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+256 778 633 682, 753 802709
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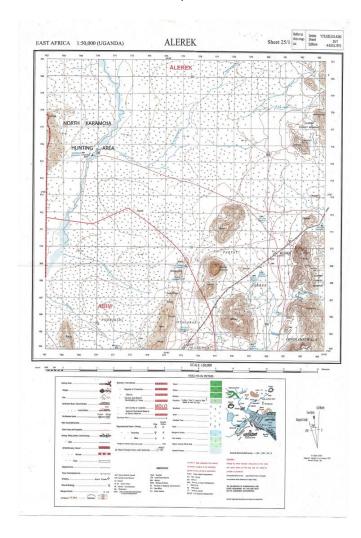


## Physical geography – Map work question 1 part 3 of 3

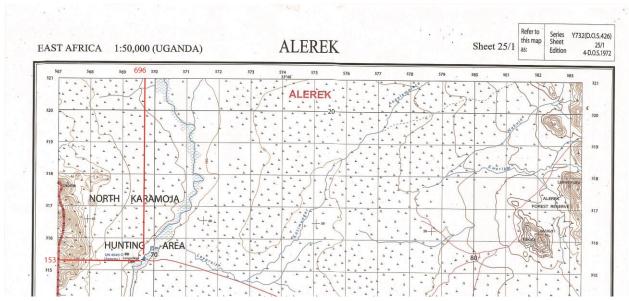
# **Example 9**

## **COMPULSORY MAPWORK QUESTION:**

Study*the* 1:500,000 **(UGANDA) ALEREK** map extract, part of Sheet 25/1, Series Y732, Edition 4-D.O.S and answer and answer the questions that follow:

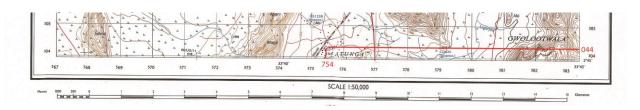


(a) (i) Identify the man-made feature found at grid reference 696 153. (01mark) Langorikipi Dam/Dam

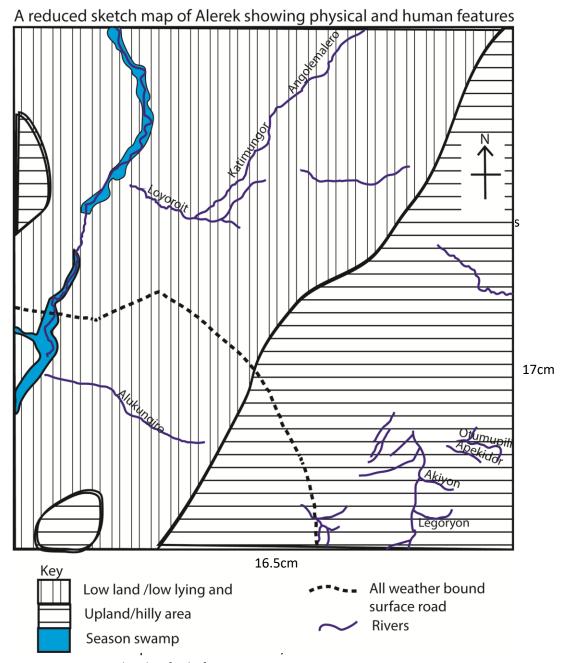


(ii) State the grid reference of the Church to the North-West of Atunga (01 mark)

754043/755044



- (b) Reduce the area shown on the map extract by 50%. Draw its sketch-map and on it, mark and label:
  - (i) any two physiographic regions
  - (ii) season swamps
  - (iii)rivers,
  - (iv) all weather bound surface road. (07marks)



- Amplitude of relief is 1680 -1080 = 600m (i) Giving reasons for your answer, identify the drainage pattern shown around Abiting highland in the South - East part of the map extract (02 marks)

Radial drainage pattern-rivers are radiating from Abiting hill Dendritic drainage pattern: because of the rivers around the highland have tributaries Joining at acute angles e.g. South of Abiting hill.

- (ii) Account for the formation of the drainage pattern identified in (d) (i) above. (06 marks) Radial drainage pattern because
  - Hill/dome/highland which forms watershed.

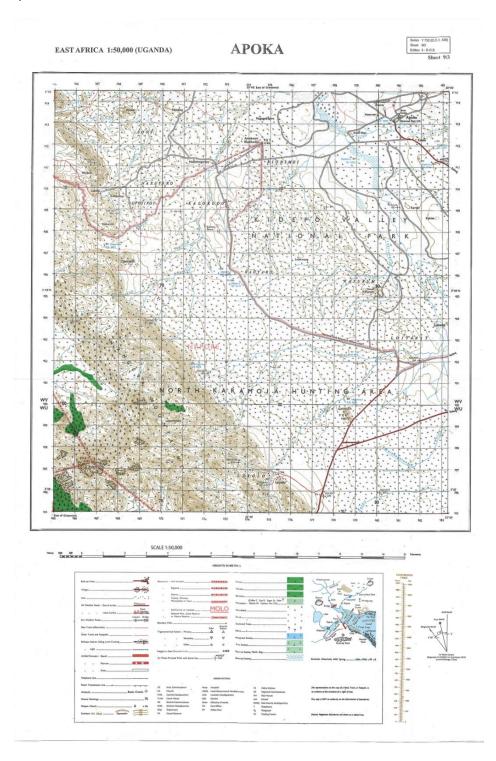
- Steep slopes that allow easy flow of the **tributaries.**
- Homogeneous/uniform rocks allow uniform erosion by rivers.
- Rainfall/precipitation to sustain the flow of tributaries.

