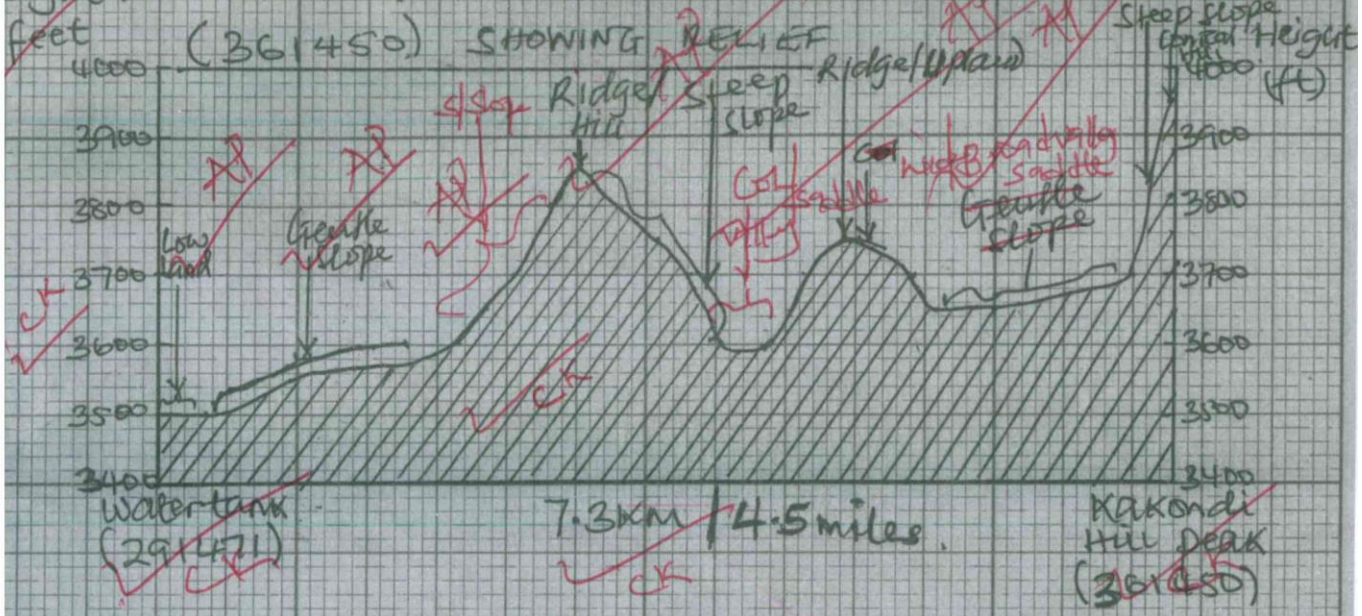
GEOGRAPHY 273/1

SCORING GUIDE FOR UCE 2024

ubject Name ..... Paper code .....

ITEM 1 (a) (i)

A CROSS-SECTION OF NAKASONGOLA BETWEEN THE WATER TANK (291471) AND CAMPSITE AT KAKONDI HILL PEAK (361450) SHOWING RELIEF

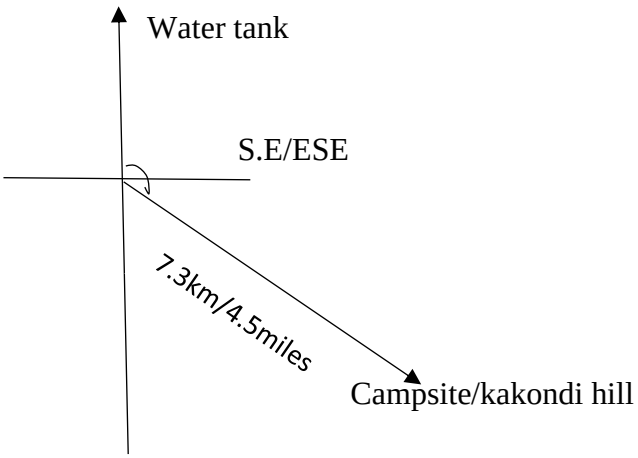


CK = 04 max
AP = 03 max

Item 1 a (ii)

The distance should be 7.3 km (accept range of 7.2-7.4km or 4.5 miles range 4.4 – 4.6 miles

The direction of the proposed campsite from the water tank is south East/ east south East (S.E Or ESE)



A(i) and (ii) = DV (3) = 06 scores (MAX)

b) the leaners should be able to identify the influence of climate on agricultural activities by showing:

- agricultural activity (s) in terms of practical systems and agricultural related activities

Show the reason / why that activity indicator of climate type.

- Show location of places in terms of; place names; Grid square; directions with in the specified sub- countries on the map.

The expected responses include;

- Irrigation farming due to the seasonal rainfall; Long dry season because of the scrub vegetation in kakooge and wabinyonyi sub-countries; water tanks; seasonal swamps e.g walukoge, mukana, Nalukoma etc…
- Livestock rearing/ cattle keeping / ranching/ Normadic pastoralism due to the scrub vegetation at wabinyonyi and kakooge subcountries; water tanks and walukooge seasonal swamp.
- Growing of annual/ seasonal crops like beans, maize etc because of short rainy season seen by seasonal swamps and scrub vegation at kakooge and wabinyonyi sub-counties.
- (Evidence may also come from scenario)

- Growing of drought resistant crops like millet, sorghum, cassava because of a long dry season shown by scrub vegetation and seasonal swamps in kakooge and wabinyonyi sub-counties.
- Apiany / bee- keeping because of the woodlands at machumu, wabukembo due to the seasonal rainfall.
- Fish farming in the seasonal swamps like kansiri walukoge because of the water tanks and the papyrus swamp at kakooge.
- Agro- forestry in kakooge AP and wabinyonyi sub-counties due to the seasonality of the rainfall evidenced by the seasonal swamps and scrub vegetation.

