



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

1998

SOCIAL STUDIES WITH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No:

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Candidate's Name.....

Candidate's signature.....

District Name.....

Read the following instructions carefully

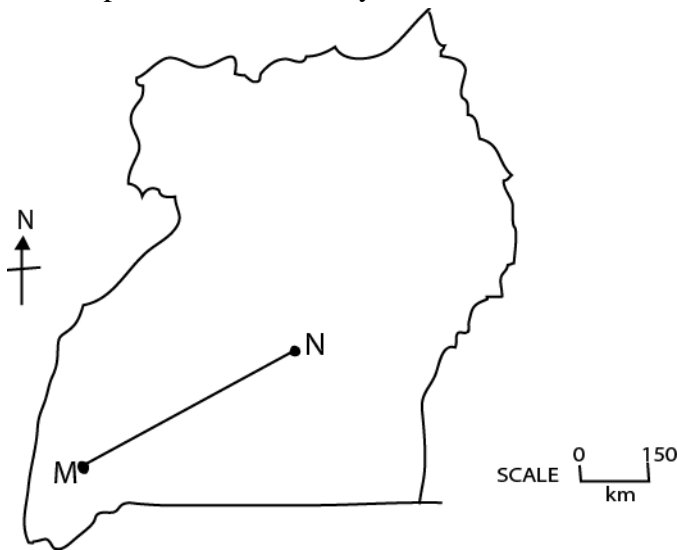
1. This paper has two sections **A** and **B**. Section **A** has 50 questions and section **B** has 5 questions. The paper has 15 pages following altogether.
2. Answer all questions. All answers to both sections A and B must be **written** in the spaces provided.
3. All answers must be written using a blue or black ball-point pen or ink. **Any** work written in pencil other than graphs, pictures and diagrams will **not** be marked.
4. Unnecessary change of work may lead to loss of marks.
5. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss to marks.
6. Do not fill anything in the boxes indicated:
7. "For examiners'. Use only and inside the question paper

FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY		
Qn.No	MARKS	EXR'S NO.
1-10		
11-20		
21-30		
31-40		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
Total		

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1998
SECTION A

The map below is accurately drawn to scale. Use it to answer questions 1 to 3.



1. What compass direction is town M from town N?
.....
2. Find the distance in kilometres between town M and N.
.....
3. Bbosa travelled from town N to M by road. Why do you think the distance covered by Bbosa is more the distance in No. 2 above?
.....
4. What must be taken into account when choosing a place where to put a rain gauge in a weather station?"
.....
5. Give any one reason why mountain slopes in East Africa are thickly populated.
.....
6. The three arms of the government are; judiciary, executive and legislature. In which arm of government you place the members of parliament.
.....
7. Suggest any one reason why the government of Uganda started the Universal Primary Education.
.....
8. How does the cutting of trees on a large scale affect the fertility of soil in the area?
.....
9. In which way was Semei Kakungulu useful to the British in Uganda?
.....
10. State any one major reason why Dr. A. Cook is remembered in the history of Uganda.

-
11. State any one reason why King Kasagama of Toro welcomed the British.
.....
 12. Suggest any one way in which good roads promote the development of trade in a country.
.....
 13. Give any one main reason why North East Kenya has a low population.
.....
 14. How was River Nile responsible for the coming of the first Europeans to Uganda?
.....
 15. Why do you think that people are not allowed to hunt for the animals in a game park?
.....
 16. Give any one problem that the Organization of African Unity (OAU.) faces in its activities.
.....
 17. In which way did the Kabaka Yekka party help Milton Obote to become the first Prime Minister of Uganda?
.....
 18. Suggest any one reason why people in Northern Uganda do not grow Matooke on a large scale.
.....
 19. Give any one main reason why the railway was extended from Kampala to Kasese.
.....
 20. Give any one reason why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus in Mombasa.
.....
 21. Why is it not correct to say that; before the British came, there was no government in Uganda?
.....
 22. Give any one positive result of the Germany rule in Tanganyika.
.....
 23. Why would you advise the people of Bundibugyo to keep donkeys?
.....
 24. In which way did Sudan help Lugard to solve problems in Uganda?
.....
 25. Why was Ghana once called "The Gold Coast"?
.....
 26. Suggest any one way in which the coming of the white settlers affected the people of Kenya.
.....
 27. What is meant by "indirect rule" as practiced by the British in Uganda?
.....
 28. Suggest any one reason for land shortage in Bugisu (Mbale district).
.....

