



Primary 7 Social studies

Vote Dr. Bbosa Science President of Uganda 2031→



**Vote His Excellence Dr. Bbosa Science
President of Uganda 2031** 

Term 3

Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN AFRICA

Topic 1/2: Economic Developments in Africa

Learning Outcomes:

The learner identifies and examines natural resources and their importance in the economic development of Africa.

Major Economic Resources of Africa

- (i) **Land (Agriculture):** This is Africa's most important resource. Most people are farmers.
Contribution: It provides **food** for people to eat and **raw materials** (like cotton, tea, and coffee) for factories. Selling these crops to other countries brings in "foreign exchange" (money).
- (ii) **Minerals:** Africa has a lot of gold, diamonds, copper, and oil.
Contribution: Mining these creates many **jobs**. When governments sell minerals, they get money to build **roads, hospitals, and schools**.
- (iii) **Water Bodies (Lakes and Rivers):** Africa has big rivers like the Nile and lakes like Victoria.
Contribution: They provide **fish** for food and trade. They are also used to make **electricity** (Hydro-electric power) and provide water for farming through irrigation.
- (iv) **Forests and Wildlife:** These include the big forests in Congo and animals like gorillas and lions.
Contribution: Forests give us **timber** for building. Wildlife attracts **tourists**, who spend money that helps the country grow.
- (v) **Human Resources (People):** This refers to the skills and work of the people.
Contribution: People use their brains and hands to work in offices, hospitals, and factories to produce goods and services.

Exercise 1

1. Name the most common economic activity carried out by people in Africa.
2. Give one example of a **mineral resource** found in Africa.
3. How do **forests** contribute to the building industry?
4. Mention any one way **Lakes** are useful to the people living near them.
5. What do we call the money a country gets from selling its resources to other countries?

6. How does tourism help a country like Uganda develop its roads?
7. State one reason why people are considered an important resource for a country.
8. Mention one problem that can happen if a country uses its forests too quickly.

Problems Faced in the Utilizations of Resources

- (i) **Lack of Money (Capital):** Many countries are too poor to buy the expensive **machines** (like tractors or mining drills) needed to extract resources.
- (ii) **Lack of Skills:** There is often a shortage of **trained experts**, like engineers and scientists, to manage these resources properly.
- (iii) **Poor Infrastructure:** Bad roads and a lack of electricity make it hard to move resources from the villages to the markets or factories.
- (iv) **Corruption:** Sometimes, the money earned from resources is stolen by greedy leaders instead of being used to help the citizens.
- (v) **Climate Change and Disasters:** Droughts can destroy crops, and floods can wash away fertile soil, making it hard to use the land.
- (vi) **Price Fluctuations:** The prices of resources like coffee or oil go up and down in the world market, which makes it hard for countries to plan their budgets.

Care for Our Resources

- (i) **Afforestation:** Planting new trees to replace those that have been cut down for timber or charcoal.
- (ii) **Soil Conservation:** Using methods like **mulching** and terracing to keep the soil rich and stop it from washing away.
- (iii) **Protecting Wetlands:** Stopping people from building houses or farming in swamps so that we have clean water and homes for birds and animals.
- (iv) **Wildlife Protection:** Fighting **poachers** who kill animals illegally and protecting national parks.
- (v) **Avoiding Pollution:** Making sure factories do not pour dirty chemicals into our lakes and rivers.

Exercise 2

1. Mention one expensive **machine** a farmer needs to modernize their work.
2. How do **bad roads** affect a farmer who has a lot of maize to sell?
3. What is the meaning of the term **afforestation**?
4. Give one reason why people should stop destroying **swamps (wetlands)**.
5. Name one group of people who are trained to help a country use its minerals.
6. How does **planting trees** help a community during the dry season?

7. State one way the government can stop **corruption** in the mining industry.
8. Why is it important for children in school to learn about **caring for the environment**?

Major economic development in Africa (case studies)

Nigeria

Nigeria is a major powerhouse in Africa, known for its diverse economy and vast natural resources.

- (i) **Climate:** Nigeria has two main seasons: the **rainy season** and the **dry season**. The south is hot and humid with lots of rain (tropical rainforest), while the north is much drier and hotter (Sahel/Savannah).
- (ii) **Oil Drilling:** Nigeria is the largest oil producer in Africa. Most of the oil is found in the **Niger Delta** region. Selling oil provides the government with most of its money to build roads, schools, and hospitals.