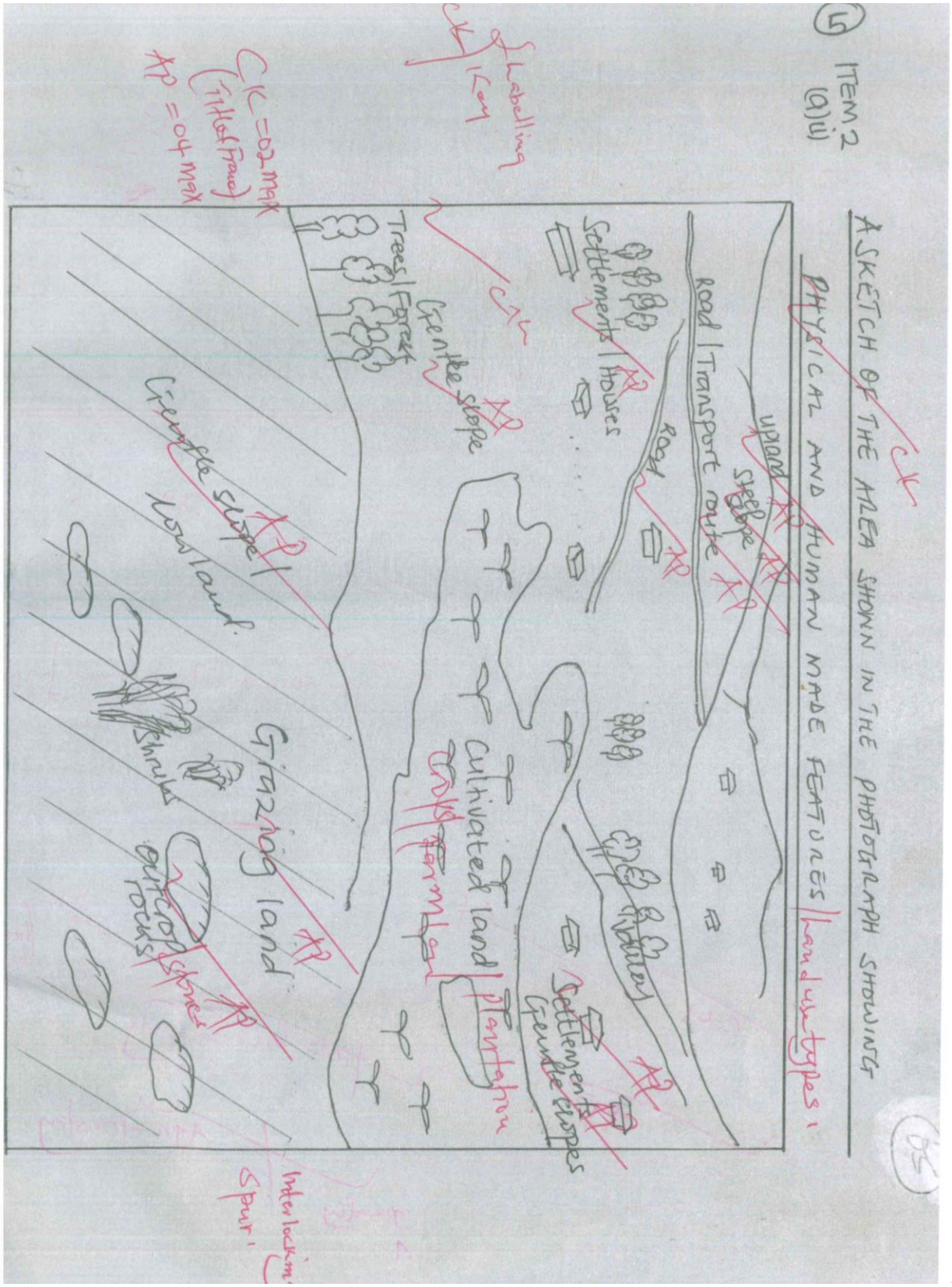
NB: Accept other related Agricultural activities may be:

Planting crops during the rainy season Harvesting and drying crops during the dry season.

Processing of the harvested crops during the dry season AP.

(b) 1 C (4) = 06 scores (MAX)

ITEM 2 (a) ii) **ASKETCH OF THE AREA SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING PHYSICAL AND HUMAN MADE FEATURES**



a) (ii) The learners are expected to bring out integrated knowledge of the mining losses to the community is end once photograph and show suggest measures that bring long term benefits of mining to the community.

Expected responses:

- Loss of grazing land in the foreground and this can be solved by relocating the affected persons to other areas, with similar physical environment.
- Loss of crop farm land / crops is the middle ground and right background and this can be solved by resettling the crop farmers to other areas; employing the affected farmers in the mines.
- The local community fears to lose their settlement in the background and this can be solved by compensating the affected families.
- Loss of forests forest lands in the left- middle ground and right background and this can be solved by reafforestation of the areas after excavation; using underground mining methods which do not greatly affect the forests.
- Loss of social networks / family breakdown because of destruction of settlements in the background and this can be solved by resettling the affected families in the same areas/ places.
- Likely negative health challenges because of the environmental pollution resulting from mining and this can be solved by using the less pollution producing mining methods techniques/ environmentally efficient mining technology.
- Loss of revenue from tourism because of the likely destruction of the hilly landscape in the backgrounds, forests in the right background and left middle ground. This can be solved by encouraging the local community to produce goods needed at the mining site to earn income etc.