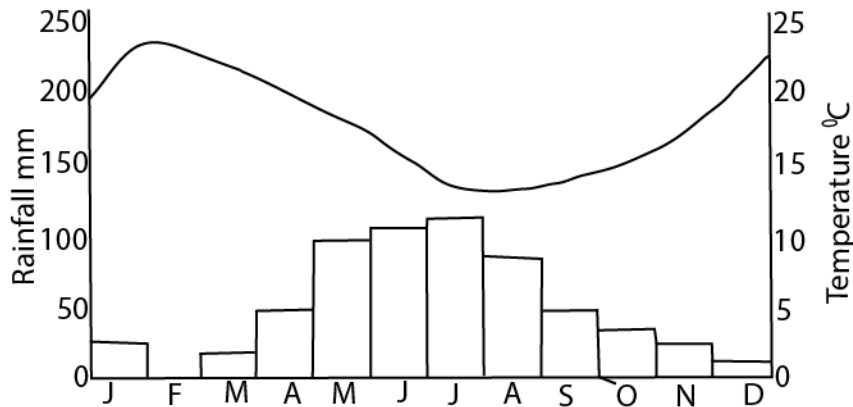
29. What causes Day and Night?

 30. Give any one reason why Uganda trades with other countries.

 31. Why do you think that a cement factory was built in Tororo and not in Mbale?

 32. Suggest any one reason why it is easier for Ghana to export her goods to Europe than Uganda.

Use the graph below to answer questions 33 to 36.



33. What do you think is the relationship between rainfall and temperature?

 34. Why is this place not suitable for growing Cocoa?

 35. In which month is there no rainfall at all?

 36. Suggest the type of vegetation found in this place.

For each of questions 37 to 40, answer EITHER the Christian OR the Islamic question but not both. No marks be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives in a number.

37. **EITHER:**
 Why did John the Baptist preach about repentance?

OR:
 What is zakat-al-fitr?

 38. **EITHER:** Why did Jesus love sinners?

OR: Why should there be a Day of Judgment?

.....
39. **EITHER:** When does a Christian ask for forgiveness from God?
.....

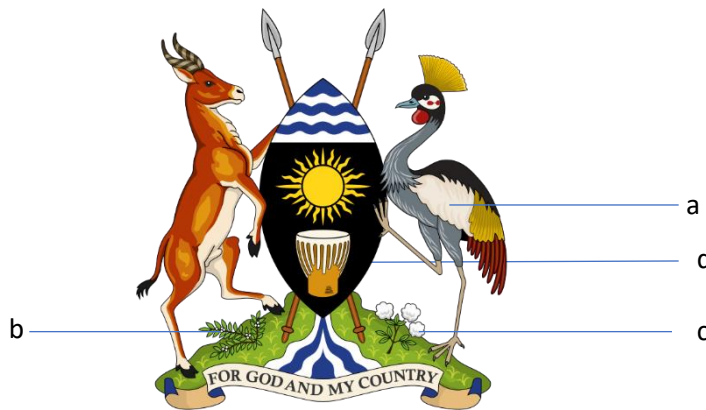
OR: Why do Muslims remember prophet Ayub?
.....

40. **EITHER:** Why do Christians pray when they are about to begin eating?
.....

OR: Where did the early Muslims face when praying?
.....

SECTION B

The drawing below represents Uganda's Coat of Arms. Use it to answer No.41.



41. (a) Explain the meaning of the symbols marked *a* to *c*.

(i) *a*.....