Oil drilling in Nigeria

- (iii) **Farming:** Agriculture is very important, employing about 70% of the people.
 - **Food Crops:** Farmers grow yams, cassava (Nigeria is the world's top producer), maize, and rice to feed the people.
 - **Cash Crops:** Crops like **cocoa**, oil palm, and cotton are sold to other countries to earn money.
- (iv) **Nomadism:** In the dry north, people called the **Fulani** practice nomadism. They move from place to place with their cattle, sheep, and goats in search of water and green grass (pasture).



Fulani Nomadic Pastoralist

- (v) **Kainji Dam (Hydro-electric Power):** Built across the **River Niger**, this is Nigeria's largest dam. It generates electricity for homes and factories across the country and even sells some power to neighboring countries like **Niger**.



Kainji Dam (Hydro-electric Power)

(vi) **Trade and Transport:**

- **Trade:** Nigeria trades goods like oil and cocoa with the world. Locally, people buy and sell food and manufactured goods in big city markets like **Lagos** and **Kano**
- **Transport:** Most goods are moved by **road** using trucks. Rivers (like the Niger and Benue) and railways are also used to carry heavy items.

Exercise 3

1. Name the two main seasons experienced in Nigeria.
2. In which part of Nigeria is most of the **crude oil** found?
3. Which crop is Nigeria the world's leading producer of?
4. Name the major river where the **Kainji Dam** was built.
5. Why do nomadic pastoralists move from one place to another?
6. How does the **Kainji Dam** help industries in Nigeria grow?
7. State one way that **oil money** helps a child in a Nigerian school.
8. Mention one challenge a nomadic farmer faces during the **dry season**.
9. Why are **roads** the most important means of transport for traders in Nigeria?

Libya

Libya is a country in North Africa that has transformed from a very poor nation into a wealthy one by using its natural resources, especially oil.

- (i) **Climate:** Libya is mostly a **desert** (the Sahara Desert covers 90% of the land), making it very hot and dry.

The Coast: The northern part along the Mediterranean Sea has a **Mediterranean climate** with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers.

The Interior: The rest of the country is extremely dry and sandy, receiving very little rain.

- (ii) **Oil Mining:** Oil is the "backbone" of Libya's economy, providing over **95% of its export money**.

Discovery: Large oil fields like **Zelten (Nasser)** were found in 1959.

Benefits: Oil money is used to build modern cities (like **Tripoli** and **Benghazi**), schools, and hospitals.

- (iii) **Irrigation Farming:** Since there are no permanent natural rivers, Libya built the **Great Man-Made River**.

The Project: It is the world's largest irrigation project, using a huge network of underground pipes to pump fresh water from deep under the desert to the north.

Crops: This water allows farmers to grow **wheat, barley, olives, dates, and citrus fruits** in the middle of the desert.



Irrigation on Libyan farm

(iv) **Industrializations:** Libya uses its oil and gas to run factories.

Main Industries: These include **petroleum refining** (making petrol), and making **cement, iron, and steel** for building houses.

(v) **Tourism:** Libya has great potential for tourism due to its unique features.

Attractions: Visitors come to see **ancient Roman ruins** (like Leptis Magna), beautiful Mediterranean beaches, and the vast Sahara Desert dunes.

Goal: The government wants to grow tourism to earn money so it doesn't have to rely only on oil.

Exercise 4

1. Name the largest desert that covers most of Libya.
2. Which mineral resource provides Libya with most of its wealth?
3. What is the **Great Man-Made River**?
4. Mention two crops grown in Libya using irrigation.
5. Name one ancient attraction that might bring tourists to Libya.
6. Why did Libya need to build a "man-made river" instead of using natural ones?
7. How has the discovery of oil changed the lives of people in Libya?
8. State one challenge farmers face in a country that is mostly desert.

Sudan

Sudan is a large country in North Africa that uses the **River Nile** as its main lifeline for farming and energy.

(i) **Climate:** Most of Sudan is hot and dry. The **North** is a desert with almost no rain, while the **South** (near the border with South Sudan) is a savannah with some rain and grass.

- (ii) **The Nile Valley:** The **Blue Nile** and **White Nile** meet in the capital city, **Khartoum**, to form one big River Nile. This valley is the most important part of Sudan because it provides water for drinking, transport, tourism and farming in the desert.