Other measures can include;

- Building social services like schools, hospitals transport and communication infrastructure to serve the protect affected communities.
- Establishing education scholarships to affected people to equip them with knowledge and skills to survive and work in mining related activities.

2 a (i) and ii_ = DP (3) = 06 Scores(MAX)

2 (b) The learners should bring out a number of ideas advising the community to accept the ministry plan of leasing mineral deposits to the foreign mining companies.

Expected responses: may bring out the comparisons or not; knowledge, the understanding and the application to mining activity.

- Foreign companies will bring appropriate technology in the mining activities which lead to large scale mineral production/ efficiency in extraction of minerals.
- foreign companies will carry out mining activities more efficiently by mitigating the negative effects of mining on the environment.
- Foreign companies will pay more taxes to the government from mining operations which revenue will be invested in the provision of social services to the community.
- Foreign companies have easy access to foreign markets for minerals which bring a lot of foreign exchange that can be used for investment in other sectors.
- Foreign companies will construct social and economic infrastructure like roads , schools , hospitals that improve on the quality of life of the community.
- Foreign companies have the capacity to compensate the project affected persons which will reduce losses from the mining activities to the community.
- Foreign companies will offer employment to the members of the community eg. Drivers, engineers etc, which will make then earn higher income.
- Foreign companies will engage in corporate social responsibility (CSR) which benefits the members of the community e.g., Scholarships, support to local sports, the needy etc.
- Foreign companies bring in large amount of money / capital (in flow) for investing in mining. this will promote mining activities, develop related infrastructure that will benefit the locals/ community

- Foreign companies will come with expertriates skilled that will operate mining machines abd train the local people who will acquire skills.

b) SU (3) = 05 Scores (MAX)

ITEM 3

These are igneous rocks

The glassy rock is obsidian

The spinge like is pumice

These are extrusive igneous rocks

There are volcanic igneous rocks

There are fire formed rocks

They are formed by the process of volcanicity.

Heat due to radioactivity and geochemical reactions melt the rocks in the mantce into semi-solid state called magma.

Intense pressure causes magmato rise through the vent / pipe / line of weakness on to the earth`s surface.

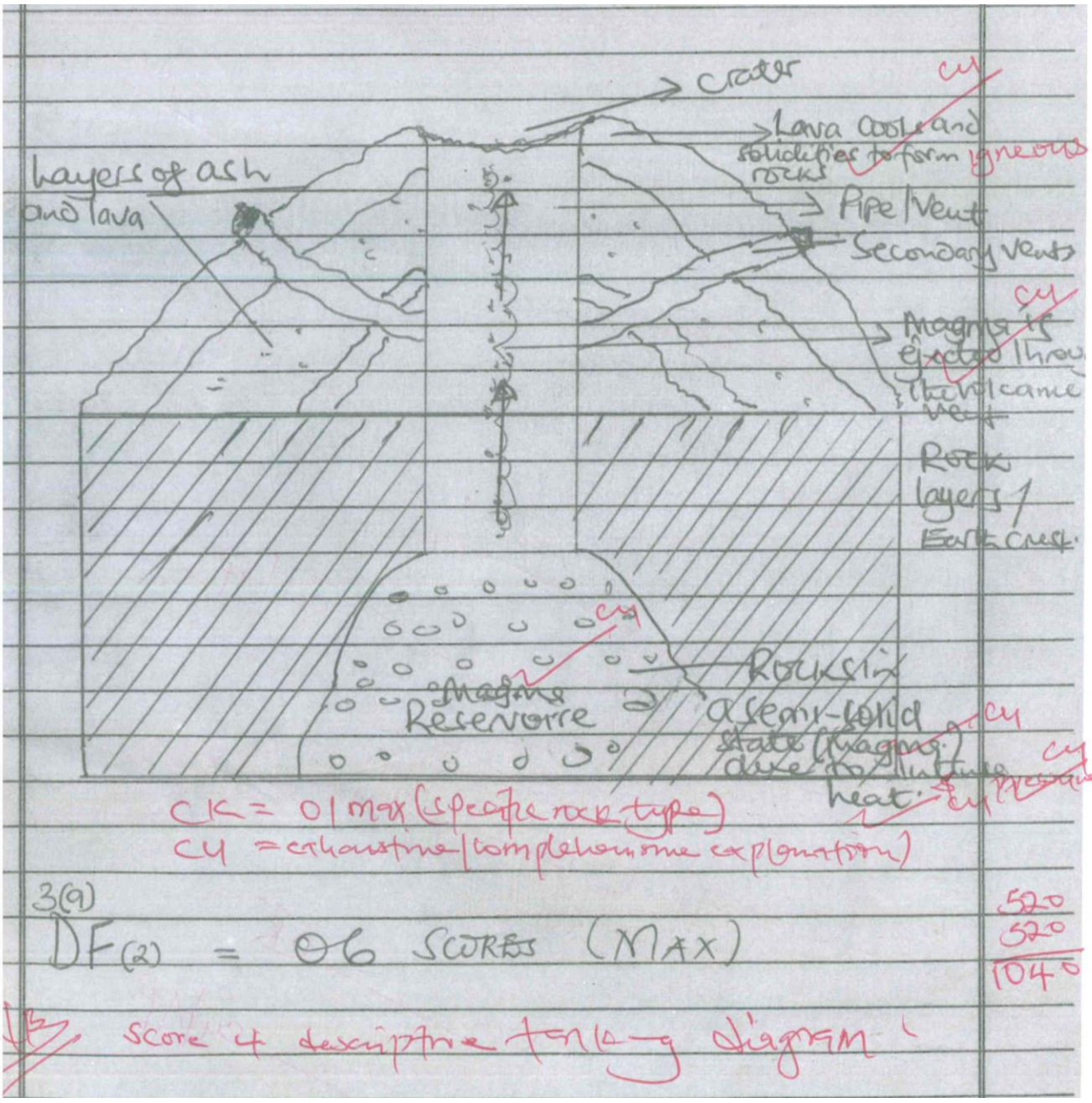
Magma on reaching the earth`s surface, cook in open air as lava.