(ii) *b*.....

(iii) *c*.....

(b) Why would you say 'that Uganda is a God fearing country, after studying the diagram above?
.....
.....

42. 42. (a) Suggest any three ways in which Uganda will benefit from the revival of the East African Community

(b) Suggest any one reason why you would recommend Rwanda to join the East African Community.

43. 43. (a) Mention any two advantages that Libya has over Uganda,

(b) Suggest any two advantages that Uganda has over Libya.

44. (a) Many people in Uganda live under poor conditions. Suggest any two causes of these poor conditions.

.....
.....

(b) Suggest any two ways the government can help people to improve upon the conditions under which they live

.....
.....

45. Suggest any four reasons why Newspapers are not a suitable method of communication in Uganda.

.....
.....
.....
.....

46. Suggest any four natural factors that can make the population of a place to decrease.

.....
.....
.....
.....

47. A businessman wants to transport his goods from Uganda to Kenya. He can use road transport or air transport.

(a) Suggest any two reasons why he should use road transport.

.....
.....
.....

(b) Suggest any two reasons which can make him use air transport.

.....
.....

48. (a) Mention any two minerals, which are mined in Ghana.

.....
.....

(b) State any two problems, which affect mining in Ghana.

.....
.....

49. (a) State any two reasons why the Organization of African Unity was formed

.....
.....

(b) Give two ways in which the Organization of the African Unity (O.A.U.) has been successful.

.....
.....

50. State any four factors that enabled the Kingdom of Buganda to expand.

.....
.....

.....
.....
51. (a) Name the lake where the district of Kalangala is found

.....
(b) Suggest any three reasons why water transport on some parts of Rivet Nile is not possible.
.....
.....

.....
52. State any four commercial uses of forests.
.....
.....
.....

.....
*For each of questions 53 to 55 answer **EITHER** the Christian **OR** Islamic questions but not both. No marks will be vied to a candidate who attempts both alternatives.*

53. EITHER:

(a) Name the period during which Christians fast.
.....

(b) As a Christian, which two things should be observed during this period of fasting?
.....
.....

(c) Why is this period important to a Christian?
.....
.....

OR;

State any four things that a Muslim is supposed to do during the period of fasting.
.....
.....
.....

54. EITHER:

(a) Which work was Moses doing before he became a prophet?
.....
.....

(b) State any two things Which Moses did before the Israelites crossed the Red Sea.
.....
.....

(c) As a Christian what do you learn from the actions of Moses?
.....
.....

OR:

(a) Give any two reasons for which a Muslim is excused for missing a pray

.....
.....

(b) Suggest what a Muslim does for each reason you have given above.

.....
.....

55. EITHER:

(a) After the fall of man. State one type of punishment that was given to:

(i) Adam.....

(ii) Eve.....

(iii) Serpent (snake).....

(b) How was the relationship between man and God restored?

.....

OR:

Which four types of water are suitable for ablution?

.....
.....
.....
.....



Dr. Bbosa Science

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1998 ANSWERS

SECTION A

1. Town M is southwest of town N.
2. Procedure:
 - (i) Measure the distance between M and N using a ruler in centimetres
 - (ii) Measure the length of the scale given.
 - (iii) Multiply the distance obtained by the length of the scale:
Now for the drawn map, distance between M and N = 3.5cm
Length of the scale = 1cm (This means 1cm represents 150km)
3.5cm represents $150 * 3.5 = 525$ km Therefore distance between M and N is 525km
3. This is because roads do not follow straight lines and are full of corner points, slopes and hills and diversions due to obstacles thus making the distance longer.