Khartoum city

- (iii) **Gezira Irrigation Scheme:** This is one of the **largest irrigation projects in the world**.
Location: It sits on the flat land between the Blue Nile and White Nile.
Crops: It was started to grow **cotton** for export, but today farmers also grow wheat, groundnuts, and sugar cane.
Importance: It provides jobs for thousands of people and food for the country.
- (iv) **Hydro-electric Power Projects:** Sudan has built big dams to make electricity from the fast-flowing Nile water.
Sennar Dam: Built on the Blue Nile to provide water for the Gezira Scheme and make electricity.
Roseires Dam: Another major dam on the Blue Nile used for power and irrigation.
Merowe Dam: One of the newest and largest dams used to provide electricity to homes and factories.

Exercise 5

1. Name the two major rivers that meet in **Khartoum**.
2. Which irrigation scheme in Sudan is known for being one of the largest in the world?
3. What was the main **cash crop** originally grown in the Gezira Scheme?
4. Name one dam in Sudan used to produce **hydro-electric power**.
5. In which part of Sudan (North or South) do we find a desert climate?
6. Why is the **River Nile** called the "lifeline" of Sudan?

7. How does the Gezira Scheme help people who do not have their own farms?
8. State one way **electricity** from the Nile dams helps the development of Sudan's towns.
9. Apart from farming, name one other use of R. Nile for Sudanese.

South Africa

South Africa is often called the "Rainbow Nation" and has the most advanced economy in Africa.

- (i) **Mining:** South Africa is famous for its rich minerals. It is a world leader in producing **gold, diamonds, and platinum**. Most mining happens around cities like **Johannesburg** (the "City of Gold") and **Kimberley** (famous for diamonds).

Mining in the Witwatersrand

- **The World's Largest Goldfield:** This region is famous for gold. It has produced nearly **50% of all the gold ever mined** on Earth.
- **The Golden Arc:** The gold is found in a massive underground area shaped like a "golden arc" that stretches for over 300 kilometers.
- **Deep-Level Mining:** The mines here are some of the **deepest in the world**, with some going more than 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) underground.
- **Birth of a City:** The discovery of gold in 1886 led to a massive gold rush that created the city of **Johannesburg**, which is still called "Egoli" or the "City of Gold".



Gold from Witwatersrand

Contribution of mining industry to the development of South Africa

- **Earning Foreign Money:** By selling **gold and diamonds** to other countries, South Africa earns billions of dollars used to develop the nation
- **Creating Jobs:** Mining companies employ hundreds of thousands of people, helping them earn salaries to support their families **Building Towns and Cities:** Famous cities

like **Johannesburg** were built because of gold mining; people moved there for work, leading to new shops and houses

- **Improving Infrastructure:** The government built **railways and roads** specifically to transport minerals from mines to the ports, which everyone now uses
- **Industrial Growth:** Mining provided the raw materials and money to start large **factories** that make steel and chemicals

Challenges to the mining industry in South Africa

- **Infrastructure & Power Constraints:**
 - **Electricity:** Unreliable power from Eskom previously caused massive production losses.
 - **Transport:** Bottlenecks in the Transnet rail network and ports limit how much ore can be exported.
- **Regulatory Bottlenecks:** A backlog of over 5,000 mining and prospecting rights has historically discouraged new investment.
- **Operational Complexity:** As mines get deeper (like the Mponeng mine, the world's deepest), they face extreme heat, seismic activity, and rising costs.
- **Crime & Illegal Mining:** Illegal mining remains a massive issue
- **Commodity Price fluctuation:** A slump in **Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)** has led to job cuts, though high gold prices have helped offset some losses.

Key Solutions & Progress to challenges

- **Private Energy Generation:** Mining companies are building their own power plants. For example, Harmony Gold is installing nearly 600 MW of solar capacity by 2028 to reduce grid dependence.
- **Tough laws against illegal mining.**
- **Digital Mining Cadastre:** To fix the rights backlog, the government began rolling out a new digital licensing system in 2025, starting in the Western Cape.
- **Smart Mining Technologies:** Adoption of **AI, robotics, and drones** is helping to improve safety and efficiency in deep-level mines.

(ii) **Farming:** Despite having some dry areas, South Africa is a major food exporter.
Crops: Farmers grow **maize**, wheat, and sugarcane. The Western Cape is world-famous for its **grapes** used to make juice and wine.

Livestock: They rear **merino sheep** for high-quality wool and cattle for beef and milk.