## Dendritic due to:

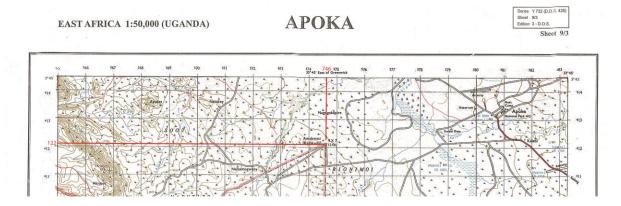
- Rainfall or precipitation to sustain flow of rivers.
- Homogeneous rocks for uniform erosion of rivers.
- Gentle slopes allow flow of rivers.

# Example 10

Study the 1:50,000 (UGANDA) APOKA series Y732 (D.O.S. 426; part of sheet 9/3, and answer the questions that follow

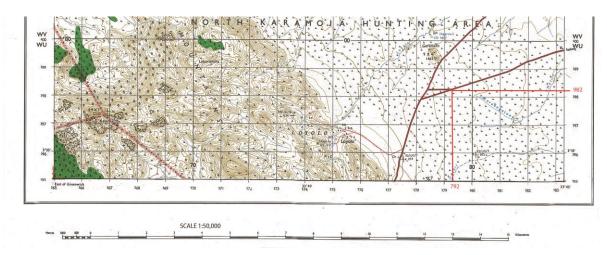


# (a)(i) State the grid reference of the secondary trigonometrical station at Amobwasi (Kalokudo) (01mark) 746122



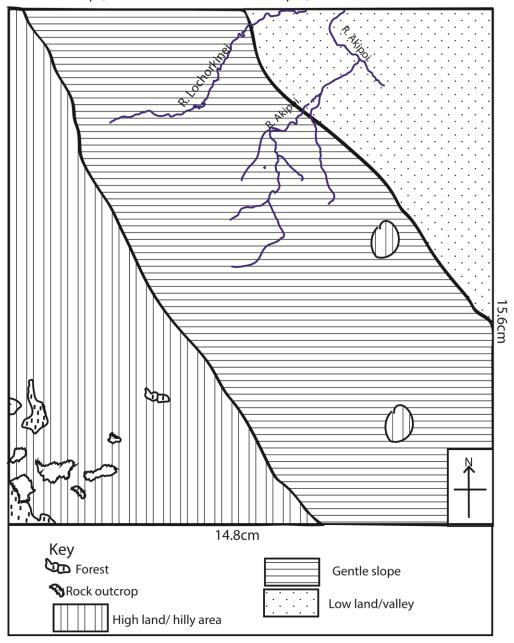
(ii) Name man-made features at grid reference 792982

## Road junction/road



- (b)Reduce the map by 2 ½ times. Draw its sketch map and on it, mark and label
- (i) the three physiographic features
- (ii) rock outcrops
- (iii) rivers Lochorkineis and Akipoi
- (iv) forests

A reduced sketch map of Apoka showing three thysiographic features, rock outcrops, Rivers> Lochorkinei and Akapoi, forests



## Calculate the:

(i)

new scale of the sketch map drawn in (b) above   
= 
$$\frac{1}{50,000} \div \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{50,000} x \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{125000}$$
  
∴ new scale: 1: 125,000

(ii) Vertical interval used on the map 1220-1200 = 20m

(d)(i) Describe the relief of the area shown on the map extract

- Much of the south west and part of the north-west are mountaneous/highlands/hilly/uplans with elongated ridges, steep slopes, rock outcrops, narroe/V- valleys, saddles and col between peaks, numerous spurs
- The central and south is generally gentle slopping with isolated hills e.g. Katurum and Geremech
- North-East is generally low-lying broad valley.
- The highest point area is 2233 m above sea level at Kaleri
- The lowest point is 1140m above sea level in the North-East
- Amplitude of relief is 1093m (2233- 1140)
- Area generally slopes from the South west to North East.
- (ii) Explain the relationship between relief and communication in the area shown on the map.
- The bound surface roads to Kabong in the North-East hace been constructed in gently sloping area.
- The dry weather roads in the North-East, central and North that criss cross the area have been constructed in gently sloping and low-lying areas
- Air strip in the North-East is constructed in low-lying area
- The loyolo motorable track in the south Lukole track in the North-west follow gentle slopes-foot tracts in north and north-west
  - Generally steep sloping areas of south-west and North-West lack comminication routs

#### Thanks

Dr. Bbosa science