4. The area must be a flat ground away from buildings, trees, rocks and mountains (should be open) so that rain drops freely enter the funnel from any direction.
5. (i) They are suitable for agriculture because of the reliable rainfall and fertile soils
(ii) Some have minerals deposits beneath them that provide employment and income.
(iii) Some have dense forests around them that provide people with timber, wood fuel and herbal medicines.
6. Members of parliament would be placed in the legislative arm of government.
7. Universal primary education was introduced to increase literacy rates in Uganda.
8. (i) Cutting down trees removes soil cover which leads to soil erosion and loss of soil fertility.
(ii) It leads to reduced rainfall formation and hence desertification.
9. (i) He extended and established British rule in Eastern Uganda.
(ii) He captured and exiled Omukama Kabalega and Kabaka Mwangi for the British in 1899.
10. (i) Dr. Albert Cook fought against sleeping sickness in Uganda.
(ii) Dr. Albert Cook built Mengo hospital.
11. King Kasagama of Toro believed that the British would help him fight Kabalega's expansion policy. (Kabalega wanted to make Toro part of Bunyoro).
12. Good roads facilitate easy and cheaper movement of people and goods to areas where there is Market.
13. The north East Kenya is a semi desert and so does not favour human settlement.
14. The explorers came looking for the source of the Nile.
15. (i) Animals in a game park act as tourist attractions which fetch income to the government,
(ii) To prevent extinction of some rare animals.
(iii) Animals in game parks help in research about animal life.
16. (i) Lack of enough funds to finance its programs and activities.
(ii) Lack of a standing army to keep order and peace in conflicting countries
(iii) The different levels of nationalism in Africa makes it difficult to achieve some of its goals.
(iv) Colonialists still influence activities in some member states which contradict with OAU
17. Kabaka Yekka party merged with Uganda People's Congress party to get the largest number of parliamentary seats and to form a government led by Dr. Milton Obote.
18. (i) Matooke requires very fertile soils and high amounts of rainfall for growth yet northern Uganda is very dry.
19. To transport copper ore from Kasere to Jinja for smelting.
20. Fort Jesus was constructed to defend Portuguese interests in the region.
21. There existed kingdoms such as Buganda and Ankole that had organized systems of governance and administration.
22. (i) They exploited land thoroughly.
(ii) They introduced a strong system of government.
(iii) They introduced and encouraged effective development that brought wealth to many people for instance building some towns and roads.

- (iv) The education and material progress in Tanganyika advanced faster than in the neighboring territories under them.
23. Donkeys would help them as a means of transport given the poor road network and hilly nature of land in the area.
 24. i) Sudanese soldiers were sent to fight the Mwanga - Kabalega rebellion.
ii) The soldiers helped to maintain peace in Buganda and restore Kasagama as the king of Tooro.
 25. Ghana was once famous for gold mining and trade.
 26. Many Kenyans such as the Kikuyu were displaced from their fertile Kenyan highlands by British colonial farmer.
 27. Indirect rule was a method of colonial administration by the British in areas where there were strong centralized governments through the local rulers.
 28. Mbale District has a very high population with limited land for cultivation due to most of the area being mountainous
 29. The continuous orbiting (movement) of the earth around the sun.
 30. (i) To get goods that she does not produce domestically.
(ii) To get market for her surplus products.
(iii) It enables people to move from one country to another and this promotes international relationships and also helps people to easily acquire skill in modern technology from developed countries.
(iv) Contributes to government revenue through taxation.
 31. Tororo has limestone, which is a raw material for cement. It is very costly to transport limestone, which makes it be-to build the factory near the limestone.
 32. Ghana has several seaports unlike Uganda, which is a landlocked country.
 33. The lower the temperature, the higher the rainfall.
 34. This place does not receive enough rainfall required for cocoa growth. Cocoa requires above 1000mm of rainfall per annum.
 35. In the month of February, there is no rainfall at all.
 36. Savannah vegetation
 37. **EITHER:** John the Baptist wanted to prepare Jews' hearts for the kingdom of God and the coming of the Messiah (Jesus' birth).
OR: Zakat-al-fitr is the charity given to the poor (fugara) and needy (masakin) Muslims before the end of the holy month of Ramadhan so that they can have nice idd-el-fitr celebrations.
 38. **EITHER:** Jesus loved sinners so that they could transform/change to God's will.
OR: There should be a day of judgment so that all Muslims account for their deeds. Allah rewards the righteous but condemns the unrighteous.
 39. **EITHER:** A Christian asks for forgiveness from God whenever he sins against God.
OR: Prophet Ayub is famous for his patience and spirit of long sufferance.
 40. **Either:** SO that God graces the food they are going to eat.
OR: Early Muslims faced the city of Jerusalem when praying.