Merino sheep for high quality wool

- (iii) **Trade:** South Africa has very busy seaports like **Durban** and **Cape Town**. It sells (exports) minerals and fruits to the world and buys (imports) oil and machinery. It is a key member of the **BRICS** group of growing economies.
- (iv) **Industrializations:** It is the most industrialized country in Africa. Factories make **cars** (like BMW and Toyota), chemicals, steel, and processed foods.
- (v) **Tourism:** Millions of visitors come to see:
Wildlife: The **Kruger National Park** for the "Big Five" (lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo, and rhino).

Landmarks: **Table Mountain** in Cape Town and **Robben Island**, where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned.

Exercise 6

1. Name the city in South Africa that is famous for **gold mining**.
2. Which type of sheep is reared in South Africa for **wool**?
3. Mention one major **sea port** used for trade in South Africa.
4. Name the famous **National Park** in South Africa known for the "Big Five."
5. What is the name of the island where **Nelson Mandela** was kept as a prisoner?
6. How does having many **factories** help reduce unemployment in South Africa?
7. State one way **mining** has helped South Africa build better roads and railways.
8. Why is **Table Mountain** an important resource for the people living in Cape Town?

The Democratic Republic of Congo

The **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** is a giant country in Central Africa known for its thick forests and immense underground wealth.

- (i) **Climate:** Most of the DRC has an **Equatorial climate**. This means it is **hot and rainy all year round**. Because of the constant rain, the country is home to the second-largest tropical rainforest in the world.
- (ii) **Mining:** The DRC is one of the richest countries in the world for minerals.

Major Minerals: It is famous for **Cobalt** (used in phone batteries), **Copper**, gold, and diamonds.

Katanga Region: Most of the copper and cobalt are mined in the southern part of the country called Katanga.



Mining in Katanga Region

- (iii) **Lumbering (Forestry):** Because of the massive rainforests, cutting trees for timber (lumbering) is a big activity.
Trees: They harvest valuable hard woods like **Mahogany and Ebony**.
Transport: Logs are often floated down the **River Congo** to reach the coast for export.
- (iv) **Farming:** Many people are subsistence farmers (growing food for their families).
Food Crops: They grow cassava, plantains, maize, and rice.
Cash Crops: Coffee, rubber, and palm oil are grown on large farms to be sold to other countries.



A Forest in DRC

Exercise 7

1. Describe the climate of the areas near the **Equator** in the DRC.
2. Which mineral from the DRC is used to make **batteries** for mobile phones and electric cars?
3. Name the longest river in the DRC used for transporting logs.
4. Mention any two types of **timber** gotten from the DRC rainforests.
5. In which region of the DRC is most of the **copper** mining done?
6. Why is it easier for people in the DRC to practice **lumbering** than in a desert country like Libya?
7. How does the **River Congo** help the mining industry in the DRC?
8. State one challenge that farmers face in a region with very thick forests and heavy rain.

Uganda

Uganda is often called the "**Pearl of Africa**" because of its beautiful scenery, friendly climate, and rich natural resources.

- (i) **Climate:** Uganda has a **tropical climate** with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. Because it sits on the Equator, it is warm throughout the year. The area around Lake Victoria is the wettest and coolest.
- (ii) **Farming:** Agriculture is the "backbone" of Uganda's economy.
Food Crops: Bananas (Matooke), cassava, sweet potatoes, and maize.
Cash Crops: Coffee (the leading export), tea, tobacco, and cotton.



Dr. Bbosa Science Banana plantation

- (iii) **Mining:** While not as big as South Africa, Uganda has important minerals.
Resources: **Gold** (the most valuable), phosphates in Tororo (for fertilizer), vermiculite, and recently discovered **Oil** in the Albertine region near Lake Albert.
- (iv) **Tourism:** This is a top earner for the country.
Attractions: **Mountain Gorillas** in Bwindi, the **Source of the Nile** in Jinja, and the "Big Five" in parks like Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth.
- (v) **Irrigation Schemes:** To grow food during dry seasons, the government built schemes like:
Doho Rice Scheme (Butaleja, rice)
Mubuku Irrigation Scheme (Kasese, Maize, Onions, tomatoes)
Kibimba Rice Scheme (Bugiri, rice)
- (vi) **Pastoralism:** This is the rearing of animals, mostly cattle.
The Cattle Corridor: Stretches from the Southwest to the Northeast (Karamoja).
The **Banyankole** and **Basongora** are known for long-horned cattle, while the **Karamojong** move their herds in search of water and pasture.

