough sunshine and reliable heavy rainfall of about 1,500-2,000mm

3. d) i) Formation of Ethiopian Highlands
- They were formed by volcanicity. This is the process by which...
melted rock called magma is ejected onto the earth’s surface due to underground heat and pressure caused by geo-chemical and radioactivity reactions. Magma turns to lava, solidifies and forms a volcano.

**GEOGRAPHY SOLUTIONS (OGE0006)**

c) Benefits of Gezira scheme to Sudan.
   - Land has been provided to the tenants for settlement and crop cultivation.
   - There has been provision of employment opportunities to the people through emphasizing cotton growing, this has helped people to earn income and improve their standards of living.
   - The government of Sudan has earned revenue through taxation of cotton growers.
   - Better housing facilities have been provided to the local tenants.
   - Improved transport facilities through construction of roads where cotton is transported.
   - Programme of afforestation has been emphasized and this has led to the improvement of the local climate condition and provision of fuel wood and building materials.

d) Problems still facing the Gezira scheme.
   - Problem of floods leading to destruction of cotton plants.
   - Problem of crop weeds such as rhizomes.
   - Problem of siltation of irrigation canals which is expensive to dredge.
   - Problem of crop disease like black-arm, which affects productivity of the scheme.
   - Limited land for expansion reducing productivity.

5. a) Name the:
   I) Water body marked 1-Lake Volta
   II) Gulf marked 2.- Gulf of Guinea
   III) Towns marked V-Accra, B-Takoradi, L-Kumasi
   IV) Rivers marked T-Tano, K-White Volta, Z-Black volta
   V) Neighbouring country marked X-Togo
   VI) Imaginary longitude marked P-Prime Meridian (Greenwich)

b) i) Character of the main cash crop grown in area marked L-Cocoa

4. a) A SKETCH MAP OF GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME SHOWING: RIVERS: BLUE AND WHITE NILE DAMS; SENNAR AND JABEL AULIA, TOWNS; KARTHOUM AND WAD MEDANI, LAND UNDER IRRIGATION; GEZIRA, MANAGIL AND KENANA

6. a) A SIMPLE BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE RELATIVE FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY THE SELECTED COUNTRIES

b) Conditions which have led to the development of forestry industry in Gabon.
   - Latitudinal location astride the equator characterized by hot temperatures 24°C and heavy rainfall of about 1500-2000mm.
   - Existence of variety of unique and valuable tree species like Okoume, Azebe, Oyaze, Ebon, and Mahogany.
   - Availability of large sums of capital.
   - Low altitude which favours growth of tropical low land forest.
   - Presence of HEP generated from R. Ogooue used to process products.
   - Supportive government policy involving re-forestation and afforestation.
   - Explain the contribution of the forestry industry to the development of either the Democratic Republic of Congo or Nigeria. (MAKE CHOICE OF THE COUNTRY)
   - Source of raw material for timber, furniture and pulp industry.
   - Forest export leads to acquisition of foreign exchange.
   - Forest industry modifies the climate through facilitating rain formation.

i) The conditions which favour the growing of Cocoa
   - Favourable climate of hot temperatures of about 24°C and heavy well distributed rainfall of about 1500mm.
   - Fertile soils deposited by river Tano.
   - Low altitude which favours growth of Cocoa trees.
   - Ready market for cocoa both local and foreign in UK, Libya, USA.
   - Supportive government policy of provision of land, loans etc.
   - Developed transport network linking cocoa plantation to market centres. Like Takoradi, Accra, Tema.

c) Benefits of growing Cocoa
   - Cocoa generates revenue through taxation paid by out growers and big plantations.
   - Creation of job opportunities to over 40,000 people who engage cocoa harvesting, transportation, marketing.
   - Cocoa growing encourages establishment of social services such as schools, health centres.
   - Encourages acquisition of skills to the workers through Job training. Like cocoa harvesting, weed control.
   - Promotes environmental conservation through planting trees around Kumasi cocoa plantation.
   - Cocoa growing stimulates growth of towns like Kumasi and Tema, these provide social services like accommodation.
   - Stimulates growth of tourism in Kumasi bringing in foreign income used to construct roads.

d) Outline the problems facing Cocoa farmers.
   - Pests and diseases like epiphytis, black pod disease.
   - Shortage of labour especially during harvesting.
   - Weather hazards like hailstorms that destroy cocoa flowers.
   - Soil exhaustion due to monoculture leading to low output.
   - Price fluctuation on the world market discouraging farmers.
   - Land shortage due to population increase.

