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Contact Person: Dr. Bbosa Science 0778633682, 0753143413

E-mail: digitalteachersuganda@gmail.com

Primary 6 Social studies

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Term 2

Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA

Topic 1/2: Major Resources of East Africa

Learning Outcomes:

The learner develops an understanding and appreciates the resources found in East Africa, and demonstrates how the communities benefit from them.

Resources

Natural resources are things that come from nature that people can use to stay alive and make their lives better. They are found in the world around us and are not made by humans.

Common Examples

- (i) **Air:** We need it to breathe and stay alive.
- (ii) **Water:** Used for drinking, cooking, washing, and growing plants.
- (iii) **Soil:** Important for growing the food we eat.
- (iv) **Sunlight:** Gives us light and warmth, and helps plants grow.
- (v) **Trees and Plants:** Provide wood for houses, paper, and food like fruits and vegetables.
- (vi) **Domestic animals:** Provide food (meat, milk, eggs, skin and hides for shoes, bags, belts and materials like wool for clothes).
- (vii) **Wild animals:** source of food, source income from tourist attraction.
- (viii) **Minerals:** Rocks and metals like gold, salt, or copper found under the ground.

Types of Natural Resources

Natural resources are usually split into two main groups:

- (i) **Renewable Resources:** These can be replaced by nature quite quickly, so they don't easily run out.

Examples: Sunlight, wind, and water.

- (ii) **Non-renewable Resources:** These take millions of years to form, so once we use them up, they are gone forever.

Examples: Coal, oil, and natural gas.

Why resources are Important

- (i) **Survival:** They provide our basic needs like food, water, and air.
- (ii) **Making Things:** We use them to build homes, make clothes, and create energy to power our schools and houses.
- (iii) **Wealth:** Countries can sell their natural resources to other places to make money.

Exercise 1

1. What is a resource?
2. Name any two resources in the environment?
3. Suggest any two uses of water as a resource?
4. Giving one example each distinguish between renewable and non renewable resources.
5. List any two important mineral, giving one use of each.

Land as a Natural Resource

Land is the solid part of the Earth's surface that is not covered by water. It is one of our most important **natural resources** because almost everything we do happens on it.

Importance of land

Land is a "resource" because it is useful and helps people develop and survive. Here are the main reasons why land is so valuable:

- (i) **Growing Food (Agriculture):** Land provides the soil needed to grow crops like maize, beans, and fruits. It is also where we graze animals like cattle, goats, and sheep for meat and milk.
- (ii) **Building Homes and Cities (Settlement):** People use land to build houses, schools, hospitals, and factories. Without land, we would have nowhere to live or work.
- (iii) **Transport and Communication:** We build roads, railways, and airports on land so that people and goods can move from one place to another.
- (iv) **Home for Nature (Habitat):** Land is not just for humans! It provides a home (habitat) for wild animals, birds, and plants. Forests that grow on land help give us clean air and **timber**.
- (v) **Wealth and Minerals:** Many valuable things like gold, coal, and oil are found deep under the land. Owning land is also a way for families and communities to store wealth.

Remember: Land is a **finite resource**, which means there is only a certain amount of it on Earth. As more people are born, we must use land carefully to make sure there is enough for everyone in the future.

Exercise 2

1. **Define** the term "natural resource" and give one example other than land.
2. State **two** ways farmers use land to provide food for people.
3. Why land is considered the most important natural resource for humans?
4. Mention **two** types of infrastructure that are built on land to help people travel.
5. How do wild animals and plants benefit from land?

Common Land Problems in East Africa

- (i) **Land Fragmentation:** This is the dividing of land into very small plots. As families grow, parents often split their land among many children, making the pieces too small for serious farming.
- (ii) **Soil Erosion and Degradation:** Heavy rains and wind wash away the fertile topsoil, especially on steep hills. Cutting down trees (deforestation) makes this worse because there are no roots to hold the soil.
- (iii) **Land Conflicts and Disputes:** Many people fight over land boundaries or ownership. This often happens because some land is not registered with official titles, making it easy for "land grabbers" to take it.
- (iv) **Population Pressure:** As more people are born, there is less land available for everyone. This leads to people settling in "fragile" areas like wetlands and forests.
- (v) **Climate Change:** Frequent droughts make the land dry and hard, while sudden heavy floods wash away crops and soil.

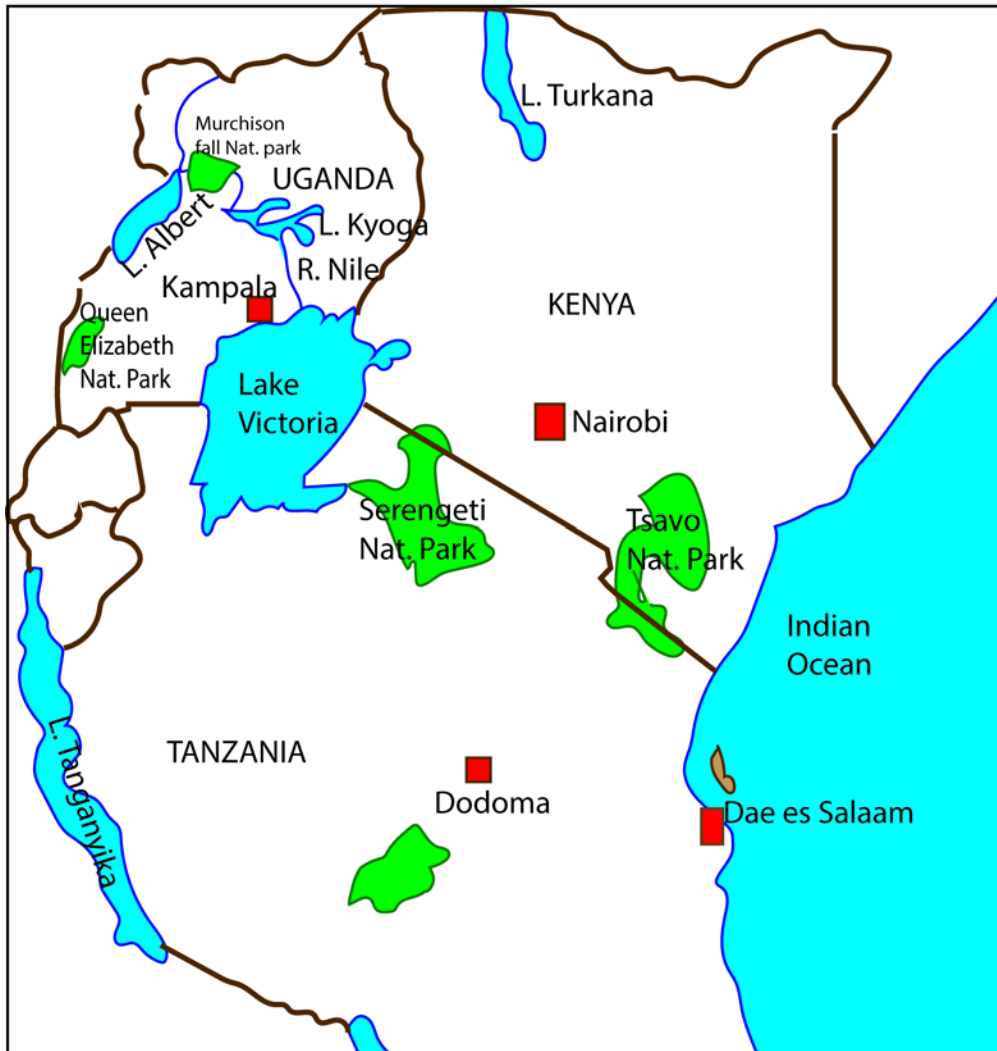
Solutions to These Problems

- (i) **Land Registration:** The government encourages people to get **land titles** or certificates of ownership. This provides legal proof of who owns the land and prevents "grabbing".
- (ii) **Modern Farming Methods:** To stop soil erosion, farmers can use **terracing** on hills, plant cover crops, and practice **agroforestry** (mixing trees with crops).
- (iii) **Afforestation:** Planting more trees helps protect the soil and environment.
- (iv) **Family Planning:** Educating families to have a manageable number of children can reduce the pressure to split land into tiny, unusable pieces.
- (v) **Better Land Laws:** Governments are creating new policies to protect the rights of women, youth, and the poor so they are not unfairly evicted.

