CHRIST THE KING SENOIR SECONDARY SCHOOL

P. O. BOX 3366, MUBENDE

END OF YEAR, 2025

GEOGRAPY (P 250/1)

S.5

MARKING GUIDE

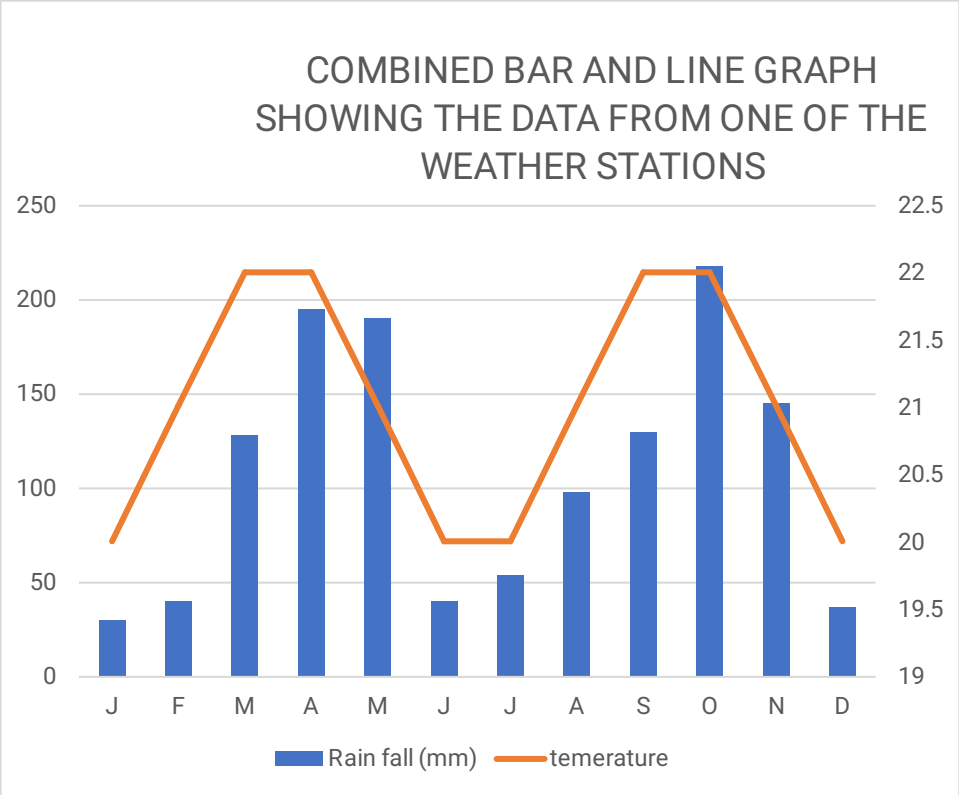
1.	SECTION A (COMULSORY)	Marks allocation.	
(a)	Formation of lake A ✔ Explosion crater is lake A ✔ This is a depression filled by water at the floor of the lowland. ✔ It is formed when volcanic activities take place at the low land. ✔ The violent eruption blows off the surface of the earth, leaving behind a depression covered by pyroclasts that is filled by water to form an explosion crater. ✔ For example, Nyamunuka, Munyanyange.	Identifying the feature	01
	Formation of lake B ✔ Lake B is down warped lake. ✔ It is formed by river reversal. ✔ The river reversal occurred when there was uplifting of the western part of Uganda and eastern part of Uganda which created a depression in Central Uganda. ✔ The rivers such as Kagera, Katonga and Kafu which were flowing towards west pouring water into Congo basin reversed their direction pouring of flow hence pouring water to the newly created depression in central Uganda. ✔ This led to the formation of Lake Victoria, and lake kyoga.	Defining and explaining Examples 3 x 2	01 6
	Formation of lake C ✔ Oxbow lake is lake C ✔ This is a horse shoe shaped circular depression formed due to river meander. ✔ It is formed when erosion occurs at the concave bank and deposition at the convex bank. ✔ The two banks come closer, forming an oxbow lake.		
(b)	Formation of volcanic drainage landscapes. ✔ Crater lake, this is a small circular depression formed on top of the volcanic mountain. ✔ It is formed by violent eruption which lows off the summit, leaving behind a circular depression called a crater. ✔ For example, on the top of Mountain Kilimanjaro.		