Exercise 8

1. Why is Uganda often referred to as the "**Pearl of Africa**"?
2. Which cash crop brings in the most money for Uganda through trade?
3. Name the lake where **Oil** was discovered in Uganda.
4. Mention one **irrigation scheme** in Uganda where rice is grown.
5. In which part of Uganda is **nomadic pastoralism** most commonly practiced?
6. How does the **climate** of Uganda help it to be a leading producer of coffee?
7. State one way **tourism** helps people living near National Parks.
8. Why is **irrigation** important for a farmer in a dry area like Kasese?

Methods of mining

- (i) **Open Cast Mining:** Digging up minerals near the surface, like **limestone** and **iron ore**.
- (ii) **Alluvial Mining (Panning):** Washing river sand to find **gold** or **precious stones**.
- (iii) **Underground Mining:** Digging deep shafts and tunnels to reach minerals like **gold** or **copper**.
- (iv) **Quarrying:** Cutting out **stones, sand,** and **gravel** for building houses and roads.
- (v) **Drilling:** Using pipes to pump **oil** from deep underground.

Challenges facing Africa

Africa's social challenges

- (i) Poverty
- (ii) Ignorance
- (iii) Diseases
- (iv) High infant maternal and mortality rate
- (v) High fertility rate
- (vi) Teenage pregnancies and early marriages
- (vii) Low contraceptive use
- (viii) Famine

Africa's economic challenges

- (i) Poor transport and communication
- (ii) No money/funds
- (iii) Low level of technology/ skills
- (iv) High dependency ratio
- (v) Unemployment
- (vi) Corruption
- (vii) Brain drain

Political challenges

- (i) Wars, coups, conflicts
- (ii) violation of human rights
- (iii) Political instability
- (iv) High numbers of refugees
- (v) Poor governance

Solutions to Africa's challenges

- (i) **Improving Education:** Building more schools and vocational centers to fight **ignorance** and give young people skills for jobs.
- (ii) **Better Healthcare:** Building more hospitals and providing free **immunization** to reduce diseases and lower maternal and infant deaths.
- (iii) **Modernizing Agriculture:** Using tractors, better seeds, and **irrigation** to grow more food and stop **famine**.
- (iv) **Value addition:** Processed agricultural products fetch more money than unprocessed products.
- (v) **Promoting Peace:** Solving disagreements through talking instead of war to keep the country safe for development.
- (vi) **Family Planning:** Teaching parents how to space their children so they can provide for them and reduce the **high fertility rate**.
- (vii) **Fighting Corruption:** Ensuring that government money is used honestly to build roads, schools, and hospitals.
- (viii) **Industrialization:** Building more **factories** to add value to crops and create many jobs for people.
- (ix) **Regional Cooperation:** Working together through groups like the **AU and EAC** to trade easily and solve shared problems.

Exercise 9

1. Define the term **Poverty**.
2. Mention any one disease that causes many deaths in Africa.
3. How does **Ignorance** lead to the spread of diseases?
4. Give one reason why **Famine** is common in some parts of Africa.
5. What is the meaning of **Infant Mortality Rate**?
6. Identify one way the government can help girls stay in school longer.
7. State two ways modern farming (agriculture) can help end Famine in Africa.
8. How does building more hospitals help to reduce Maternal Mortality?
9. Give two reasons why it is important for a country to have a small, manageable family size.
10. Why is **Peace** necessary for a country to solve its social challenges?
How can children in school help to fight **Ignorance** in their home villages?

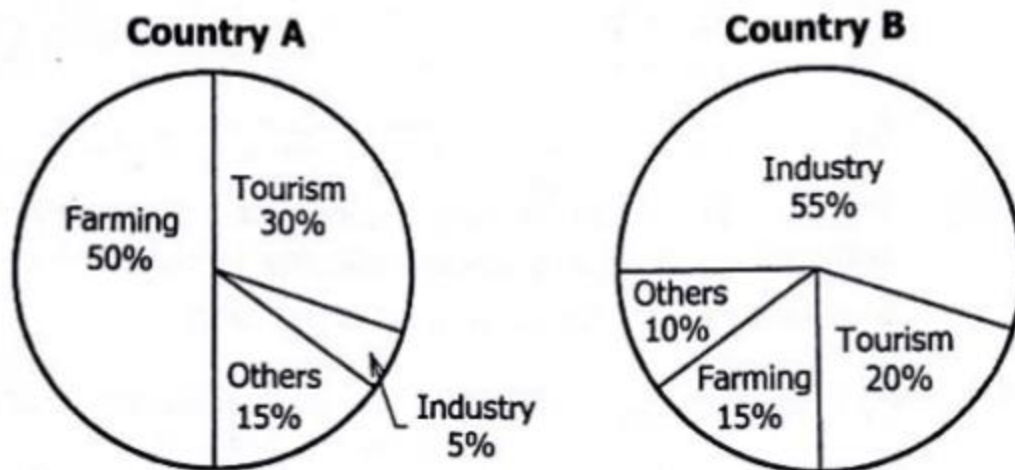
11. Match the challenge to its correct solution

Challenge	Solution
High Illiteracy	Family planning methods
Disease Outbreaks	Providing clean water and vaccines.
Unemployment	Creating more jobs in factories
High fertility rate	Building more schools and libraries.