The lava cools and solidities to form igneous rocks with fine grained particles.

The lava that cools very rapidly forms the glassy rocks with very fine / very small rock particles called obsidian.

The lava that cools very slowly and contains a lot of acid allows gases and water to escape leaving sponge like holes hence forming pumice rocks.

Diagram showing the formation of volcanic rocks.



3 (b) The learners are expected to explain the influence of formation of rocks on human activities.

Positive values / importance.

- Igneous rocks are important tourist attractions leading to the development of tourism which earn income, employment to the people hence improved standard of living.
- Volcanic rocks weather to produce fertile soil that promote arable farming hence food security; income to the people of the surrounding areas.
- Volcanic highlands are associated with cool temperatures suitable for human settlement.
- Volcanic highlands are associated with cool temperatures suitable for the growth of pastures that favour animal rearing.
- The windward side of volcanic highlands have sufficient rainfall for human settlement and agricultural activities.
- Volcanic igeous rocks are used for decoration purposes fir beautification of houses , compounds and many others hence making them attractive and comfortable to live in.
- Igneous rocks contain valuable minerals like gold, iron ore, copper etc that support mining activities hence promoting employment opportunities.
- Volcanic highlands are associated with cool and moist climate which promote the growth of forests for lumbering activities.
- Igneous rocks are source of building materials like aggregates rock for constructing roads, concrete structures hence leading to improved transport and housing estates.
- Rocks are tools used for grinding harvested crops like millet, sorghum, cassava for home consumption purposes.
- Rocks are used for drying harvested crops like cassava , millet, sorghum and many others.
- Some rock are used scrubbing feet eg. Pumice
- Some rocks like wanale in Bugisu and kagulu in Busoga have heritage attcahments hence promoting culture.

Negative contribution of volcanic rocks on human activities.

- **Occasional** volcanic eruptions lead to destruction of human settlement hence death of people.
- Landslides on volcanic highlands destroy transport networks / routes hindering service delivery

- Landslides destroy transport networks/ routes hindering services delivery.
- Rock out crops hinder the construction of transport routes leading to remoteness.
- Rocks ffrom a hard surface that hinder agricultiural mechanization leading to low crop productivity.
- Rocks harbour dangerous wild animals that threater lives if people hence hindering settlement and agriculture.
- Rocks break down to form volcanic infertile souls which do not support the growth of many crops hence low crop output.
- Volcanic highlands accelerated promote soil erosion leaching to loss of crops.leading to famine.
- Volcanic highlands cause acidity on the leeward slopes hence liming agriculture activities.

3b) lf (3) = 05 scores (MAX)

ITEM 4 (a)

Learners are expected to identify areas in EastAfrica which experience the disasters of flooding and landslides.

Flooding is expected in the following areas.

- Areas lying wwith in lake Victoria basin eg. Wakiso, mpigi; Masaka, Musoma, Mwanga, Kisumu etc.
- Areas lying with lake Kyoga basin eg. Amolator, Serere, Soroti, Kaberamaido, Bugende etc.
- Areas within the rift valley lowlands eg Butiaba, Semulike, Ntoroko etc.
- Areas within the flood plains of rivers eg. Tana, R.Athi, R.Kafu, R. Katonga, R.Nyamwamba, Victoria Nile, R.Manafwa,.
- Foothills of highlands of mt. Elgon Mbale, kasese etc.
- The coastal areas of kenya and around pangari in Tanzania etc.
- Landslides are expected in the following areas.

Slopes of mountain eg.

- Mt. Rwenzori ie. Kasese, Bundi bugyo.
- Mt. Elgon ie. Bulambuli, Bududa;
  Sironko; manafwa etc.
- Mt. muhavura (mufumbiro ranges) ie
  Kisoro kabale; rubanda etc.
- Mt. Kilimanjaro ie chagga land.
- Mt Kenya ie. Kikuyu land
- Escarpment areas ie. Mau; Butiaba;
- Nandi etc.

Any other hilly areas that learners may bring out with latitudes 5^0 S .

Task 4 (b)

The learner is expected to bring out the recommended areas for resettlement of the affected persons and gives the reasons.

The expected areas may include:

- The plateau areas of northern Uganda i.e., areas of Gulu; Kitgum etc.

Reasons

Due to gentle sloping landscape; well drained areas; and they are distant from water bodies.

Parts of mid- western Uganda ie. Kiryandongo; kiruhura; Masindi; etc.

Reasons.

Due to gentle sloping landscape; they are uplands; they are distant from large water bodies; moderate rainfall etc.

The plateau areas of central Tanzania i.e., Dodoma; Tabora etc.

Reasons

They are well drained; moderate rainfall etc.

- Northern parts of Tanzania away from lake shores, shinyanga area etc. well drained, gently sloping.
- The plateau areas of eastern kenya i.e., Garisa; voi etc.

Reason.