	✔ Caldera lake, this is a big circular depression formed on the top of the volcanic mountain. ✔ It is formed by either cauldron subsidence and violent eruption. ✔ By violent eruption, the upper part of the volcanic mountain is blown off leaving behind a large circular depression known as a Caldera lake. ✔ For example, on top of Mountain Longmont. ✔ By cauldron subsidence, the base of the volcanic mountain sinks down creating a depression on to known as a caldera. ✔ Lava dammed lakes, these are lakes that are deep in nature from volcanic activities. ✔ They are formed when the lava blocks the river channel leading to back ponding thus forming a lava dammed lake. ✔ For example, Lake Bunyonyi in Kabale, Mutanda, Mulehe, Chahafi, in Kisoro. ✔ Hot springs. These are rims of very hot water escaping from the ground. ✔ They are formed when rain water seeps and collected int the underground. ✔ This cause reaction with the hot underground rock and returns back on the ground as hot springs.	Introduction. Identifying the feature Defining and explaining Examples Any 4 x3 **TOTAL**	02 01 01 01 12 **20**
2.	The following are the characteristics of the river at upper stage. ✔ The upper stage is also torrent stage and under has the following characteristics. ✔ The river's velocity increases due to steep gradient. ✔ The river's erosive capacity increases. ✔ There is formation of V-shaped valley due to vertical erosion. ✔ The river carries out vertical erosion as it tries to avoid hard resistant rocks. ✔ There is no lateral erosion. ✔ The volume of water reduces due to steep gradient. ✔ There is formation of water falls, plunge pool. The characteristics of river at middle stage of river. ✔ The river's erosive capacity reduces due to gentle nature of the landscape. ✔ There is formation of U-shaped valley due to vertical and lateral erosion. ✔ Both vertical and lateral erosion are pronounced at this stage ✔ The volume of water increases due to gentle gradient. ✔ The river tends to meander. ✔ There is much deposition on the coves slope and erosion of the	Identifying he stage Explaining each stage. Any 7 x1 Any 7 x1	01 07 07

	concave slope. ✔ There is formation of oxbow lakes. Characteristics of the river at the lower stage / old stage. ✔ The speed of the river total reduces due to reduced gradient in the low land. ✔ The river's erosion capacity totally reduces. ✔ There is much headward erosion. ✔ The river deposits some of its loads due to reduced volume of water and gradient. ✔ There is formation of mudflats, alluvial, deltas, lagoon lakes.	Any 5 x1 **TOTAL**	05 **20**
3.	**SECTION B** The following are the ways of curbing down draught, and enable economic development and food security in the area. ✔ Through implement efficient irrigation systems such as Use drip irrigation, sprinkler systems, or other water-saving technologies. ✔ Harvest and store rainwater, Collect and store rainwater for non -rainy seasons to promote continuous production in the agriculture sector ✔ Promote drought-resistant crops, Plant crops that require minimal water, like cassava or sorghum. ✔ Ensuring Soil conservation through iimplement practices like mulching, contour farming, and terracing. ✔ Supporting water management policies through establish policies to regulate water usage and prevent waste. ✔ Reforestation and afforestation, through planting trees to maintain ecosystem balance and increase rainfall. ✔ Climate-smart agriculture. implement practices like agroforestry and conservation agriculture. ✔ Through use of water-saving technologies to Promote technologies like water-efficient appliances and low-flow fixtures. ✔ Through rearing drought-resistant livestock to raise livestock breeds adapted to drought conditions. ✔ Through ensuring early warning systems to establish systems to predict and prepare for droughts. ✔ Planting in time to overcome the post-harvest loses. ✔ Through widening market to enable a country get what it cannot produce by herself. ✔ Through using the alternative source of power that is environmentally friendly.	Well explained points with examples Any 10 x2 **TOTAL**	 20 **20**
4. (a)	An essay giving different forms of Agricultura; practices in the world		