Exercise 3

1. **Define** "land fragmentation"
2. State any one affect of land fragmentation in East Africa.
3. Identify **two** human activities that lead to soil erosion.
4. How does having a **land title** help a family protect their land?
5. Suggest **two** ways a farmer living on a steep hill can prevent their soil from being washed away.
6. Give one reason why **population growth** is a major cause of land problems in East Africa?
7. How does family planning reduces land problems?
8. State one cause of land disputes.

Major National Parks Of East Africa



National Game Park

A game park is a large, protected area of land where wild animals can live safely in their natural home.

Most game parks in East Africa are found in **savanna grasslands** because there is plenty of grass and water for animals to eat and drink.

Some of the most famous parks in East Africa

Country	Famous National Park	Special Attraction
Uganda	Murchison Falls	The world's strongest waterfalls and large herds of elephants.
	Queen Elizabeth	Famous for tree-climbing lions and hippos in the Kazinga Channel.
	Bwindi Impenetrable	Home to nearly half of the world's mountain gorillas .
Kenya	Maasai Mara	Known for the Great Migration where millions of wildebeests cross rivers.
	Amboseli	Best place to see huge elephants with Mount Kilimanjaro in the background.
Tanzania	Serengeti	One of the largest parks, famous for "endless plains" and the Big Five.
	Ngorongoro Crater	A giant collapsed volcano (caldera) filled with thousands of animals.
Rwanda	Akagera	A mix of lakes and savanna where you can see lions, rhinos, and giraffes.

Wildlife: The "Big Five"

In many East African parks, tourists come from all over the world to see the **Big Five** animals, which were historically the hardest to hunt on foot:



Lion

(The King of the Jungle)



Elephant

(The largest land mammal)



Buffalo



1. Leopard



Rhinoceros

Importance of game parks

- (i) **Tourism:** They attract visitors who bring money (foreign exchange) to the country.
- (ii) **Jobs:** They provide work for rangers, tour guides, and hotel staff.
- (iii) **Conservation:** They protect endangered animals like rhinos and gorillas from becoming extinct.
- (iv) **Education:** They help students and scientists learn about nature and animals.

Exercise 4

1. **Define** the term "National Game Park".
2. **Name** the **strongest waterfall** found in Uganda's largest national park.
3. **Which** national park in East Africa is famous for **tree-climbing lions**?
4. **List** any **three** members of the "Big Five".
5. Why are most game parks in East Africa located in **savanna grasslands**?
6. Which country is home to the **Serengeti National Park**?
7. Mention **two** ways national parks help the economy of a country.
8. What is the **Great Migration**, and in which two countries does it happen?

Traditional and modern farming methods in East Africa

In East Africa, farming is the "backbone" of our economy. Over time, the way we farm has changed from the way our ancestors did it to the way we do it today.

1. Traditional Farming Methods

These are the old ways of farming that were used before machines and chemicals were introduced.

- (i) **Shifting Cultivation:** A farmer clears a piece of land, grows crops for a few years until the soil is tired (exhausted), and then moves to a new, fertile piece of land.
- (ii) **Bush Fallowing:** Similar to shifting cultivation, but the farmer lets the "tired" land rest for a few years to regain its fertility before returning to it.
- (iii) **Mixed Cropping:** Planting many different types of crops (like maize, beans, and cassava) in the same garden at the same time.
- (iv) **Use of Simple Tools:** Farmers use hand tools like **hoes, pangas, and axes**.
- (v) **Organic Manure:** Using animal dung or rotten leaves to make the soil fertile.

2. Modern Farming Methods

These are the new ways of farming that use science and technology to produce more food.

- (i) **Irrigation:** Using pipes or channels to bring water to crops during dry seasons (e.g., rice growing in Mwea, Kenya, or Doho, Uganda).
- (ii) **Mechanization:** Using machines like **tractors and combined harvesters** to do work faster than human hands.
- (iii) **Use of Fertilizers & Pesticides:** Using chemicals to make crops grow faster and medicines (pesticides) to kill pests and diseases.
- (iv) **Greenhouse Farming:** Growing crops (like flowers or tomatoes) inside a plastic or glass house to protect them from bad weather.
- (v) **Cross-breeding:** Creating better seeds or animals that produce more milk/meat and grow very fast.

Comparison Table

Feature	Traditional Farming	Modern Farming
Tools	Hand hoes, pangas	Tractors, harvesters
Labor	Family members	Hired workers/machines
Yield (Output)	Small (for the family)	Large (for sale/export)
Cost	Cheap	Expensive

Exercise 5

1. What is the difference between **shifting cultivation** and **bush fallowing**?
2. Name **two** simple tools used in traditional farming.
3. How does **irrigation** help a farmer during a long drought?
4. Give **one** advantage of using a **tractor** instead of a hand hoe.
5. Why is **mixed cropping** good for a small-scale farmer?

Advantages of Chemical Fertilizers

- (i) **Faster Growth:** They provide nutrients like Nitrogen and Phosphorus instantly, helping crops grow much faster than natural manure.
- (ii) **Higher Yields:** They help plants produce bigger cobs of maize, larger tubers of cassava, or more bags of rice.
- (iii) **Specific Nutrients:** A farmer can choose a specific fertilizer (like Urea or NPK) depending on what their soil is missing.
- (iv) **Easy to Transport:** They come in concentrated bags, making them easier to carry and store compared to bulky cow dung.

Disadvantages of Chemical Fertilizers

- (i) **Expensive:** Many small-scale farmers in East Africa cannot afford to buy them every season.
- (ii) **Soil Damage:** Using them for too many years can make the soil acidic and "kill" the natural living things (like earthworms) that keep soil healthy.
- (iii) **Water Pollution:** When it rains, the chemicals can be washed into nearby wells, swamps, or lakes, which can kill fish and make water unsafe to drink.
- (iv) **Health Risks:** If a farmer doesn't wear gloves or masks, the chemicals can cause skin irritation or breathing problems.

Exercise 6

1. How do **chemical fertilizers** help a farmer who wants to harvest their crops quickly?
2. State **one** way chemical fertilizers can be harmful to **water sources** like rivers.
3. Why do many local farmers prefer using **cow dung (organic manure)** instead of buying fertilizers?
4. Name **one** creature in the soil that can be harmed by too many chemicals.
5. Why is it important for a farmer to wear **protective gear** when applying fertilizers?

Minerals in East Africa

Minerals are valuable substances found deep in the earth. They are a very important **natural resource** because they help countries earn money and build industries.

Types of Minerals in East Africa

We group minerals based on how they are used:

- (i) **Metallic Minerals:** These are hard and can conduct heat/electricity.
Examples: **Gold, Copper, Iron Ore, Tin.**
- (ii) **Non-Metallic Minerals:** These are used in building or chemicals.
Examples: **Salt, Limestone, Soda Ash, Diamond, Phosphates.**
- (iii) **Fuel Minerals:** These provide energy.
Examples: **Oil (Petroleum), Coal, Natural Gas.**

Characteristics of minerals

- (i) **Gold:** Shiny yellow, used for jewelry.
- (ii) **Limestone:** White/Grey rock, used to make **cement**.
- (iii) **Soda Ash:** White powder, used to make **glass and soap**.
- (iv) **Copper:** Reddish-brown, used for **electrical wires**.