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7. a) A sketch map of California showing: Rivers; Sacramento, San Joaquin, Mountains; Whitney, Shasta, Ports; Los Angeles, San Diego, San Andreas Fault, National Parks: Yosemite, Death Valley

8. a) Draw a pie-chart to show the relative importance of the different employment sectors.

**Working Fishing**

\[ \frac{4}{100} \times 360 = 14.4^\circ \]

**Agriculture**

\[ \frac{16}{100} \times 360 = 21.6^\circ \]

**Forestry**

\[ \frac{25}{100} \times 360 = 90^\circ \]

**Mining**

\[ \frac{11}{100} \times 360 = 39.6^\circ \]

**Others**

\[ \frac{44}{100} \times 360 = 158.4^\circ \]

You score NO mark without the symbols for degrees.

b) i) Photocopy of the map of California showing: Rivers; Sacramento, San Joaquin, Mountains; Whitney, Shasta, Ports; Los Angeles, San Diego, San Andreas Fault, National Parks: Yosemite, Death Valley.

b) ii) A pie-chart showing the relative importance of the different employment sectors in British Columbia.

9. a) Name:
   ii. Cities marked: I-Boston, 2-Manchester.
   iii. River marked: M-River Connecticut.
   iv. Lake marked: H-Lake Champlain.
   v. Island marked: W-Long Island.

b) i) Name any two industries found in New Bedford city.

- Food-processing
- Footwear
- Textile industries

ii) Conditions that influenced the location of industries in New Bedford City

- Well-developed transport network to distribute raw materials and products.
- Developed HEP along rivers provided adequate power for industries.
- Presence of highly skilled labour force provided by immigrants from Europe.
- Decline in farming had to be followed by industrialisation to make a living.

Increased market due to increased number of settlers.


- Created employment opportunities hence helping the poor to earn income and improve on their standards of living.
- Source of government revenue through taxation, which is used to construct roads, hospitals, schools.
- Source of foreign income through exportation of industrial produce.
- Stabilises infrastructural development such as roads where produced goods are transported.
- Promotes international relationships through exportation of industrial produce.
- Provision of skills to the local people through on-job training.

D) Environmental problems that have resulted from industrialization in New England.

- Air pollution due to release of fumes into the air.
- Water pollution through dumping industrial waste in water bodies leading to death of fish.

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10. a) A SKETCH MAP OF SWITZERLAND SHOWING: PHYSICAL REGIONS; SWISS ALPS, SWISS JURA, SWISS PLATEAU, TOWNS; BASEL, GENEVA, ST. GALLEN, RIVER RHONE, LAKES; GENEVA AND CONSTANCE.

[Sketch map of Switzerland]

b) (i) Identify any three glacial erosional features found in the Swiss Alps.
   - Cirques/Corrie/CWM
   - Aretes
   - Pyramidal peak
   - U-shaped valley
   - Hanging valley

(ii) Formation of any one glacial erosional feature in (b) (i) above.
   Cirque/Corrie/CWM

   This is an arnchair shaped hollow high on a mountain side with steep back and side walls. Through plucking, freezing and thawing process, rock joints on the sides of the mountain are deepened and widened forming a cirque.

   Aretes. This is a knife-shaped ridge separating two cirques. It is formed when two cirques lying opposite or side by side erode backwards (recession) by the help of the plucking process. A sharp wall or ridge is left standing in between two cirques.