- They are well drained plateau areas.
- Flat topped hills Buganda and gentle slopes of highland areas

Well drained kigezi , Kisoro , 72 highland because they are well drained

4b) LF (3) = 05 SCORES (MAX)

CK - 04

AP – 04

SECTION B

ITEM 5

(a) (I) The learners are expected to

- Define the concepts
- Give the characteristic features of the concepts.
- The major concepts are
- Total population / population
- This refers to the number of people living in a given area. e.g. country at a given time
- It is based on head count census
- It exists irrespective or regardless of the available resources
- It exists irrespective of the size of land
- Population density
- This is the total number of people living in a square kilometers of land
- Large areas / countries with high total population can have a low population density e.g., China while small areas / countries with low total population can have a high density e.g., chin and Rwanda
- It takes into consideration the pressure on the available resources
- It is usually not specific but estimated averaged / generalized patterns in terms of high and low
- Population density is a better measure of population effect on resources and services than total population of a country

CK – 02max

AP 02 max

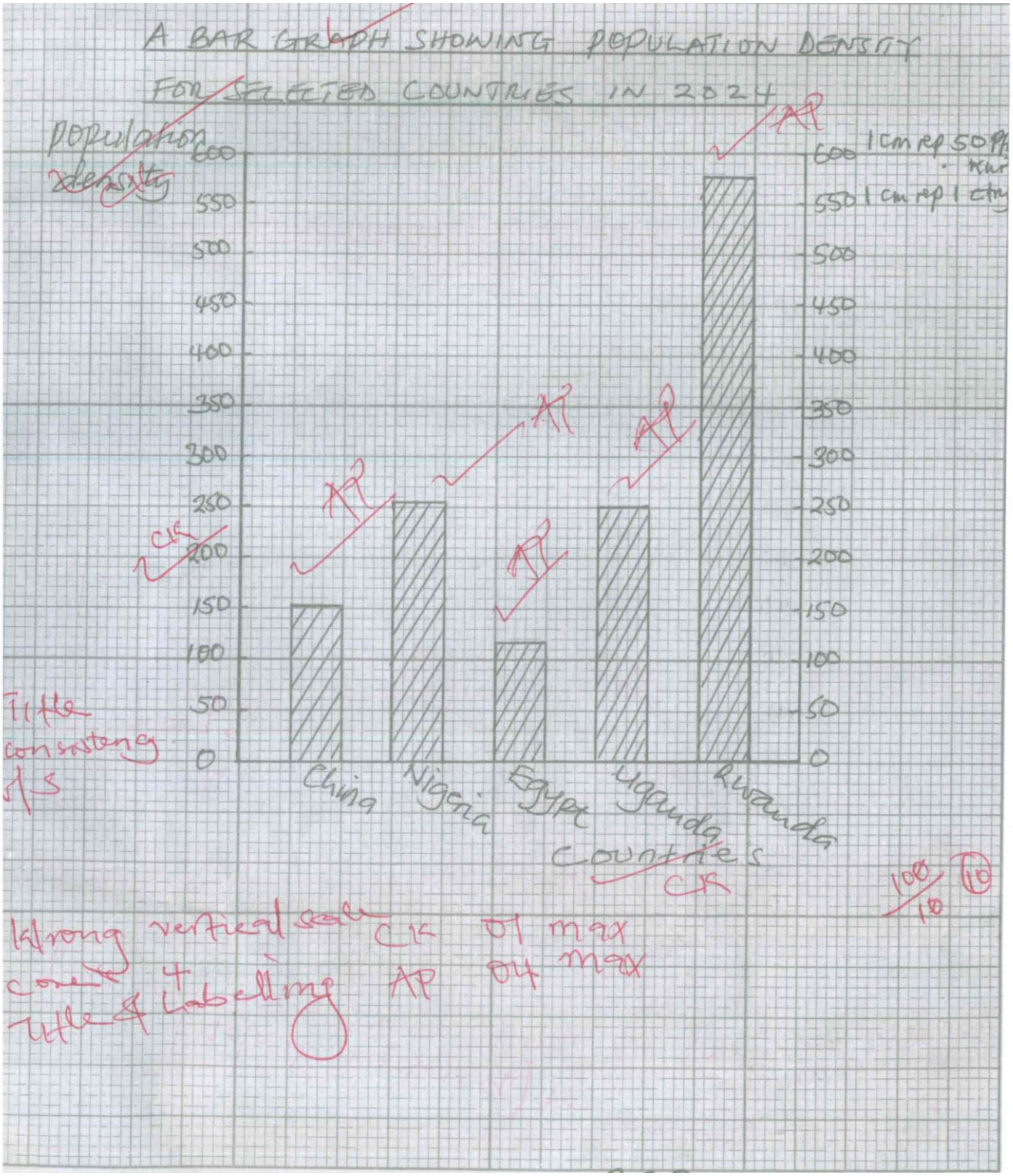
(ii) learners are expected to draw a statistical graph.

The graphs can be;

- Line graph
- Bar graph
- Pie – chart

The graph is on the graph.