Types of Mining

Mining is the process of removing minerals from the ground.

- (i) **Traditional Mining (Small-scale):** People use simple tools like **picks, shovels, and basins**. Often called "Artisanal mining," it is common in gold-rich areas of Tanzania and Uganda.

- (ii) **Modern Mining (Large-scale):** Uses heavy machinery and advanced technology.
 - **Open-cast Mining:** Digging a giant hole to get minerals near the surface (e.g., Limestone).
 - **Shaft (Underground) Mining:** Digging deep tunnels to reach minerals far below (e.g., Gold).
 - **Drilling:** Using pipes to suck up liquids (e.g., **Oil in Lake Albert, Uganda**).

Location of Minerals in East Africa

- (i) **Tanzania:** **Gold** (Geita, Mwanza), **Diamonds** (Mwadui), **Tanzanite** (Merelani).
- (ii) **Uganda:** **Oil** (Albertine Graben), **Copper/Cobalt** (Kilembe), **Phosphates** (Tororo), **Salt** (Lake Katwe).
- (iii) **Kenya:** **Soda Ash** (Lake Magadi), **Titanium** (Kwale), **Gold** (Western Kenya), **Oil** (Turkana).

Minerals as a Source of Income

- (i) **Foreign Exchange:** Selling minerals to other countries (exporting) brings in "dollars."
- (ii) **Jobs:** Thousands of people work as miners, drivers, and engineers.
- (iii) **Infrastructure:** Mining companies often build roads, schools, and clinics near the mines.
- (iv) **Raw Materials:** Local minerals are used to make products like cement (Hima/Bamburi) or soap.

Exercise 7

1. Name **one** metallic and **one** non-metallic mineral found in East Africa.
2. Which mineral is used as the main raw material for making **cement**?
3. State the difference between **open-cast mining** and **shaft mining**.
4. In which lake in Uganda is **salt** traditionally mined?
5. How does the government benefit when a company discovers **oil** in its country?

Uses of Common Minerals

Gold (Found in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda)

- Used to make expensive **jewelry** like rings, necklaces, and watches.
- Used as a **store of wealth** for countries (Gold reserves).

Limestone (Found in Tororo, Hima, Bamburi, Tanga)

- The main raw material for making **cement** used in building houses, bridges, and roads.
- Used to make **lime** for white-washing walls.

Salt (Found in Lake Katwe, Lake Magadi)

- Used in **cooking** to add flavor to our food.
- Used in **preserving** fish and meat so they don't rot.

- Used in industries to make **chemicals and medicine**.

Soda Ash (Found in Lake Magadi, Kenya)

- Used to make **glass** for windows and bottles.
- Used in making **soap and detergents** that we use for washing clothes.

Copper (Found in Kilembe, Uganda)

- Used to make **electrical wires** because it allows electricity to pass through easily.
- Used to make **coins** and water pipes.

Phosphates (Found in Tororo, Uganda)

- Used to make **artificial fertilizers** that help farmers grow more crops.

Diamonds (Found in Mwadui, Tanzania)

- Used to make very expensive **jewelry**.
- Because they are very hard, they are used to make **drills and glass cutters**.

Oil / Petroleum (Found in Albertine Graben, Turkana)

- Refined to make **petrol and diesel** for cars and buses.
- Used to make **kerosene** for lamps and **cooking gas (LPG)**.

Exercise 8

1. Which mineral is used by factories to make **cement** for building?
2. State **two** uses of **salt** in a local home.
3. Why is **copper** the best mineral for making **electrical wires**?
4. Name the mineral used in the manufacture of **glass and soap**.
5. How do farmers benefit from the mining of **phosphates**?

Water in East Africa

Water is a life-giving resource. In East Africa, we are lucky to have many different water bodies that form our **drainage system**.

Drainage in East Africa

- (i) **Lakes:** Large bodies of water surrounded by land.

Examples: **Lake Victoria** (freshwater), **Lake Tanganyika** (deepest), and **Lake Kyoga**.

- (ii) **Rivers:** Water flowing in a channel.

Examples: **River Nile** (longest), **River Tana**, and **River Rufiji**.

- (iii) **Oceans:** The large body of salt water to the East.

Example: The **Indian Ocean**.

(iv) **Swamps (Wetlands):** Areas where water covers the soil. They act as "sponges" to filter water and prevent floods.

Uses of Water

- (i) **Domestic Use:** Drinking, cooking, and bathing.
- (ii) **Industrial Use:** Cooling machines and making products like sodas.
- (iii) **Transport:** Moving people and goods using boats and ships.
- (iv) **Power:** Generating **Hydro-Electric Power (HEP)** (e.g., at Jinja).
- (v) **Agriculture:** Irrigation for crops and water for animals.

Fishing in East Africa

Fishing is the catching of fish from water bodies for food or sale.

Fishing Methods

Traditional fishing methods

These catch few fish.

They use of **baskets, spears, hooks and lines, and canoes.**

Modern fishing methods

These catch many fish at once.

They use of **motorized boats, large nylon nets (gill nets), and trawlers.**

Fish Preservation

Traditional preservation methods

These are cheap but fish don't last very long.

They include **smoking, sun-drying, and salting.**

Modern preservation methods

These keep fish fresh for a very long time.

They include **freezing (refrigeration), and canning.**

Importance of Fishing

- (i) **Food:** Provides a cheap source of **protein.**
- (ii) **Income:** People sell fish to get money for school fees and clothes.
- (iii) **Jobs:** It creates work for fishermen, boat builders, and fish mongers.
- (iv) **Raw Materials:** Fish scales and bones can be used to make animal feeds.

Problems & Solutions of fishing

Problem I: Overfishing (catching too many young fish).

Solutions: Use the correct size of nets.

Use strict laws against poor fishing

Problem II: Water Pollution (oil spills and sewage).

Solution: Strict laws against dumping waste in lakes.

Problem III: Water Weed (Water Hyacinth) (blocks boats).

Solution: Manual removal or using insects to eat the weed.

Exercise 9

1. Identify the **longest river** and the **largest lake** in East Africa.
2. State **two** traditional ways of preserving fish without using electricity.
3. How does a **swamp** help in protecting our environment?
4. Mention **two** modern tools used by fishermen to catch a large number of fish.
5. Why is it bad for a fisherman to use **very small nets**?
6. Give one advantage of using modern fishing method
7. List any two modern methods of fish preservation.
8. State any two traditional methods of fishing.

Revision Question

1. In which one way wild animals made pre-colonial migration difficult?
 - (i) **Physical attacks:** Predators like **lions** and large animals like **elephants** attacked people and their livestock.
 - (ii) **Spreading diseases:** Animals carried insects like **tsetse flies**, which spread "sleeping sickness" to people and killed their cattle.
 - (iii) **Blocking paths:** Large herds of animals often blocked narrow tracks, forcing people to take **longer, more tired routes**.
 - (iv) **Fear and delay:** People had to travel in **slow, large groups** for safety and could only move during the day to avoid night hunters.
2. Give one reason for enforcing law against poor fishing methods in East Africa
 - (i) **To protect young fish:** Small nets catch "baby" fish before they can grow and lay eggs, which leads to fewer fish in the future.
 - (ii) **To prevent extinction:** Destructive methods can make certain types of fish disappear forever.
 - (iii) **To protect breeding grounds:** Some bad methods destroy the underwater "homes" where fish lay their eggs.