   Pyramidal peak

   It is a radial pattern or focal point of many arêtes. It is formed when three or more cirques are eroded backwards by plucking and abrasion towards the central peak forming a jagged peak in the form of a pyramid hence the name pyramidal peak. Examples of pyramidal peaks in East Africa include Margherita peak (5109m) which is the highest, Stanley, Speke on Mountain Rwenzori and Piggot, Nolion, Batia, Midget on mountain Kenya in Kenya.

Illustration of a cirque

Illustration

11. a) A BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE FORMS OF LAND USE ON A TYPICAL POLDER IN THE NETHERLANDS

[Bar graph showing land use]

b) Characteristics of horticulture. Horticulture refers to the intensive growing of flowers, vegetables and fruits on small plots through scientific ways to realize a high output. Its characteristics are similar to those of market gardening as stated below:
   - Farms are generally small in size/few large ones.
   - Intensive use of land for maximum produce.
   - Mostly done under greenhouses.
   - Use of irrigation water.
   - It is labour intensive.
   - It is Capital intensive. Capital is invested to build houses, buy inputs and install facilities.
   - It is export oriented.
   - Involves advanced research/modern farming for high quality yields. Located in areas with good and reliable transport network as produce is highly perishable.
   - Most horticulture farms are owned by rich individuals/foreign companies.

c) Conditions favouring horticulture in the Netherlands.
   - The temperate climate of cool summers and mild winter with average temperature of 10°C and average rainfall of 750mm favouring growth of flowers, vegetables.
   - Fairly fertile alluvial clay soils which highly support the growth of horticultural crops.
   - Relatively flat land in Western Netherlands such as around Utrecht, Rotterdam, Hegel favouring use of machines.
   - Presence of fresh water for irrigation purposes which is easily obtained from river Meuse, River Maas.
   - Ready market for horticulture produce such as flowers, vegetables provided by Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg.
   - Presence of highly skilled labour force to grow, harvest and market horticulture produce.
   - Political stability that allows large-scale investment.
   - Developed transport network.
   - Adequate capital from the government of the Netherlands to purchase refrigerated trucks, farm equipment.

d) Outline the problems facing horticulture in the Netherlands.
   - Soil exhaustion due to monoculture.
   - Pests and diseases that destroy crops.
   - Price fluctuation discouraging farming.
   - Limited land for expansion.
   - Products are highly perishable leading to losses.
   - High cost of maintaining farms.
   - Salination of the soil due to irrigation reducing productivity.
12. (d) Compare industries in German with those in East Africa

Differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy industries</td>
<td>Light industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large scale production</td>
<td>Small scale production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly locally owned</td>
<td>Mostly foreign owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital intensive techniques</td>
<td>Labour intensive techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have branches worldwide</td>
<td>No branches worldwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce high-quality goods</td>
<td>Produce low-quality goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarities

- In both Germany and Uganda industries are located near the market centres.
- In both Germany and Uganda industries are located near the source of raw material.
- In both Germany and Uganda industries use large quantities of power.
- In both Germany and Uganda industries produce same goods like textiles.

13. (a) A SKETCH MAP OF CHINA SHOWING: THE YELLOW SEA, RIVER SI-KIANG, PLATEAU OF TIBET, SHANGHAI TOWN, AREAS WITH A POPULATION DENSITY OF; OVER 250 PEOPLE/KM², 100 – 250 PEOPLE/KM² AND BELOW 100 PEOPLE/KM²

b) Factors which have influenced population distribution in China.

- Reliable rainfall above 1,000mm in the Eastern region such as Manchuria attracting dense settlement, while desert areas in the North around Takla desert are sparse due to unreliable rainfall.
- The steep highlands and rugged landscape in the south west of China are sparsely populated due to underdeveloped transport network, limited agriculture and occurrence of landslides.
- Drainage. Well-drained areas of East such as Manchuria, Yangtze basin, Sikiang basin are densely populated because water is readily available for domestic use, agriculture, industrial use.
- Urbanisation. Highly urbanised areas like Beijing, Shanghai are densely populated because they favour infrastructure like hospitals, schools.