Revision Questions

1. State any one advantage of educating people about the nature changes in their environment.
 - (i) **Builds Habits:** Instills lifelong eco-friendly behaviors early.
 - (ii) **Empowers Action:** Turns climate anxiety into proactive problem-solving.
 - (iii) **Develops Skills:** Boosts critical thinking through nature-based observation.
 - (iv) **Inspires Families:** Kids bring green practices home, influencing parents.
2. Give one reason for the faster development of politically stable African countries compared to those experiencing civil wars.
 - (i) **Continuous Progress:** They build schools and roads instead of rebuilding war-torn ruins.
 - (ii) **Safe Investment:** Peace attracts foreign businesses and creates stable jobs.
 - (iii) **Resource Allocation:** Money goes toward healthcare and farming rather than weapons.
 - (iv) **Reliable Education:** Children stay in school, creating a skilled future workforce.
3. Mention one way in which the government of Uganda can improve the living conditions of slum dwellers.
 - (i) **Piped Water & Toilets:** Installing clean water taps and safe latrines to stop diseases.
 - (ii) **Better Housing:** Building low-cost, permanent homes to replace mud or iron shacks.
 - (iii) **Paved Roads & Lights:** Adding all-weather paths and streetlights for safety and transport.
 - (iv) **Garbage Collection:** Setting up regular waste pickup to keep the environment clean.
 - (v) **Job Training:** Teaching residents skills like tailoring or mechanics to help them earn more.
4. State any one economic challenge African country face as a result of refugees.
 - (i) **Strained Services:** More people mean crowded **schools** and **hospitals**, making them harder to use for everyone.
 - (ii) **High Costs:** Governments must spend extra money on **food**, **water**, and **shelter** instead of other projects.
 - (iii) **Job Competition:** With more people looking for work, **wages** can go down, and it becomes harder to find jobs.

- (iv) **Environmental Pressure:** Using more **firewood** and **land** for housing can damage the local nature and farming.
5. Mention any one way in which industries can reduce water pollution in an area.
- Treating Waste:** Cleaning dirty water in **treatment plants** before releasing it.
 - Recycling Water:** Reusing the same water for cooling or cleaning to **save resources**.
 - Safe Disposal:** Keeping harmful **chemicals and oils** away from rivers and lakes.
 - Green Filters:** Planting **trees and grass** around factories to soak up runoff.
6. In which way does poverty slow down the development of a country?
- Low Taxes:** Poor people pay less tax, so the government has **less money** for roads and electricity.
 - Poor Health:** People get sick more often and cannot work, which lowers the country's **production**.
 - Limited Education:** Many children drop out of school to work, leading to a **less skilled** workforce.
 - Low Savings:** People spend all their money on food, leaving nothing to **invest** in new businesses.
 - High Debt:** Governments must borrow money to provide basic aid instead of building **modern infrastructure**.
7. The pie charts show sources of income for two countries; A and B. Use them to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the highest source of income for:
- Country A: Farming
Country B: industry

(b) State one way in which country A can improve its Industrial sector.

- (i) **Agro-Processing:** Turning raw crops into finished goods, like making **bread from wheat** or **clothes from cotton**.
- (ii) **Better Tools:** Building factories to make **tractors and fertilizers** locally for farmers.
- (iii) **Reliable Power:** Providing **constant electricity** so factories can run machines all day.
- (iv) **Skill Training:** Teaching people how to **repair and operate** industrial machinery.
- (v) **Improved Transport:** Building **better roads and railways** to move goods from farms to factories quickly.

(c) Why would country B need more electricity than country A

To run its machinery

To provide light in homes and industry

To provide warmth during winter.

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

(a) Name any two products got from maize grains.

- (i) **Maize Flour (Posho):** Used for cooking local dishes.
- (ii) **Animal Feed:** Food for cows, pigs, and chickens.
- (iii) **Cooking Oil:** Extracted for frying food.
- (iv) **Starch:** Used in making medicines and glue.
- (v) **Bio-fuel:** Turned into fuel for running machines.