- (iv) **To ensure food security:** It makes sure there is always enough fish for people to eat.
- (v) **To keep water safe:** Laws stop people from using poison, which makes the water dangerous for people to drink.
- (vi) **To protect jobs:** It ensures that fishermen who use the right tools can continue to earn a living.

3. (a) Name any one method of crop cultivation used in your community.

- (i) **Subsistence Farming:** This is the most common method where farmers grow crops like **bananas (matooke), cassava, and sweet potatoes** mainly to feed their families.
- (ii) **Intercropping:** Planting two or more crops on the same piece of land at the same time, such as **maize and beans**. This saves space and improves soil.
- (iii) **Mixed Farming:** This is where a farmer grows crops and also keeps animals like **cattle or goats** on the same farm. The animal waste is used as manure for the crops.
- (iv) **Crop Rotation:** The practice of growing different crops on the same plot of land in a fixed order (e.g., planting beans after maize) to keep the **soil fertile**.
- (v) **Mulching:** Covering the soil with dry grass or banana leaves to keep the **moisture** in the ground and stop weeds from growing.

(b) State any two ways in which the use of modern machines improves crop growing in East Africa

- (i) **Better yields:** Machines like **planters and sprayers** ensure seeds are spaced well and crops are protected from pests, leading to more food.
- (ii) **Work is faster:** Machines like **tractors** can plough large pieces of land in a much shorter time than using a hand hoe.
- (iii) **Reduced labor:** Farmers do not need to hire many people because one machine can do the work of many workers.
- (iv) **Timely planting:** Machines help farmers prepare the land quickly so they can plant their seeds as soon as the **rains** start.
- (v) **Reduced wastage:** **Combine harvesters** help in gathering crops quickly before they rot in the field or are eaten by birds.

(c) State one reason why some East African governments reduce taxes on some farm inputs

- (i) **To make inputs cheaper:** It helps farmers afford high-quality **seeds and fertilizers** that they otherwise couldn't buy.

- (ii) **To increase food production:** When inputs are cheap, farmers plant more, which helps prevent **hunger** in the country.
- (iii) **To encourage modern farming:** It helps farmers buy machines like **tractors** or irrigation pumps to move away from using only hand hoes.
- (iv) **To help farmers earn more:** Lower costs mean farmers keep more **profit** when they sell their crops.
- (v) **To promote exports:** It helps farmers grow enough crops (like coffee or tea) to sell to other countries and bring in **foreign money**.

4. Maize is one of the non-traditional crops grown in Uganda.

(a) Name any two products got from maize

- (i) **Maize flour (Posho):** The main food got from grinding dry maize grains. It is used to make **ugali** or porridge.
- (ii) **Animal feeds:** The stalks, leaves, and crushed cobs are used to make nutritious food for **cattle, poultry (chickens), and pigs**.
- (iii) **Corn oil:** Oil extracted from the maize germ, used for **cooking** and frying food.
- (iv) **Roasted or boiled maize:** Fresh maize cobs are cooked and eaten as a popular **snack**.
- (v) **Starch:** Used in bakeries to make bread and cakes, and also used to make **glue** and paper.
- (vi) **Fuel (Ethanol):** In some places, maize is used to produce a type of **alcohol fuel** for running engines.
- (vii) **Manure:** Dry maize stalks can be left in the garden or composted to make the **soil fertile** for the next season.

(b) State any two reasons why you would advise a farmer to sell maize in form of its products.

- (i) **To earn more money:** Products like **maize flour** are sold at a higher price than raw maize grains.
- (ii) **To reduce wastage:** Some products, like **flour**, stay good for a longer time and do not rot as fast as fresh maize.
- (iii) **To create jobs:** Processing maize into products provides work for people who help with **milling** and packing.
- (iv) **Easy to transport:** It is often easier and cheaper to transport **packed flour** than bulky bags of raw maize.
- (v) **To get useful by-products:** After milling, the farmer can keep the **maize bran** to feed their own chickens or pigs.

5. State one reason why you would not advise fishermen to use herbs as a method of fishing.
- (i) **Poisons the water:** The chemicals in the herbs make the water **unsafe** for people and animals to drink.
 - (ii) **Kills young fish:** It kills all fish, including "**baby**" fish, which leads to a shortage of fish in the future.
 - (iii) **Harmful to humans:** People who eat fish caught with poison can get **very sick** or even die.
 - (iv) **Destroys the environment:** It kills other important water plants and small creatures that fish need to **survive**.
 - (v) **It is illegal:** Fishermen caught using herbs can be **arrested** and lose their fishing licenses.
6. Write any one challenge faced by miners who use the underground method of mining.
- (i) **Risk of collapsing:** The walls or roofs of the deep tunnels can **fall in**, trapping or burying the miners.
 - (ii) **Lack of fresh air:** It is very hard to breathe deep underground because there is **very little oxygen**.
 - (iii) **Flooding:** Underground water can suddenly fill the tunnels, making it **dangerous** to work.
 - (iv) **Harmful gases:** Miners may breathe in **poisonous gases** or dust that can cause lung diseases.
 - (v) **Extreme heat:** The deeper you go into the earth, the **hotter** it becomes, which makes the miners tired quickly.
7. (a) State any two reasons why you would visit one tourist attraction in Uganda.
- (i) **To see rare animals:** I can see animals that are not found elsewhere, like the **mountain gorillas** in Bwindi.
 - (ii) **To learn about nature:** Visiting places like **Murchison Falls** helps me understand how rivers and waterfalls are formed.
 - (iii) **For adventure and fun:** Activities like **boat cruises** on the Nile or hiking mountains are exciting and good for my health.
 - (iv) **To support my country:** The money I pay helps the government **protect wildlife** and build better roads and schools.
 - (v) **To see historical sites:** Visiting places like the **Kasubi Tombs** helps me learn about the history and culture of my people.

- (b) Give any two contribution of tourism industry to the development of East Africa.
- (i) **Earns foreign exchange:** Tourists bring in **foreign money** (like Dollars and Euros) which the government uses to build hospitals and roads.
 - (ii) **Creates jobs:** It provides work for many people, such as **tour guides, drivers, hotel chefs, and park rangers.**
 - (iii) **Market for local goods:** Farmers and craft makers sell their **food and handmade items** to hotels and tourists.
 - (iv) **Improves infrastructure:** To help tourists travel easily, the government builds **better roads, airports, and electricity** in rural areas.
 - (v) **Promotes conservation:** The money earned is used to **protect forests and wild animals** from being destroyed.
 - (vi) **Promotes culture:** It helps preserve our **traditional dances, music, and historical sites** because tourists love to see them.

8. What is the major tourist attraction in Mgahinga National Game Park?

- (i) **Golden Monkeys:** Mgahinga is the only place in Uganda where you can find these playful, orange-gold monkeys.
- (ii) **Three Volcanoes:** The park has three big mountains called **Mount Muhabura, Mount Gahinga and Mount Sabyinyo**
- (iii) **The Batwa Trail:** Visitors can learn about the **Batwa people** who were the original inhabitants of the forest.
- (iv) **Garama Cave:** This is a famous historical cave where the Batwa used to live and hide during battles.
- (v) **Beautiful Birds:** There are over **180 types of birds**, including rare ones found only in this region.

9. (a) Apart from farming, give any one other example of a primary industry in Uganda

- (i) **Fishing:** Catching fish from lakes like Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga, and Lake Albert for food and export.
- (ii) **Mining:** Extracting minerals from the ground, such as **gold, limestone, copper, and iron ore.**
- (iii) **Lumbering (Forestry):** Cutting down trees for timber to make furniture or for wood fuel and charcoal.
- (iv) **Quarrying:** Digging out stones, sand, and clay from the earth for building houses and roads.
- (v) **Petroleum (Oil) Extraction:** The drilling of crude oil, which is a growing industry in the **Albertine Region.**

(b) State any one way in which cash crop growing increase industrial development in East Africa.