14. (a) A SKETCH MAP OF CHINA SHOWING: RIVERS; SI-KIANG, YANGTZE AND HUANG-HO, YELLOW SEA, TOWNS; BEIJING (PEKING), HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

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

- Application of manure and fertilisers to restore soil fertility.
- Land consolidation to control land fragmentation.
- Construction of embankments along the river to control floods.
- Intensive research to develop high yielding and quick maturing crops.
- Spraying pesticides to control pests and diseases.

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

- Stimulated the agro-based industries, these pay taxes to the government of China.
- Provision of food stuffs like rice, wheat, potatoes hence improving people’s diet.
- Surplus food is sold to get income.
- Communal farming helps to strengthen national unity among the people of China.
- Provides employment opportunities to farmers, drivers, transporters and marketing agents.
- Saves income which is used to import more food and to develop infrastructure.

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

- Flooding of rivers especially during June-July destroying people’s crops.
- Pests and diseases which destroy crops.
- Limited land for extensive farming due to land fragmentation.
- Decline in soil fertility due to over use of land.
- Limited cooperation between members of the community.

15. (a) A BAR AND LINE GRAPH SHOWING MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OF KWELILIN STATION IN THE RIVER SIKIANG BASIN

b) i) mean annual rainfall

- $\sum$ of rainfall received in 1 year

\[ \text{Temperature in } ^\circ\text{C} \]
\[ \text{Rainfall in mm} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Month} & \text{Temperature} & \text{Rainfall} \\
\hline
\text{Jan} & 20 & 200 \\
\text{Feb} & 15 & 180 \\
\text{Mar} & 18 & 150 \\
\text{Apr} & 20 & 120 \\
\text{May} & 25 & 100 \\
\text{Jun} & 28 & 80 \\
\text{Jul} & 30 & 60 \\
\text{Aug} & 29 & 40 \\
\text{Sep} & 27 & 20 \\
\text{Oct} & 25 & 10 \\
\text{Nov} & 20 & 5 \\
\text{Dec} & 15 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

- Temperature in January is 9.0°C

- Temperature range is big (21.7°C)

- The wettest month is June with 417mm.
- The hottest month is August with 28.9°C.
- Temperatures are hot and cool.

(ii) Reasons for the climate described in (c) above.

- Rainfall is throughout the year due to nearness to a large ocean like the Pacific Ocean.
- Temperature range is big due to influence of summer and winter seasons.
- Temperature are hot and cool due to influence of winter and summer conditions.
- The hottest month is August because of autumn season when the sun directly heats the northern hemisphere.
- The coolest month is February due to the winter season in the northern hemisphere.

b) ii) temperature range

- Highest temperature – lowest temperature

\[ \begin{array}{c|c}
\text{Month} & \text{Temperature} \\
\hline
\text{Jan} & 20 \text{°C} \\
\text{Feb} & 15 \text{°C} \\
\text{Mar} & 18 \text{°C} \\
\text{Apr} & 20 \text{°C} \\
\text{May} & 25 \text{°C} \\
\text{Jun} & 28 \text{°C} \\
\text{Jul} & 30 \text{°C} \\
\text{Aug} & 29 \text{°C} \\
\text{Sep} & 27 \text{°C} \\
\text{Oct} & 25 \text{°C} \\
\text{Nov} & 20 \text{°C} \\
\text{Dec} & 15 \text{°C} \\
\end{array} \]

- The coolest month is January with 9.0°C.

(ii) Reasons for the climate described in (c) above.

- Rainfall is throughout the year due to nearness to a large ocean like the Pacific Ocean.
- Temperature range is big due to influence of summer and winter seasons.
- Temperature are hot and cool due to influence of winter and summer conditions.
- The hottest month is August because of autumn season when the sun directly heats the northern hemisphere.
- The coolest month is February due to the winter season in the northern hemisphere.

- Climate supports growing of perennial crops because rainfall is received throughout the year.
- Seasonal crops are harvested during June supports ripening of crops hence harvesting.
- Supports the growing of seasonal crops due to one rainfall peak in the year.