	that have evolved from primitive to modern ones. Agricultural practices have undergone significant transformations over time, driven by technological advancements, environmental factors, and societal needs. This essay will explore the different forms of agricultural practices, from primitive to modern. ✔ Primitive Subsistence Farming. Primitive subsistence farming, also known as shifting cultivation, is one of the earliest forms of agriculture. ✔ This practice involves clearing a patch of land, cultivating it for a few years, and then abandoning it when the soil is depleted. ✔ Crops like yams, cassava, and maize are commonly grown using this method. ✔ Nomadic Herding, Nomadic herding involves moving livestock from one grazing area to another in search of food and water. ✔ This practice is common in arid and semi-arid regions where pasture and water are scarce. ✔ Traditional Farming. Traditional farming involves using simple tools and techniques, such as ploughing, irrigation, and crop rotation. ✔ This method is labour-intensive and often relies on rainfall. ✔ Intensive Farming. Intensive farming emerged with the Industrial Revolution, introducing machinery, fertilizers, and pesticides. ✔ This approach aims to maximize yields and efficiency, often focusing on monoculture. ✔ Organic Farming. Organic farming emphasizes natural methods, avoiding synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. ✔ This approach prioritizes soil health, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. ✔ Precision Agriculture.Precision agriculture leverages technology, such as drones, satellites, and sensors, to optimize crop management, reduce waste, and improve yields. ✔ Hydroponics and Vertical Farming. Hydroponics and vertical farming involve growing crops in controlled environments, using nutrient-rich solutions or stacked layers. These methods increase yields while minimizing water and land use. ✔ Agroforestry and Permaculture, Agroforestry and permaculture integrate trees into farming systems, promoting biodiversity and ecosystem services. ✔ These approaches mimic natural ecosystems, enhancing resilience and sustainability.	Any 10 x1	10

	✔ Modern Livestock Production. modern livestock production involves intensive methods, such as factory farming and feedlots, to increase efficiency and reduce costs. ✔ Conclusion, aagricultural practices have evolved significantly, driven by technological innovations, environmental concerns, and societal demands. ✔ From primitive subsistence farming to modern precision agriculture, each approach has its strengths and weaknesses. ✔ As the global population grows, sustainable and efficient agricultural practices will be crucial to ensuring food security and mitigating environmental impacts ✔ Others, Mulching, crop rotation, monocropping.		
(b)	Different agricultural practices being practiced by the community. ✔ Mulching to control soil moisture, soil erosion, adding humus. ✔ Argo forestry to control soil erosion. ✔ Crop rotation to control the life cycle of insects and enable food diversification. ✔ Mixed cropping to enable sustainable food security. ✔ Irrigation to ensure continuous production in the agriculture sector. ✔ Line planting to enable mechanization. ✔ Subsistence farming to promote food security and steady flow of income ✔ Commercial farming using the modern technology. ✔ Organic farming that involve the use of fertilisers and organic manure. ✔ Nomadic herding. ✔ Shift cultivation to enable the soil gain fertility. ✔ Hydroponics, growing crops in water. ✔ Vertical farming, growing crops in doors.	Any 10 x 1 **TOTAL**	10 **20**
5 a. (i)	Mean Annual Rainfall $= \frac{\text{Total monthly annual rainfall}}{12}$ $= \frac{30+40+128+195+190+40+54+98+130+218+154+37}{12}$		
(ii)	$= \frac{1314}{12}$ = 109.5mm		

(iii)	Mean annual temperature = $\frac{\text{Total monthly annual temperatures}}{12}$ $= \frac{20+21+22+22+21+20+20+21+22+22+21+20}{12}$ $= \frac{252}{12}$ $= 21^{oc}$	Formula Correct substitution Correct units 3 x2	06
(b)	Mean annual temperature range = $\frac{22-20}{2}$ $= \frac{2}{2}$ $=1^{oc}$	Marginal information Plotting	
(c)	 Alternatively, also accept circular graphs.	Impression Good impersonal report	09 05

		TOTAL	20
6.	The report should reflect the following. ✔ The economic activities attached with evidence. Such as; ✔ Nomadic pastoralism ✔ Mining of sand. ✔ Tourism. ✔ Irrigation farming.	BODY	04
	The scenario requires the features formed as a result of faulting. ✔ Faulting refers to the fracturing of crustal rocks which results into relative displacement on the either sides of the fault line. ✔ Faulting is a tectonically process, formed due to great heat oc about 5500^{oc}. ✔ This is generated by geo chemical, geo physical, geo thermal and the radioactive reactions with in the earth's mantle. ✔ The heat melts the underlying rocks into a semi liquid state. ✔ This gives rise to convective currents, that moves horizontally or vertically in circular motion. ✔ On diverging, tensional forces are formed while on converging, compressional forces are formed. The features formed by the faulting process includes the following. ✔ Rift valley, this is an elongated trough or depression bordered by two or more fault scarps. ✔ Rift valley is formed through the following theories. ✔ Tensional theory, divergent, convective currents, pulled the earth crust in different direction. ✔ This created normal faults that results into strain. ✔ The continuous action of tensional forces, led to the subsidence of the middle block at a lower elevation forming a rift valley. While the side blocks remained standing as steep sides. ✔ For example, Butiaba escarpments. ✔ The compressional theory, convergent convective currents pushed the earth crust towards the center. ✔ This created reverse faults that created stress within the earth's mantle. ✔ The continuous action of compressional forces led to the uplifting of the middle blocks at a higher elevation to form steep sides. While the middle block remained standing forming the rift valley. ✔ For example, the Albertine scarps. ✔ By, differential uplift forces, the earth crust was subjected to vertical forces.	Feature identification Definition explanation on the mode of formation. Examples.	