- **Providing raw materials:** Crops like **cotton, tea, and tobacco** are sent to factories to be made into clothes, tea bags, and cigarettes.
- **Attracting investors:** Many people build **processing plants** and ginneries near farms to turn raw crops into finished goods.
- **Increasing income:** Farmers earn money from selling crops, which they use to buy **manufactured goods** like soap and iron sheets.
- **Improving infrastructure:** The government builds **better roads and electricity** to transport crops, which also helps new industries grow.
- **Creating market for machines:** Farmers buy **tractors and sprayers**, which encourages the growth of shops and repair garages.

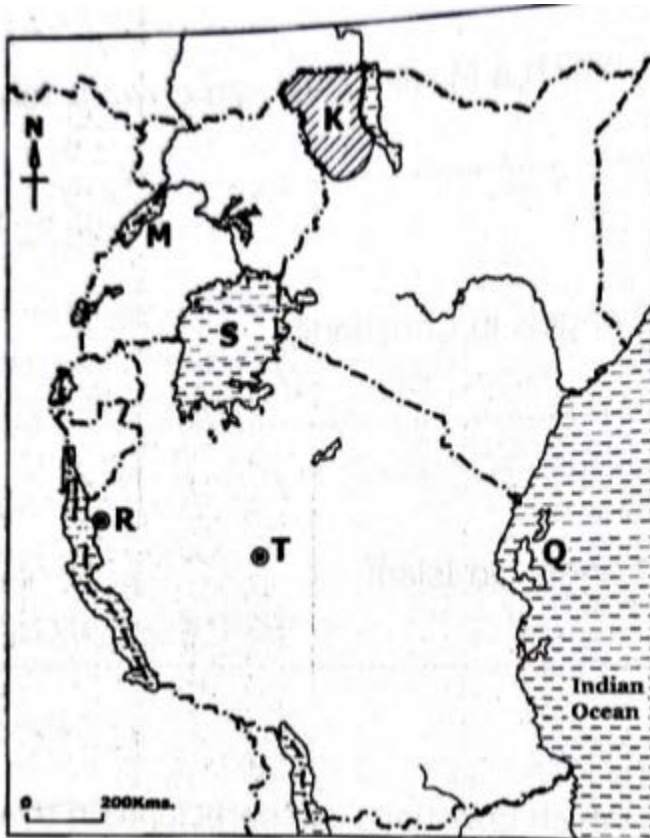
(c) Mention any two reasons for the slow industrial development in some of African countries.

- (i) **Shortage of skilled labor:** There are often not enough **engineers and technicians** trained to operate and repair modern machines.
- (ii) **Lack of enough capital:** Many countries do not have enough **money** to buy expensive machines or build large factories.
- (iii) **Poor transport and power:** Frequent **power cuts** and bad roads make it difficult and expensive to run factories.
- (iv) **Small markets:** Many people are too poor to buy the goods made in factories, so the factories have **fewer customers**.
- (v) **Political instability:** In areas with **wars or unrest**, investors are afraid to build factories because they might be destroyed.
- (vi) **Dependence on raw materials:** Many countries sell their crops and minerals as **raw goods** instead of processing them into finished products.

10. State any one resource we get from water bodies

- (i) **Fish:** A major source of **food** and protein for people.
- (ii) **Sand and stones:** Used for **building** houses and roads.
- (iii) **Water:** Used for **drinking**, cooking, and washing at home.
- (iv) **Hydro-electricity:** Power generated from fast-flowing water (like at **Jinja**).
- (v) **Minerals:** Some lakes provide **salt** (Lake Katwe) or **oil** (Lake Albert).
- (vi) **Papyrus and reeds:** Used for making **mats**, baskets, and thatched roofs.

Study the sketch map of East Africa below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name one economic activity carried out by the people in the shaded area K

- (i) Pastoralism
- (ii) Fishing
- (iii) Tourism
- (iv) trade

(b) How was the formation of Lake S different from that of lake M

S – was formed by down warping

M – was formed by faulting

(c) In which one way was the town T and Island Q important to the Arabs?

Trade

Spread of islam

(d) Name the explorer whom Henry Morton Stanley met at the place marked R

David Livingstone

11. State any one problem that has made plantation farming in rural areas of Uganda.

- (i) **Land fragmentation/Shortage of land:** It is difficult to find large, empty areas of land because most of it is owned by many small families.
- (ii) **Lack of capital/High costs:** It requires a lot of **money** to buy expensive machines, fertilizers, and to pay many workers.
- (iii) **Lack of expertise**
- (iv) **Pests and diseases:** Since only one crop is grown (monoculture), a single pest or disease can quickly destroy the **entire farm**.
- (v) **Price changes:** If the world price for a crop like **sugar or tea** falls, the plantation loses a lot of money.
- (vi) **Poor transport:** Many rural areas have **bad roads**, making it hard to move heavy harvests to factories or markets.

12. Name the mineral that is used for making electric wires.

copper

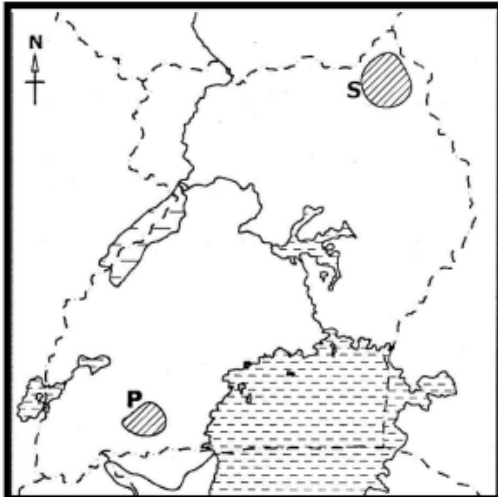
13. Mention any one benefit that people living near Lake Katwe have.

- (i) **Salt mining:** They earn money by extracting and selling **rock salt** and table salt from the lake.
- (ii) **Employment:** The salt industry creates jobs for **miners, transporters, and traders** in the local community.
- (iii) **Market for goods:** Miners buy food, clothes, and tools, providing a **market for local farmers** and shopkeepers.
- (iv) **Tourism:** Visitors come to see the traditional salt-winning process, which brings **extra income** to the area.
- (v) **Resource for animals:** Local farmers use the salt as a **mineral lick** for their cattle and goats

14. How did the East African countries solve the problems of limited market for goods in 1967?

Formed East African Community

15. Study the sketch map of Uganda and answer the questions that follow



(a) Name the National Game Park found at a place marked P.

Bwindi Impenetrable

(b) State any one reason why there are no crocodiles in the National Game Park marked S.

No water body/season water bodies

(c) State any two economic benefit of National Game Parks in East Africa

- (i) **Foreign Exchange:** They attract international tourists who bring in "strong" currencies like **US Dollars** and **Euros**.
- (ii) **Job Creation:** Parks provide employment for many people, including **rangers, tour guides, drivers, and hotel staff**.
- (iii) **Market for Local Goods:** Nearby farmers and craft makers earn money by selling **food and handmade souvenirs** to tourists and lodges.
- (iv) **Infrastructure Development:** The government builds **better roads, airstrips, and electricity** in remote areas to serve the parks, which also helps local businesses.
- (v) **Government Revenue:** Money collected from **park entry fees** and taxes is used to build schools and hospitals for the citizens.

16. Name one human activity that affects wild animals.

- (i) **Poaching:** Illegal hunting for **meat, ivory, or skins** reduces animal numbers and can lead to extinction.