5 a) (i) and (ii) US (3) = 06 SCORES (MAX)



OR

Calculations

China $\frac{151}{1351} \times 360^0 = 40^0$

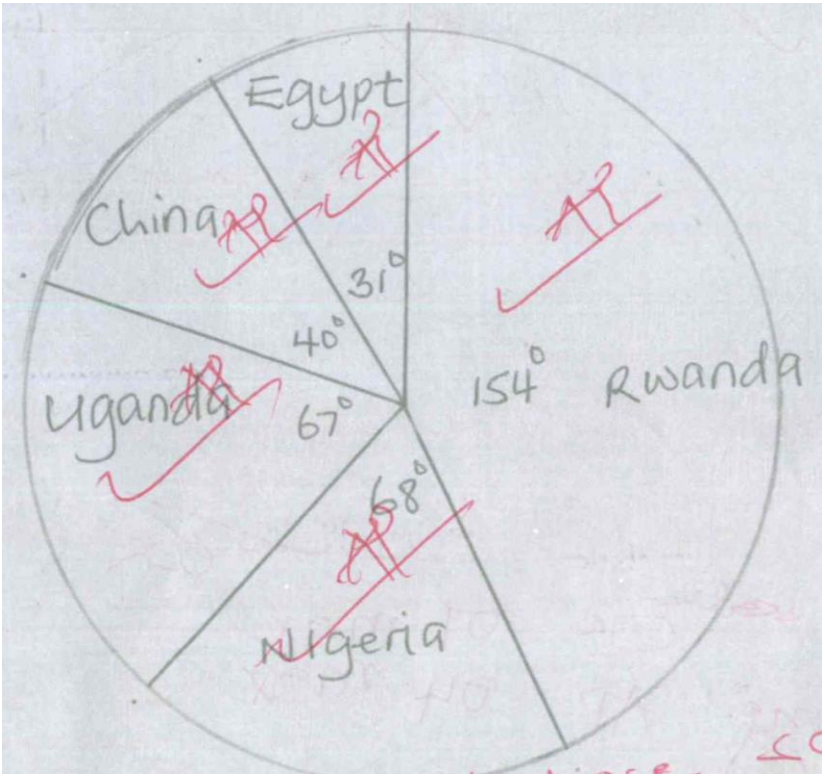
Nigeria $\frac{255}{1351} \times 360^0 = 67.9^0$

Egypt $\frac{117}{1351} \times 360^0 = 31^0$

Uganda $\frac{151}{1351} \times 360^0 = 66.6^0$

Rwanda $\frac{578}{1351} \times 360^0 = 154^0$

A PIE CAHRT SHOWING POPULATION DENSITY FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 2024



5 (B) The learners are expected to explain the contribution of a large population size to development of any one country presented in the scenano and the table.

In this item, the learners are expected to mention ONE country and explain the contribution of a large population.

Expected responses CK

- Large market for goods and services produced in the country leading on large scale / increased production of goods and services.
- Provides a large labour force leading to exploitation of natural resources like land, water resources, forests etc.
- Promotes a wide tax base/ revenue from the activities of many people leading to the development of infrastructure and expansion of social services
- Promotes infrastructural development such as roads, railway lines, bridges, schools, hospitals, recreation centres, churches etc. hence leading to better service delivery.
- Promotes full utilization of natural resources like forests, water, minerals leading to development of different sector of the economy.
- A large population is a source of personal for recruitment in the security organizations hence promoting peace and stability in the country.
- It promotes creativity and innovation in the country thereby leading to new discoveries that faster development.
- It promotes the growth of towns / Urban centres hence increasing access to better social and economic amenities like piped water, electricity etc.
- Promotes industrial development …. To high demand for manufactures goods hence creating employment opportunities to people
- Promotes innovations in the agricultures sector / Agricultural modernization due to the need to feed a large population.

CK	04 MX
CU	04 MX
AP	04MX

5 b) DL (3) = 06 SCORES (MAX)

a) (i) percentage of African urban population grown between 2021 and 2023.

$$\left[\frac{\text{New value- oldvalue}}{\text{Old value}}\right] \times 100\%$$

$$\left[\frac{652{,}200{,}000 - 408{,}600{,}000}{408{,}600{,}000}\right] \times 100\%$$

$$\left[\frac{243{,}600{,}000}{408{,}600{,}000}\right] \times 100\%$$

= 59.6%

ii)