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

- (i) **Higher Price:** Processed products like **flour** sell for much more money than raw grains.
- (ii) **Longer Shelf Life:** Flour and oil **last longer** and don't rot as quickly as raw maize.
- (iii) **Extra Income:** Selling by-products like **maize bran** provides extra money from animal farmers.
- (iv) **Cheaper Transport:** Packed flour is **easier and lighter** to move to far markets than bulky grain sacks.
- (v) **More Jobs:** Processing creates **work for youth** in the community, helping the local

9. Give any one way in which the setting up of small scale industries in rural area can reduce rural-urban migration.

- (i) **Job Creation:** Providing **local work** so people don't have to move to cities for money.

- (ii) **Skill Training:** Teaching people **new crafts** like carpentry or tailoring in their own villages.
 - (iii) **Better Services:** Bringing **electricity and roads** to the village to support the new businesses.
 - (iv) **Better Pay:** Increasing **household income**, making village life more comfortable and attractive.
10. Mention any one way in which the temperate grasslands are economically important to the people of South Africa.
- (i) **Livestock Farming:** They provide vast grazing land for **cattle and sheep**, producing meat, milk, and wool.
 - (ii) **Crop Production:** The fertile soil is used to grow huge amounts of **maize and wheat** for food and sale.
 - (iii) **Mining:** These areas contain rich deposits of **gold and coal**, which create many jobs and wealth.
 - (iv) **Tourism:** Beautiful landscapes and **wildlife** attract visitors, bringing money into the local economy.
11. Give any one reason why Uganda has less irrigation projects compared to Libya.
- (i) **Abundant Rain:** Uganda gets plenty of natural rainfall, while Libya is a **dry desert**.
 - (ii) **High Costs:** Irrigation equipment is **very expensive** for many Ugandan farmers to buy.
 - (iii) **Natural Water:** Uganda has many **lakes and rivers** for easy, small-scale watering.
 - (iv) **Government Focus:** Libya *must* irrigate to grow food, whereas Uganda relies on **rain-fed** farming.
12. State any one cause of teenage pregnancies in Uganda.
- (i) **Poverty:** Families may marry off girls early or girls may seek gifts in exchange for basic needs.
 - (ii) **Lack of Information:** Many teens do not understand **reproductive health** or how their bodies work.
 - (iii) **School Dropouts:** Girls who leave school early are at a much higher risk of becoming pregnant.
 - (iv) **Negative Peer Pressure:** Influences from friends or social media can lead to early sexual activity.
 - (v) **Weak Protection:** Some girls face **abuse or defilement** and lack the help to stay safe.

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

- (i) **Livestock Farming:** Rearing animals such as cattle for milk and meat, goats, and poultry.
- (ii) **Fishing:** Catching fish from lakes like **Lake Victoria** and Lake Albert.
- (iii) **Forestry:** Planting and harvesting trees for timber, firewood, and charcoal.
- (iv) **Mining:** Extracting minerals like **gold**, copper, and limestone from the ground.

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

- (i) **Providing Raw Materials:** Crops like **cotton, coffee, and tobacco** are sent to factories to be turned into clothes, instant coffee, and cigarettes.
- (ii) **Encouraging Food Processing:** Large harvests lead to the building of **sugar refineries** and **oil mills** to process crops like sugarcane and sunflower.
- (iii) **Increasing Capital:** Money earned from exporting crops is used by the government and individuals to **invest in building new factories**.
- (iv) **Market Growth:** Farmers who earn money from cash crops buy factory-made goods like **soap, plastic pails, and corrugated iron sheets**, helping industries grow.
- (v) **Infrastructure Support:** To move crops, the government builds **better roads and electricity lines**, which factories also use to operate.

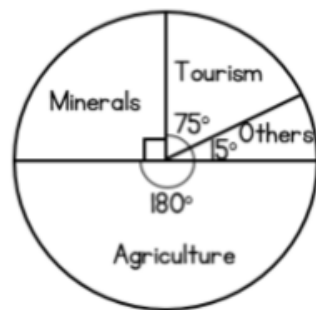
10. Mention any two reasons for the slow industrial development in some African countries.