- (ii) **Deforestation:** Cutting down trees for timber or charcoal destroys the **natural homes** (habitats) where animals live and find food.
 - (iii) **Encroachment:** People moving into park areas for **farming or building houses** leaves less space for wildlife to roam.
 - (iv) **Pollution:** Throwing **plastic waste** or chemicals into water bodies can poison or choke fish and other aquatic animals.
 - (v) **Bush burning:** Setting fires to clear land can kill small animals and destroy the **grass and bushes** that larger animals eat.
17. Name any one lake that forms a natural boundary between Uganda and The Democratic Republic of Congo
- L. Albert, L. Edward
18. State any one reason why it is important to care for forests.
- (i) **To protect wildlife:** They provide **food and homes** (habitats) for animals like monkeys, birds, and insects.
 - (ii) **To prevent soil erosion:** Tree roots hold the soil together so it is not washed away by **heavy rain**.
 - (iii) **To provide resources:** We get useful things like **herbal medicine**, timber for furniture, and firewood from forests.
 - (iv) **To provide oxygen:** Forests act as "lungs" by giving us the **fresh air** we need to breathe.
 - (v) **To control climate:** Forests help in the formation of **rainfall**, which is needed for farming.
19. Name any one river that flows out of Lake Kyoga.
- R. Nile
20. Mention any one way in which good hotels promote tourism in a country.
- (i) **Provide comfort:** They offer safe and clean **accommodation**, making tourists want to stay longer in the country.
 - (ii) **Offer quality food:** Hotels serve both **local and international meals**, satisfying the tastes of different visitors.
 - (iii) **Provide security:** They keep tourists and their **belongings safe**, which gives the country a good reputation.

- (iv) **Offer recreation:** Many hotels have **swimming pools, gyms, and gardens** that keep tourists entertained during their stay.
- (v) **Provide information:** Hotel staff often act as **guides**, helping tourists find the best nearby attractions to visit.

21. Study the sketch map of Uganda and use it to answer questions that follow



- (a) Name the river X
R. Katonga
- (b) How was the mountain Y formed?
By volcanic eruption
- (c) Give the major cash crop grown in the area marked S.
Tobacco
- (d) Why does Robusta coffee grow well in the area marked V?
 - (i) **Reliable rainfall:** The lake helps in the formation of **heavy and regular rain**, which coffee trees need to grow.
 - (ii) **Warm temperatures:** The area stays **warm throughout the year**, which is perfect for Robusta coffee.

- (iii) **Fertile soils:** The region has deep, **volcanic-like soils** that provide the nutrients coffee needs.
 - (iv) **Low altitude:** Unlike Arabica coffee which needs mountains, Robusta grows best in **lower, flatter lands** like the Lake Victoria basin.
 - (v) **High humidity:** The moisture in the air from the lake keeps the coffee leaves **healthy and green**.
22. Mention any one port in East Africa that handles Uganda's import and exports.
- (i) **Mombasa (Kenya):** This is the **main port** used by Uganda. Most of our goods, like fuel, vehicles, and electronics, come through the "Northern Corridor" road and railway from Mombasa.
 - (ii) **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania):** This is the **alternative port**. It is used as a backup or for goods traveling through the "Central Corridor" across Lake Victoria or by rail.
23. State any one economic importance of River Tana to Kenya.
- (i) **Hydro-electric power:** It hosts the **Seven Forks Dam** scheme (like Masinga and Kiambere), which provides most of Kenya's electricity.
 - (ii) **Irrigation farming:** Its water is used for large-scale farming in schemes like **Bura and Hola** to grow cotton and rice.
 - (iii) **Source of water:** It provides water for **domestic use** and for livestock in the dry parts of Garissa and Tana River counties.
 - (iv) **Fishing:** Local communities catch fish from the river for **food and to sell** in markets.
 - (v) **Tourism:** The river supports wildlife in the **Tana River Primate National Reserve**, attracting tourists who bring in money.
24. Give any one reason why some wild animals are killed in the national Game Parks.
- (i) **Poaching:** Illegal hunters kill animals like **elephants and rhinos** to sell their tusks or horns for a lot of money.
 - (ii) **Human-Wildlife Conflict:** Animals that wander out of the park and **destroy crops** or kill livestock are sometimes killed by angry farmers.
 - (iii) **Trophy Hunting:** In some parks, the government allows a few animals to be killed by tourists who pay a **very high fee** to help fund the park.
 - (iv) **Self-Defense:** Park rangers may have to kill an animal that is **attacking people** or pose an immediate danger to visitors.
 - (v) **Culling:** Sometimes, the government kills a few animals if there are **too many** for the park to feed, to prevent them from starving.

25. (a) State any two traditional methods of catching fish in East Africa.

- (i) **Using baskets:** These are made from reeds or papyrus and are placed in shallow water to trap fish as they swim by.
- (ii) **Fishing spears:** Fishers use long, sharp wooden or metal **spears** to strike fish in clear, shallow water.
- (iii) **Fish poisoning:** Using crushed **natural herbs** and seeds to stun fish so they float to the surface (though this is now discouraged).
- (iv) **Hooks and lines:** A simple string with a **baited hook** is tied to a stick and dropped into the water.
- (v) **Mud walling:** Building small **mud barriers** in seasonal swamps to trap fish when the water level drops.

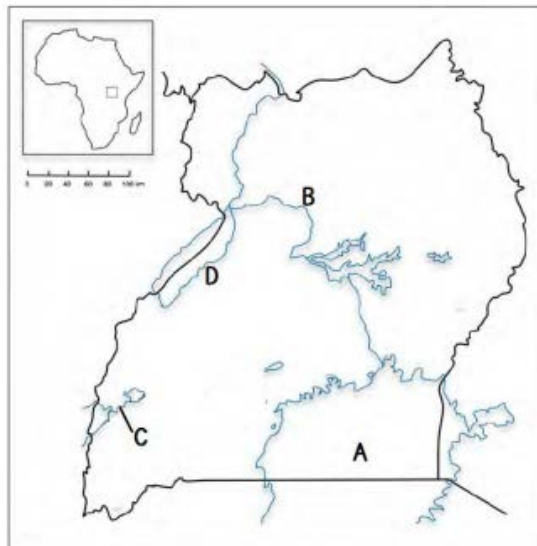
(b) Give any two reasons why modern methods of catching fish are commonly used on Lake Victoria.

- (i) **To catch more fish:** Large nets and **trawlers** allow fishermen to catch huge amounts of fish at once compared to a single hook or basket.
- (ii) **To reach deep waters:** **Motorized boats** allow fishermen to travel far from the shore where the biggest fish, like the **Nile Perch**, live.
- (iii) **To supply factories:** Modern methods provide the large quantities of fish needed by **fish processing factories** in towns like Entebbe, Jinja, and Kisumu.
- (iv) **To reduce spoilage:** Using **ice and refrigerated trucks** keeps fish fresh for a long time so they can be sold in distant markets or even exported to Europe.
- (v) **To save time:** Modern tools like **GPS and fish finders** help fishermen find where the fish are hiding without wasting time searching.

26. Name any inland port found on Lake Victoria in Uganda.

- (i) **Port Bell:** Located in Luzira, Kampala. It is the busiest inland port and connects Uganda to **Kisumu** (Kenya) and **Mwanza** (Tanzania) by wagon ferries.
- (ii) **Jinja Pier:** Located in Jinja city. It is used for transporting heavy goods and raw materials for the many factories nearby.
- (iii) **Bukakata Port:** Located in Masaka. It is a major landing site for the ferry that connects the mainland to the **Ssesse Islands** (Kalangala).
- (iv) **Entebbe Pier:** Historically important for administrative travel, though now mostly used for smaller boats and tourism.