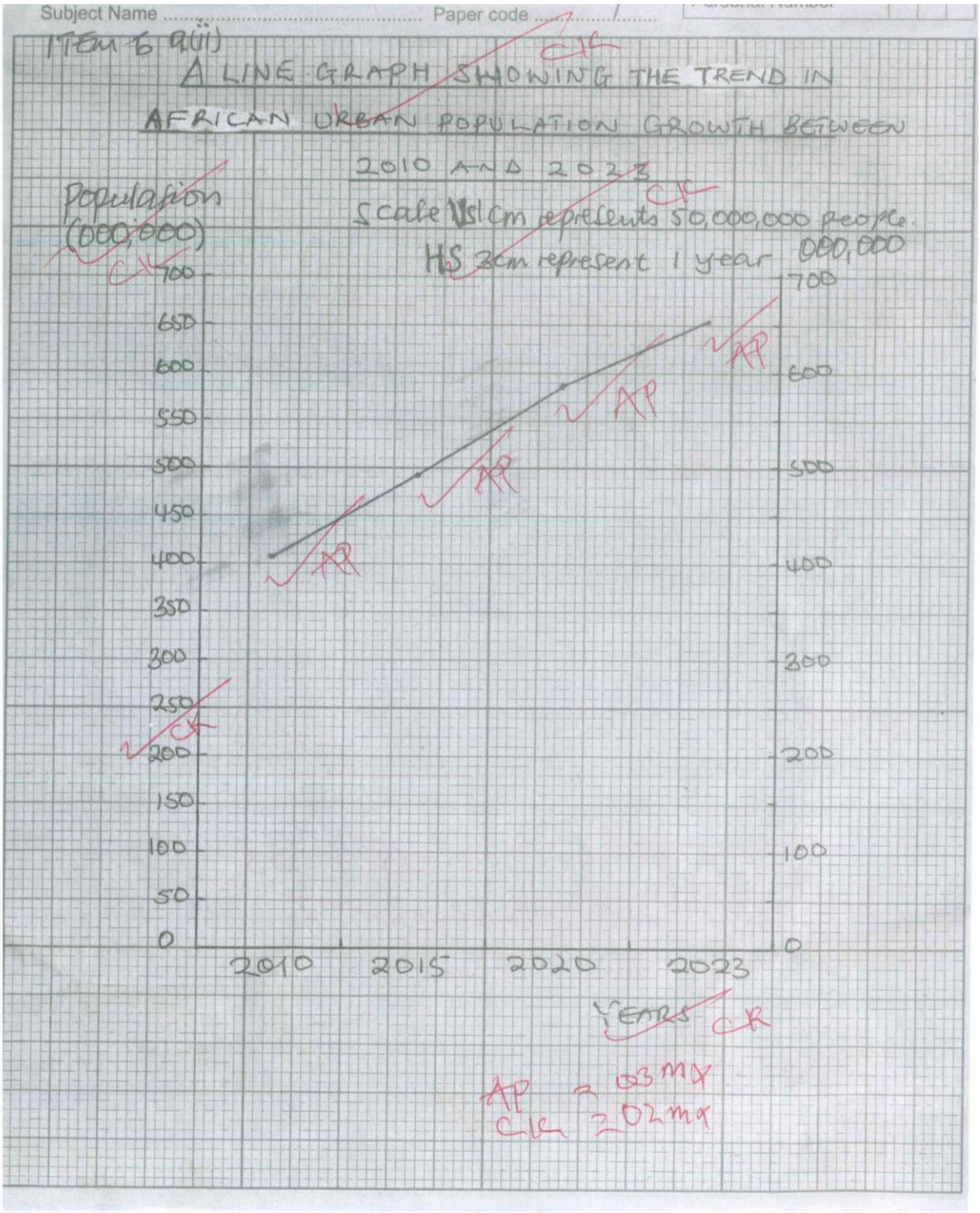
Graphs

Line

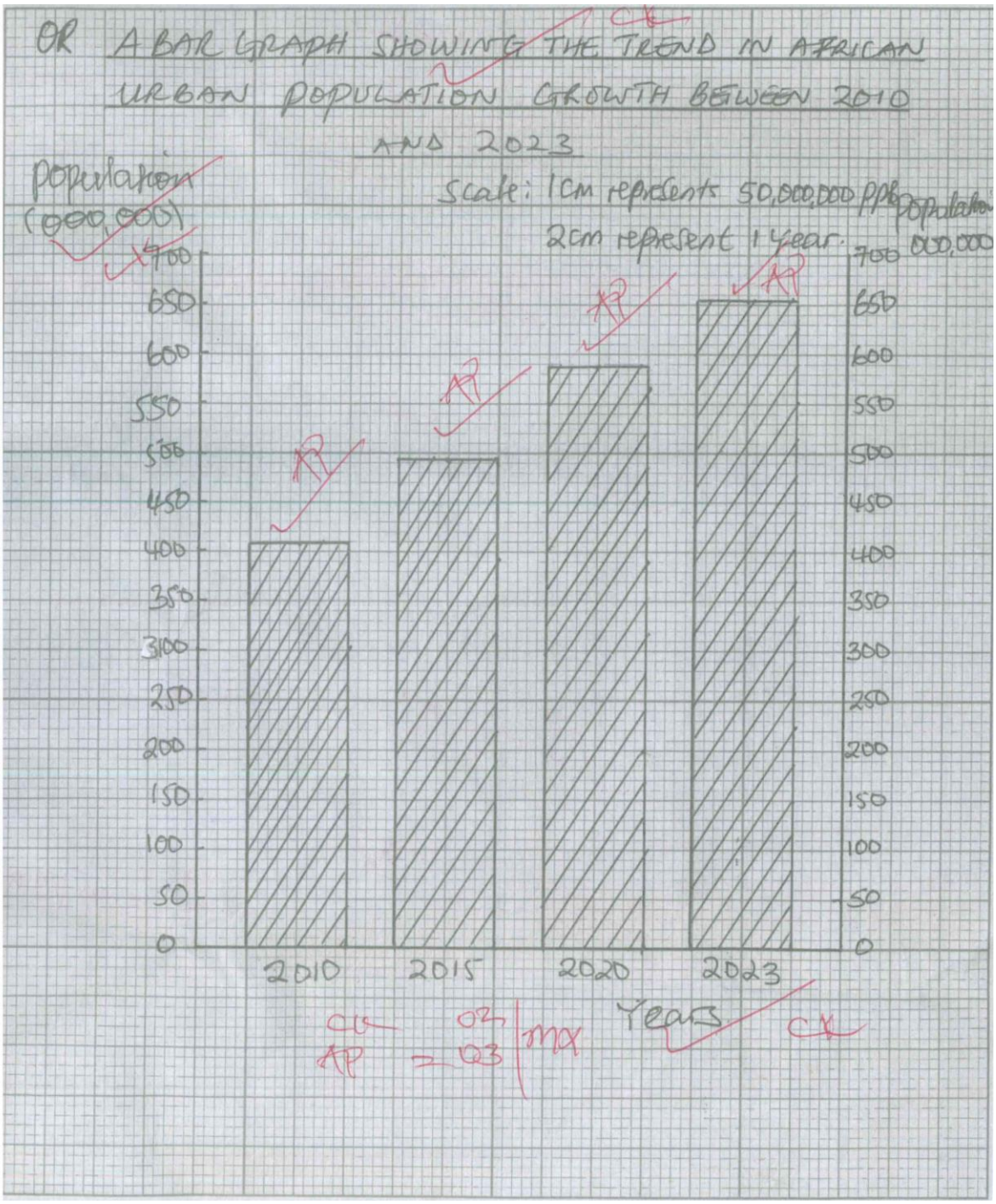
Bar

Pie-Chart

ALINE GRAPH SHOWING THE TREND IN AFRICAN URBAN POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN 2010 AND 2023



ALINE GRAPH SHOWING THE TREND IN AFRICAN URBAN POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN 2010.