SECTION B

41. (a) (i) *a.* Crested crane represents the gentle nature and character of Ugandans. It stands on one leg to show that Uganda is still developing.
- (ii) *b.* Coffee represents the main cash crop of Uganda and agricultural nature of Uganda.
- (iii) *c.* Blue strips of water at the bottom of the shield represent water Uganda is the source of the Nile. The hills through which the Nile flows, signify Uganda's typical scenery.
- b) Uganda's motto, "For God and my country", shows that the country is God fearing.
42. (i) Uganda will benefit from the free trade area in the member countries
- (ii) Uganda will benefit from promotion of peace, security and good neighborhood in the region and more so along the border lines.
- (iii) There will be effective utilization of the natural resources for the people's own benefits.
- (iv) Transportation of goods from the coast will be simplified because Uganda is land locked.
- b) Rwanda would enjoy free movement of goods to and from abroad using Kenyan and Tanzanian coasts since it is landlocked.
43. (a) (i) Libya has bigger oil reserves that have promoted oil mining.
- (ii) Has seaports. This simplifies transportation of goods to and from abroad unlike Uganda, which is landlocked
- (iii) Libya has a low population growth rate, which makes it easy to plan for the country's development unlike Uganda, which has a very high population growth rate.
- (b) (i) Uganda has better climate than Libya (Libya is very dry and Uganda receives rainfall throughout the year),
- (ii) Uganda also has a higher population than Libya, which provides a bigger market for the locally produced goods.
44. (a) (i) High levels of unemployment caused by illiteracy and lack of skills in some activities.
- (ii) High population growth rate that has resulted into dependency and congestion.
- (iii) Poor health for instance diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS has weakened some people's health and cannot be able to earn any income.
- (iv) Over consumption of alcohol and drug abuse that has made some people to neglect their families and thus living under poor conditions.
- b) i) Give people small loans to-start up small scale income generating activities.
- (ii) Teaching people entrepreneur skills so that they can employ themselves.
- (iii) Creation of more employment opportunities for the people.
- (iv) Providing more free health services for instance malaria drugs
- (v) Promoting girl education to reduce female unemployment
45. (i) News papers are pretty expensive for low income earners especially in villages
- ii) Some rural areas do not get access to newspapers (delay to reach villages).
- iii) Uganda still has a high number of illiterate people (cannot read and write)
- (iv) Some of their communications are not relevant to the local people.
- (v) Some newspapers display pornography that promotes immorality in society.

46. (i) Famine and drought
(ii) Out break of diseases (epidemics) like cholera
(iii) Earth quakes
(iv) Land slide especially in mountainous areas like south western Uganda and Bududa
(vj) Floods
47. (i) It is cheaper than air
(ii) Bulky goods.
(iii) Flexibility.
- b. (i) If the goods are needed urgently and he needs to reach Kenya very fast,
(ii) If the goods are perishable or very valuable.
(iii) If the businessman wants to be very comfortable while travelling.
48. (a) (i)Gold (ii)tin
- b. (i) Competition from other mineral producers for market.
(ii) Civil conflicts due to minerals in the southern region of Ghana.
49. (a)(i) To unite all independent countries of Africa into one big nation,
(ii) To prevent further colonization of Africa.
(iii) To assist all countries still under colonial domination to get independence,
(iv)To promote friendly relations with other countries in the world and international bodies,
(v) To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa,
(vi)To promote regional economic integration.
(vii) To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of member states,
(viii) To speed up political, economic, social and scientific developments in Africa and the world at large.
- (b) (i) To unite all independent countries of Africa into one big nation.
(ii) To prevent further colonization of Africa.
(iii) To speed up political, economic, social and scientific developments in Africa.
(iv) To promote friendly relations with other countries of the world and the international bodies,
(v) To eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa.
(vi) To assist all countries still under colonial domination to get independence.
(vii) To promote regional economic integration
(viii) To promote unity and solidarity of all African states.
- (b) (i) It has struggled and succeeded in ending colonialism in Africa.
(ii) It supported liberation movements in different member states.
(iii) It had scored some impressive success in the UNO and the common wealth of nations.
(iv)It has promoted unity amongst African countries.
(v) It worked hard to have apartheid policy abolished in South Africa in 1994.
(vi) It had worked hard to solve the border conflicts between Chad and Libya, Uganda and Kenya.
Somalia and Ethiopia, Eritrea and Ethiopia among others.