27. Apart from water, give any one other commodity that can be transported using a pipeline.
- (i) **Petroleum (Crude oil):** Transported from mining areas like **Lake Albert** to refineries or ports.
 - (ii) **Refined Petroleum Products:** Such as **petrol, diesel, and aviation fuel** moved from ports to inland depots.
 - (iii) **Natural Gas:** Used for cooking, heating, or producing electricity in factories.
 - (iv) **Sewage:** Waste matter transported from homes and buildings to **treatment plants**.
 - (v) **Milk:** In some advanced dairy farms, pipelines move milk directly from the milking sheds to processing tanks.
28. Study the sketch map of Uganda below and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the features marked with letters
 - B – River Nile
 - C- Kazinga Channel
- (b) Why there are many people around feature marked A
 - (i) **Reliable rainfall:** The lake helps form regular rain, making the land excellent for **farming** crops like coffee and bananas.
 - (ii) **Fertile soils:** The surrounding areas have rich soils that support high **food production**.

- (iii) **Fishing industry:** The lake provides plenty of fish (like **Nile Perch and Tilapia**), providing food and jobs for thousands.
 - (iv) **Trade and transport:** Ports like **Port Bell and Kisumu** allow for easy movement of goods between Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.
 - (v) **Water supply:** The lake provides a constant source of water for **domestic use** and for large industries in cities like Jinja and Entebbe.
 - (vi) **Employment:** Many people move there to work in **fish factories**, transport, and tourism.
- (c) Which mineral is mined in the area marked D?

Crude oil

29. Where are the mangrove forests found in East Africa?

- (i) **Along the Coast:** They grow in the salty waters along the shores of the **Indian Ocean**.
- (ii) **River Estuaries:** They are found where large rivers like the **Tana, Rufiji, and Zambezi** meet the sea.
- (iii) **Coastal Countries:** They are specifically located in the coastal areas of **Kenya** (like Lamu and Mombasa) and **Tanzania** (like the Rufiji Delta and Zanzibar)

30. What process led to the formation of Lake Kyoga?

Down warping

31. What term is used to mean the action of planting many trees in an area?

Afforestation

reafforestation

32. (a) Name the method of farming in which water is applied to help crops grow.

Irrigation farming

(b) Mention any one area in Uganda where the method names in (a) above is used.

Irrigation Scheme	Location (District)	Main Crop Grown
Doho	Butaleja	Rice
Mubuku	Kasese	Vegetables, Maize, Cotton
Kibimba	Bugiri	Rice (Tilda)
Olweny	Lira	Rice
Agoro	Lamwo	Vegetables, Maize
Wadelai	Pakwach / Nebbi	Rice, Vegetables
Ngenge	Kween	Rice
Tochi	Oyam	Rice

(c) Give any two advantages of using the method named in (a) above is used

- (i) **Year-round farming:** Farmers can grow crops even during the **dry season** when there is no rain.
- (ii) **Increased food production:** It leads to **higher yields** because crops always have enough water to grow well.
- (iii) **Prevention of famine:** It ensures a steady food supply, protecting the community from **hunger** during droughts.
- (iv) **Growing diverse crops:** Farmers can grow thirsty crops like **rice and vegetables** in areas that are naturally dry.
- (v) **Higher income:** Farmers can sell crops when they are scarce in the market (during dry spells) and get **better prices**.

33. (a) Apart from sugar cane and tea, give any two other plantation cash crops grown in East Africa.

- (i) **Coffee:** Grown on large estates in the central and eastern regions of Uganda, the Kenyan highlands, and northern Tanzania.
- (ii) **Sisal:** A major plantation crop in the coastal and central regions of **Tanzania** and parts of Kenya, used to make ropes and bags.
- (iii) **Tobacco:** Grown on a large scale in the **West Nile** region of Uganda and parts of western Tanzania.
- (iv) **Cotton:** Cultivated in the drier savanna areas of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania for the textile industry.
- (v) **Pyrethrum:** Grown on the high, cool slopes of **Kenya** and Rwanda to make natural insecticides (insect killers).

- (vi) **Oil Palm:** Grown on large plantations in the **Ssesse Islands** (Kalangala) in Uganda to produce cooking oil and soap.
- (vii) **Rubber:** Found on some older estates in central Uganda and parts of Tanzania.

(b) Give any two factors that make it difficult for Rwanda to carry out plantation agriculture.

- (i) **Hilly landscape:** Most of the land is made of **steep mountains and hills**, making it hard to use large machines like tractors.
- (ii) **Land shortage:** Rwanda has a **very high population**, so there is not enough large, empty land to create big plantations.
- (iii) **Land fragmentation:** Most families own **very small plots** of land, which makes it difficult to join them together for large-scale farming.
- (iv) **Soil erosion:** Because of the steep slopes, **heavy rains** easily wash away the fertile topsoil needed for large crops.
- (v) **High transport costs:** Being a **mountainous and landlocked** country, it is expensive to move large harvests to distant markets or ports.

34. Name the largest natural forest in the central part of Uganda.

Mabira forest

35. Mention any one human activity which causes the number of wild animals to reduce in National Game parks.

- (i) **Poaching:** Illegal hunting for **meat, ivory, or skins** directly kills many animals.
- (ii) **Encroachment:** People moving into park land for **farming or building** destroys the animals' space.
- (iii) **Deforestation:** Cutting down trees for **timber or charcoal** removes the homes and food of many species.
- (iv) **Bush burning:** Setting fires to clear land can kill small animals and destroy the **grass** larger animals eat.
- (v) **Pollution:** Leaving **plastic waste** or chemicals in the park can poison or choke the wildlife.

36. Mention the traditional cash crop that grows well on volcanic soil of East Africa.

Arabica coffee

37. Mention any one way in which African countries can improve on agricultural production.

- (i) **Using modern machines:** Replacing hand hoes with **tractors** and planters to farm larger areas of land faster.
 - (ii) **Applying fertilizers:** Adding nutrients to the soil to help crops grow **healthy and strong**, especially in worn-out gardens.
 - (iii) **Using irrigation:** Building systems to provide **water during dry seasons** so farmers can grow food all year round.
 - (iv) **Planting improved seeds:** Using high-quality seeds that grow fast, resist **pests**, and give more harvest.
 - (v) **Educating farmers:** Teaching farmers better methods through **extension workers** to reduce waste and improve soil care.
 - (vi) **Improving transport:** Building **better roads** so farmers can quickly get their fresh produce to markets before it rots.
38. State any one way in which wild animals are important to the people of East Africa.
- (i) **Source of income:** They attract tourists who bring in **foreign exchange** (money) used to build schools and hospitals.
 - (ii) **Creating jobs:** Many people work as **park rangers, tour guides, and hotel staff** because of wildlife.
 - (iii) **Market for local goods:** Tourists buy **handicrafts** and food from local farmers and artists.
 - (iv) **Scientific study:** They help students and researchers learn about **nature and medicine**.
 - (v) **Cultural value:** Many tribes use animals as **totems** and in traditional stories, helping to preserve our heritage.
39. Apart from cultivating crops and grazing animals, mention any other way the people of Uganda use land to a living.
- (i) **Mining:** Digging for minerals like **gold, limestone, and salt** (e.g., at Lake Katwe).
 - (ii) **Brick making:** Using clay and soil to make **bricks** for building houses and schools.
 - (iii) **Quarrying:** Extracting **stones and sand** from the earth to sell for road and house construction.
 - (iv) **Forestry (Lumbering):** Planting and cutting down trees for **timber, poles, and charcoal**.
 - (v) **Human settlements:** Building **houses, shops, and rentals** to earn money from tenants.