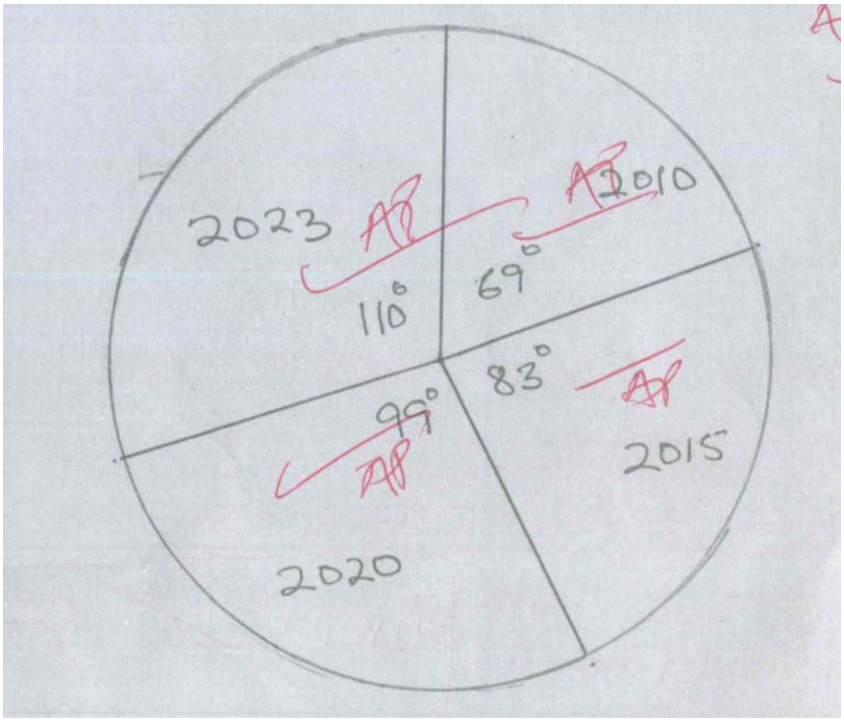
2010 $\frac{408,600,000}{2,140,000,000} \times 360^0 = 68.7^0$

2015 $\frac{491,500,000}{2,140,000,000} \times 360^0 = 82.6^0$

2020 $\frac{587,700,000}{2,140,000,000} \times 360^0 = 98.8^0$

2023 $\frac{652,200,000}{2,140,000,000} \times 360^0 = 109.7^0$

A PIE-CHART SHOWING THE TREND IN AFRICAN URBAN POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN 2010 AND 2023



6 (b)

The learners are expected to bring out the methods of addressing the negative effects of the city on both rural and urban areas.

On Rural areas;

Skilling of the youth in rural areas to provide them with employable Skills which will reduce their movement to urban areas by starting their own Jobs.

Restricting rural – urban migration by extending urban reduces the rural – urban movement. e.g., roads schools, health centres, recreation etc.

Providing market accessibility in rural areas which provides income to farmers hence reducing poverty.

Promoting Agricultural mechanization in the rural areas for sustainable agricultural production by reducing challenges of labour shortage leading to stable food supply and income.

Promoting rural electrification which enhances growth of industries that provide employment to the population and market for rural goods hence reducing rural urban migration.

Establishing police posts in different rural areas to address security gaps created by the migration of able – bodied men and women etc.

Encouraging the use of alternative sources of energy in urban areas to reduce the demand for wood fuel which will reduce the cutting down of trees in rural areas.

Use of fertilizers to increase production of food / cash crops in rural areas to address food shortage and low incomes of the rural population.

Adapt the use of improved animal, poultry and crop varieties to increase agricultural production which will address low incomes and food shortages.

Encourage the use of irrigation technologies boost sustainable food production rural areas to address food shortage.

Providing startup capital to the youth in rural areas in form of Emyooga PDM, low interest loans, Entandikwa, prosperity for all youth livelyhood fund etc.

This will enable the youth to start business in rural areas hence reducing their movement to urban areas on urban areas

Establishment of affordable housing facilities for low- and high-income urban population to reduce slum problems.

Establishing better and improved methods of solid and liquid waste management by proper collection and disposal, recycling etc. to address poor sanitation and related negative effects.

Improving the security systems in urban areas by using police patrols, CCTV cameras to help detect and prevent crime scenes to reduce centre rates.

Establishing traffic lights, construction of figures, encouraging the use of public transport means in urban areas to reduce traffic congestion

Encouraging vertical expansion construction, construction of projects that a accommodate different activities / services which reduces shortage of land or space.

Skilling the urban youth, to provide them with employable skills that enables them to start their own Jobs (self-employment) which reduces the urban youth unemployment.

Providing start up capital in form of Emyooga, PDM to enable the poor urban population n to start their own business which will lift them from urban poverty.

CK = 04MX

CU = 04MX

AP = 04MX