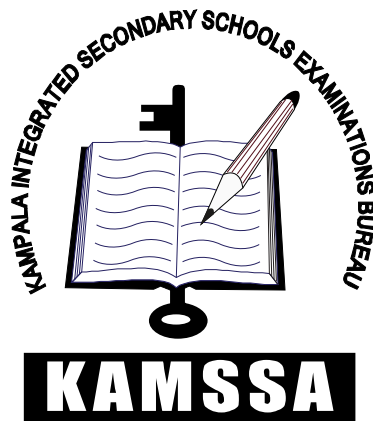




SET TWO
KAMSSA PRE REGISTRATION EXAMINATIONS 2026
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
GEOGRAPHY P250/1
Paper 1 (Physical Geography)
Time: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This examination paper consists of **two** sections; **A** and **B**. It has **five** items.*
- *Section **A** has **one** compulsory item.*
- *Section **B** has **two** parts; **I** and **II**. Respond to **one** item from each part.*
- *Respond to **three** items in all.*
- *You may use diagrams, where applicable, to illustrate your responses.*
- *Any additional **item(s)** responded to will **not** be scored.*
- *All answers **must** be written in the answer booklet(s)/sheets provided.*
- *Responses to each part of the item **must** be started on a fresh page.*

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Items Attempted				Total
Score				

SECTION A

*Respond to **both** items in this section.*

Item 1: Map Skills.

For this item, use the East Africa 1:50,000 (UGANDA) **KIBOGA** map extract sheet 59/2, series Y732, Edition 3-USD and the information provided to respond to the task.

A team of geography students is interested in carrying out a field study in the area shown on the extract to understand how physical processes shape landscapes and influence human activities. The area shown above, located in the central part of Uganda, lying approximately between 0°40'N and 1°00'N latitude and around 31°30'E longitude, reveals a landscape with varying relief, including gently undulating slopes, isolated hills, ridges, and several areas of steep slopes especially in the southern region. In contrast, the northern parts show a relatively low-lying landscape.

The area is also characterized by numerous rivers and streams flowing through valleys and lowlands, many of which follow winding courses across different landscapes. These rivers drain the surrounding hills and ridges and create valley bottoms and swampy areas, while some streams originate from higher ground and flow toward lower regions. The distribution of ridges, valleys, and drainage channels suggests that the present landscape has developed through long-term interaction between geological processes such as uplift, weathering and fluvial processes like river erosion, transportation, and deposition. Over time, these processes may continue to modify the landscape, shaping slopes, widening valleys, and influencing soil distribution and drainage patterns.

As these geomorphic processes continue to operate, they are likely to affect future human activities in the area. For example, steep slopes may limit settlement and transport development, while lowlands and valley bottoms may be suitable for agriculture but prone to flooding. The availability of rivers may support farming, water supply, and small-scale irrigation, but erosion and flooding could also threaten infrastructure and livelihoods.

Task

- a) Draw a cross section of the area shown on the map extract between grid reference **610040** and **660990** and on it, mark and name the major features.
- b) Using the information from the cross section drawn and the knowledge of geomorphological theories, explain the relationship between drainage and land uses in Kiboga and the most likely problems faced by people living in the area.

SECTION B

PART I: GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES

*Respond to only **one** item in this section.*

Item 2

Study the text and the photograph provided below and respond to the task.

The Kigezi Highlands form a rugged and highly dissected landscape located in the south-western part of Uganda near the borders with Rwanda and Democratic Republic of the Congo. The region is characterized by steep hills, deeply incised valleys, and narrow interlocking spurs that rise to elevations exceeding 2,000 metres above sea level. The highland relief, combined with heavy seasonal rainfall typical of the equatorial climate, has made the area highly susceptible to active geological and geomorphological processes such as soil erosion, landslides, mass wasting, and gullying.

During the wet seasons, intense precipitation saturates the thick weathered soils on the steep slopes, triggering slope failures and landslides that destroy terraced farms, block transport routes, and damage settlements located in valley bottoms. In contrast, the dry seasons often accelerate surface weathering and reduce vegetation cover, leaving slopes exposed to further erosion once rains resume. These recurring environmental disturbances have significantly affected the livelihoods of the local population, whose economic activities largely depend on subsistence agriculture practiced on fragile hill slopes.

SUPPORT MATERIAL



Task

- Explain the factors that have accelerated any **ONE** environmental hazard in the area identified above.
- Suggest possible measures that can be implemented to overcome the diverse effects of the above environmental hazard.

Item 3

During a field study tour across central and eastern Uganda, a group of geography students observed that the present drainage system of Uganda is complex and appears to have undergone significant changes over geological time. They noted the presence of extensive water bodies such as Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga, Lake Albert, Lake Edward and George, as well as numerous rivers whose flow directions seem inconsistent with the surrounding relief. In some areas, rivers appear to have changed their original courses, suggesting possible cases of river reversal.

Further observations revealed that the region lies within the influence of the East African Rift Valley, where tectonic movements have significantly modified the landscape over time. The students were informed that before the formation of the current lakes, the area had a different drainage pattern, possibly consisting of rivers flowing westwards or northwards. However, due to crustal movements, large basins were formed and later filled with water, leading to the creation of major lakes in the region.

Task

- Using the information provided in the scenario, explain how any **ONE** lake mentioned above was formed.
- Explain the challenges faced by people living in areas where the above water bodies are found.

PART II: WEATHER AND CLIMATE SYSTEMS;

Respond to only one item from this part.

Item 4

In the humid lowland regions surrounding Lake Victoria, particularly in areas such as Entebbe, climatic conditions are strongly influenced by the equatorial location and the presence of large water bodies. **Table 1** below shows that temperatures remain uniformly high throughout the year, ranging between 23°C and 26°C, while rainfall is experienced in all months with two noticeable peaks around March–May and September–November. This pattern reflects the movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, which brings convectional rainfall to the region. The consistently high temperatures, combined with abundant and well-distributed rainfall, have greatly influenced human lives within the area

Table 1

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°C)	26	26	26	26	24	23	23	23	24	25	25	26
Rainfall (mm)	60	80	180	160	140	120	135	160	180	210	200	90

Task

- Draw a suitable graph to represent the information given in the table above.
- Explain the economic activities likely to be carried out in the above region.

Item 5

The increasing occurrence of prolonged dry spells and recurrent droughts has become a defining environmental challenge in many parts of East Africa, particularly in regions such as northern Kenya, north-eastern Uganda, and parts of Tanzania. Similarly, vast areas of the African continent, including the Sahara Desert, the Sahel Region, and the Kalahari Desert, experience varying degrees of aridity characterized by low and unreliable rainfall, high evapotranspiration rates, sparse vegetation, and fragile ecosystems.

These conditions have increasingly affected agricultural productivity, water availability, pastoral livelihoods, and settlement patterns, leading to food insecurity, resource conflicts, and migration. In East Africa, the situation is further complicated and intense with severity of arid conditions. Governments and regional bodies have attempted to implement adaptive strategies, but challenges persist due to limited resources and rapid population growth.

Task

- Using the information provided in the scenario, explain the factors responsible for the occurrence of the above climatic conditions in East Africa and other parts of Africa.
- Suggest sustainable measures that can be adopted to mitigate the effects of such climatic conditions in such areas.

END