- (vii) It encouraged and facilitated the formation of various economic groupings for the promotion of trade and investment for example EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, PTA/COMESA among others.
 - (viii) It set up the African development bank (ADB), which helped to boost the economy of African countries.
 - (ix) It has done much (through the scientific, research and technical commission) to eradicate livestock diseases such as nagana, rinder pest, and east coast fever.
50. (i) The collapse of the Bunyoro Kitara kingdom.
- (ii) Rise of strong and courageous leaders (Kabaka) such as Suuna.
 - (iii) Fertile soils and good climate that favoured agriculture,
 - (iv) The internal political stability in Buganda.
51. (a) Lake Victoria
- b. (i) Presence of floating vegetation such as water hyacinth
 - (ii) Some areas are very narrow and filled with rocks.
 - (iii) Presence of rapids and falls such as Owen falls and Karuma falls among others.
 - (iv) Presence of fierce wild animals like crocodiles, which cause threats in some areas
52. (i) They are a source of fuel which is firewood and charcoal.
- (ii) Forests act as tourist attractions that earn government revenue,
 - (iii) They facilitate agriculture by helping in formation of rainfall.
 - (iv) Trees provide timber for building which provides employment.
 - (v) They provide centres for research in medicine.
 - (vi) Some forests provide soft wood that is used in making of paper,
 - (v) They are a source of medicine (herbs)
 - (vi) Forests are homes to wild animals.
53. **EITHER:**
- (a) Christians fast during the lent season.
 - (b) (i) Christians must lead a prayerful life.
 - (ii) Avoid sinful practices like stealing, fighting, adultery, jealousy etc.
 - (c) A Christian gets closer to his God.
- OR:**
- (a) A Muslim should be so generous to fellow Muslims.
 - (b) He must pray all the obligatory prayers and supplementary prayers.
 - (c) He must abstain from food at the stipulated times.
 - (d) Avoid unreligious practices like theft, loose talk, quarrelling among others.
54. **EITHER:**
- (a) Moses was a shepherd.
 - (b) (i) He struck his miraculous stick on the Red sea and divided it
 - (ii) Converted water into blood,
 - (iii) He converted a stick into snake
 - (c) Actions of Moses teaches us that with God, everything is possible.

OR

- (a) (i) When a Muslim is very ill and weak.
 - (ii) When he is on a long journey and cannot prepare for prayers.
 - (iii) When women are in their menstruation periods (impure).
 - (iv) Insane Muslims who cannot concentrate in prayers.
- (b) A Moslem can do the following:
- (i) He may pray in his mind and spirit,
 - (ii) May make up for the missed prayers at the right time.

55. EITHER:

- (a) (i) Adam - He was to eat from his sweat till death,
 - (ii) Eve - She was to give birth through pain.
 - (iii) Serpent (snake) - it would have to crawl all the days of its life and eat dust,
- (b) (i) God worked through righteous men like Noah and Abraham to reconcile with him.
- (ii) God sent his only son to die for and redeem man from his sinful nature thousands of years later

OR:

- (i) From well/spring or river
- (ii) From rain
- (iii) From dew
- (iv) Ordinary tap water
- (v) From a lake/dam