- (vi) **Industrialization:** Setting up **factories** on land to manufacture goods like soap, sugar, and clothes.
40. Give any one reason why people should not settle in swamps.
- (i) **Risk of flooding:** Swamps are natural water collectors, and houses built there can be **destroyed by floods** during heavy rains.
 - (ii) **Breeding ground for diseases:** Stagnant water attracts **mosquitoes** that spread malaria and snails that cause bilharzia.
 - (iii) **Destruction of water filters:** Swamps naturally **clean and filter** water; building on them leads to dirty water in our lakes.
 - (iv) **Loss of biodiversity:** Settling in swamps destroys the homes of unique plants and animals like the **Sitatunga antelope** and Crested Crane.
 - (v) **Poor foundation:** The soil in swamps is **soft and spongy**, which causes buildings to crack or sink over time.
41. State any one way in which lakes promote crop farming.
- (i) **Providing water for irrigation:** Farmers use lake water to grow crops during **dry seasons** when there is no rain.
 - (ii) **Influencing rainfall:** Evaporation from the lake leads to the formation of **convictional rainfall**, which crops need to grow.
 - (iii) **Modifying temperature:** Lakes keep the surrounding air **warm and moist**, creating a perfect climate for crops like **coffee and bananas**.
 - (iv) **Providing fertile soils:** Some areas near lakes have **alluvial soils** (silt) deposited by water, which are very rich for farming.
 - (v) **Providing transport:** Lakes allow farmers to move heavy harvests like **maize and cotton** to markets cheaply using boats.
42. State any one factor that makes lumbering to be done in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- (i) **Presence of tropical rainforests:** The DRC has the **largest rainforest** in Africa, which provides an endless supply of trees.
 - (ii) **Presence of valuable tree species:** The forests contain expensive trees like **Mahogany, Ebony, and Teak** that are in high demand for timber.
 - (iii) **Presence of large rivers:** Big rivers like the **Congo River** are used to float heavy logs cheaply to ports and sawmills.
 - (iv) **High rainfall and fertile soils:** These factors make trees grow very **tall and thick**, providing more wood per tree.

- (v) **Availability of land:** The DRC has vast areas of **unpopulated forest land** where large-scale lumbering can take place.

43. Use the sketch map of East Africa below and answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the port marked S.

Mombasa

(b) Name one economic activity that is carried out at port S.

- (i) **Shipping and Trade:** It is home to the **Port of Mombasa**, the largest sea port in East Africa, which handles imports and exports for countries like Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan.
- (ii) **Tourism:** Its beautiful **white sand beaches** and historical sites like **Fort Jesus** attract thousands of visitors who bring in foreign money
- (iii) **Manufacturing:** The city has many factories that process **food, chemicals, and cement** (like the Bamburi Cement factory)
- (iv) **Fishing:** Being on the Indian Ocean, many people earn a living through **deep-sea and artisanal fishing**.
- (v) **Oil Refining:** It serves as a major center for storing and processing **petroleum products** before they are sent inland by pipeline.

(c) Name the part of River Nile marked with letter L.

Albert Nile

(d) Use letter P to mark the deepest lake in East Africa

44. Which neighbouring country of Uganda is mainly covered by equatorial rain forest?

Democratic republic of Congo

45. Give any one reason why maturing crops are suitable for growing in Karamoja.

(i) **Short rainy seasons:** Karamoja has very short periods of rain; these crops grow and are ready for harvest before the **dry season** starts.

(ii) **Drought resistance:** Many fast-maturing crops, like **sorghum and millet**, can survive with very little water.

(iii) **Prevents crop failure:** Because they grow quickly, they avoid being destroyed by the long, **hot droughts** common in the region.

(iv) **Food security:** They provide food quickly to families, helping to prevent **famine** in a dry area.

46. Mention one of the lake shared by Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Lake Albert, Lake Edward

47. (a) Name any two plantation crops grown in Uganda.

(i) tobacco

(ii) coffee

(iii) cotton

(b) State any two advantages of plantation farming

(i) **High production:** It produces **large quantities** of crops, which helps provide enough food and raw materials for the country.

(ii) **Creating jobs:** Plantations employ **thousands of workers**, providing them with a steady monthly income.

(iii) **Development of social services:** Large estates often build **schools, hospitals, and housing** for their workers and the local community.

(iv) **Earns foreign exchange:** Most plantation crops like **sugar, tea, and tobacco** are exported to other countries to bring in money.

- (v) **Encourages industrialization:** Having a large supply of crops encourages the building of **factories** (like sugar mills) nearby.
- (vi) **Easier management:** It is easier to use **modern machines** like tractors and irrigation on one large piece of land.

48. What kind of vegetation mostly provide food for mountain gorillas?

- (i) **Bamboo shoots:** These are a favorite snack, especially when they are fresh and tender.
- (ii) **Wild celery and thistles:** Gorillas eat the juicy stems of these plants.
- (iii) **Tree bark and roots:** They use their strong teeth to peel bark and dig up roots for extra nutrients.
- (iv) **Leaves and fruits:** They eat a variety of green leaves and seasonal wild berries found in the thick forest.

49. (a) Into which Sea does River Nile flow?

Mediterranean Sea

(b) State any two advantage of River Nile to the people who live along it.

- (i) **Source of water:** It provides water for **drinking**, cooking, and washing in homes.
- (ii) **Irrigation farming:** Farmers use the water to grow crops like **vegetables and rice**, even during the dry season.
- (iii) **Fishing:** It is a major source of fish, providing **food and jobs** for local fishermen.
- (iv) **Hydro-electricity:** The river powers dams (like **Nalubaale** in Jinja) that provide electricity to homes and factories.
- (v) **Transport:** People use boats to move **goods and passengers** cheaply between different towns.
- (vi) **Tourism:** Beautiful spots like **Murchison Falls** attract tourists who bring money to the local community.

(c) Give any one problem that people that live among River Nile experience

- (i) **Flooding:** During heavy rains, the river bursts its banks, destroying **houses and crops** in low-lying areas.

- (ii) **Water-borne diseases:** Stagnant water near the banks breeds mosquitoes (**Malaria**) and snails that cause **Bilharzia**.
- (iii) **Dangerous animals:** Predators like **crocodiles and hippos** can attack people and their livestock near the water.
- (iv) **Drowning:** Strong currents and deep water make the river dangerous for **children and fishermen** using small boats.
- (v) **Water hyacinth:** This "weed" grows thick on the water, making **fishing and transport** very difficult.

50. The Democratic Republic of Congo has a lot of natural resources.

(a) Name any two natural resources found in the Democratic Republic of Congo

- (i) Mineral (gold, cobalt, copper etc)
- (ii) Forest (fire wood, timber, rubber, medicine)
- (iii) Lakes and rivers (water, fish, transport)
- (iv) Wild life (tourism)

(b) Give any two reasons why the Democratic Republic of Congo has not been able to use its natural resources fully.

- (i) **Political Instability and Wars:** Frequent **civil wars** and fighting between rebel groups make it dangerous to build mines or factories.
- (ii) **Poor Infrastructure:** The country is very large, but it has **very few good roads** or railways to transport minerals and timber to the sea.
- (iii) **Lack of Capital:** The government does not have enough **money** to buy the expensive machines needed for modern mining and farming.
- (iv) **Shortage of Skilled Workers:** There are not enough **engineers and technicians** trained to manage large-scale industries.
- (v) **Corruption:** Money meant for developing the country is sometimes **mismanaged** or stolen by dishonest officials.
- (vi) **Insecurity in Mining Areas:** Many mines are controlled by **illegal groups**, so the government does not get the tax money it needs to grow.

Thank you

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