	✔ These divided the earth crust int a number of blocks with different sizes and density. ✔ The side blocks experienced fast uplift to form steep sides. While the middle blocks experienced slow uplift forming rift valley. ✔ By, relative sinking, the earth crust was subjected to vertical forces. ✔ This divided the earth crust int a number of blocks of different sizes and density. ✔ The middle block experienced fast sinking to form a rift valley while the side blocks experienced slow sinking thus forming steep sides. ✔ Block mountain, this an upland bordered by two or more in-facing steep sides. ✔ The block mountain is formed by the following processes. ✔ Tensional theory, divergent, convective currents, pulled the earth crust in different direction. ✔ This created normal faults that results into strain. ✔ The continuous action of tensional forces, led to the sinking of the side blocks at lower elevation forming the in-facing steep sides. While the middle blocks remained standing at a higher elevation as a horst. ✔ For example, Mountain Rwenzori in Uganda. ✔ The compressional theory, convergent convective currents pushed the earth crust towards the center. ✔ This created reverse faults that created stress within the earth's mantle ✔ The continuous action of compressional forces led to the uplifting of the middle blocks at a higher elevation to form a horst. While the side blocks remained stable forming in-facing steep sides. ✔ For example, the Mountain Rwenzori in Uganda Usambara in Tanzania. ✔ By, differential uplift, the earth crust was subjected to vertical forces. ✔ These divided the earth crust int a number of blocks with different sizes and density. ✔ The middle blocks experienced fast uplift to form mountain. While the side blocks experienced slow uplift in-facing steep sides. This is seen on Mountain Rwenzori in Uganda. ✔ By, relative sinking, the earth crust was subjected to vertical forces. ✔ This divided the earth crust int a number of blocks of different sizes and density.	Any 8 x 2	16

	✔ The middle block experienced slow sinking to form mountain while the side blocks experienced fast sinking thus forming in-facing steep sides. This is seen on Mountain Rwenzori in Uganda. ✔ Tilted blocks, these are angular ridges and depressions. ✔ They are formed when multiple Faultline occurs on a landscape. ✔ These divides the earth crust into a series multiple blocks of different sizes and densities. ✔ The blocks that are more dense sinks faster to from depressions while leaving others standing as ridges. ✔ This can be seen at Abadare ranges in South Western Kenya near Lake Victoria. ✔ Grabens, there are depressions formed at floor of the rift valley. ✔ They are formed by secondary faulting that occurs at the already formed rift valley. ➤ Note, the explanation for secondary faulting is the same as that faulting of compression and tension. ✔ Fault guided valleys, these are valleys that follows a Faultline. ✔ Their formation begins with Faultline and erosion takes an advantage of the Faultline and widens it to form a guided valley. ✔ Escarpments, these are steep sides of the rift valley. ✔ They are formed when the land falls freely from a highland to a lowland by either tension or compression. ✔ Faulting has also formed drainage features, such as; ✔ Graben lakes, these are formed by secondary faulting that take place in the already formed rift valley to form depressions. ✔ The depressions are later filled by the rain water to form graben lakes. ✔ Examples include, lake Albert, lake Nakuru, Lake Natron, Lake Tanganyika. ✔ Tilted block lakes, these are lakes formed in depressions between angular ridges. ✔ They are formed by multiple Faultline that occurs on crustal blocks. ✔ These divides into series of blocks with different sizes and density. ✔ The blocks that are more dense sinks faster to form depressions that are filled by water to form tilted block lakes. ✔ Water fall, this is a sudden fall in the gradient of the land. ✔ It is formed when faulting occurs along the river profile thus forming a water faulting.	**TOTAL**	**20**

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