- (i) **Limited Capital:** Lack of enough **money** to buy expensive machines and build large factories.
- (ii) **Poor Infrastructure:** Frequent **power cuts** and bad roads make it hard for factories to run or move goods.
- (iii) **Shortage of Skilled Labour:** A need for more people trained in **engineering** and high-tech machine operation.
- (iv) **Small Markets:** Many people are too poor to buy factory products, so industries don't grow quickly.
- (v) **Political Instability:** **Wars or strikes** scare away investors who would otherwise build factories.
- (vi) **Competition:** Cheap goods imported from **developed countries** make it hard for local factories to survive.

11. Give any one reason why places that have many economic activities attract a high population.
- (i) **Job Opportunities:** People move there to find **work** in factories, shops, and offices to earn money.
 - (ii) **Better Services:** These areas usually have better **schools, hospitals,** and electricity.
 - (iii) **Trade and Markets:** It is easier to **buy and sell** goods, helping people start small businesses.
 - (iv) **Improved Transport:** Good **roads and taxis** make it easy for people to move around and do business.
 - (v) **Higher Standard of Living:** With more ways to make money, families can afford **better food** and housing.
12. How does a good road network promote development in an area?
- (i) **Easier Trade:** Farmers and traders can move **crops and goods** to markets quickly before they spoil.
 - (ii) **Access to Services:** People can reach **hospitals and schools** faster, improving health and education.
 - (iii) **Attracts Investors:** Businesses and factories prefer to set up in areas where **transport is easy** and cheap.
 - (iv) **Job Creation:** Building and maintaining roads provides **work for local people** in the community.
 - (v) **Lower Prices:** Good roads reduce the cost of fuel and vehicle repairs, making **transport fares cheaper** for everyone.
13. State the importance of Kainji Dam to people of Nigeria.
- (i) **Electricity:** It produces massive **hydroelectric power** for homes and factories.
 - (ii) **Flood Control:** It prevents the **Niger River** from flooding farms and houses.
 - (iii) **Farming:** It provides water for **irrigation**, allowing crops to grow all year.
 - (iv) **Fishing:** The large lake created by the dam is a major source of **food and jobs**.
 - (v) **Transport:** It has a "lock" system that helps **boats and ships** travel safely.
14. State any one problem that has made plantation farming difficult in rural areas of Uganda.
- (i) **Land Shortage:** Most land is owned in **small pieces** by families, making it hard to get the large, continuous areas needed for plantations.
 - (ii) **High Costs/lack of capital:** It requires a lot of **money** to buy expensive machines, fertilizers, and high-quality seeds.

- (iii) **Poor Transport:** Rural roads are often **muddy or broken**, making it difficult and expensive to move large harvests to markets.
 - (iv) **Price Changes:** The value of cash crops like coffee or sugar can **drop suddenly** in the world market, causing big losses for farmers.
 - (v) **Pests and Diseases:** Outbreaks like the **coffee wilt disease** can destroy entire plantations very quickly.
15. Mention any one way through which poverty can be reduced in a community.
- (i) **Skill Training:** Teaching people **vocational skills** like carpentry, tailoring, or mechanics so they can start businesses.
 - (ii) **Small Loans:** Providing **micro-finance** or "Sacco" loans to help people buy tools, seeds, or trade items.
 - (iii) **Education:** Keeping children in **school** so they can get better-paying jobs in the future.
 - (iv) **Improved Farming:** Giving farmers **modern seeds** and fertilizers to grow more food to sell.
 - (v) **Better Health:** Building **clinics** so people stay healthy and strong enough to work every day.
- 16.(a) Name any two minerals mined in South Africa.
- (i) **Gold:** Found mostly in the **Witwatersrand** area; used for jewelry and money.
 - (ii) **Platinum:** South Africa is the world's **top producer**; used in cars and electronics.
 - (iii) **Diamonds:** Mined in places like **Kimberley**; used for jewelry and cutting tools.
 - (iv) **Coal:** Used mainly to produce **electricity** and for export.
 - (v) **Iron Ore:** Used to make **steel** for buildings and cars.
 - (vi) **Cobalt:** used in car and phone batteries.
 - (vii) **Chromium & Manganese:** Important minerals used in making strong **metal alloys**
- (b) State any two economic benefits of the mining industry to South Africa.
- (i) **Big Earnings:** It brings in billions of Rand through **exports** to other countries.
 - (ii) **Job Creation:** It provides work for nearly **half a million people**, supporting many families.
 - (iii) **Government revenue:** Mining companies pay **huge taxes** that the government uses for schools and hospitals.
 - (iv) **Infrastructure:** It leads to the building of better **railways, ports, and power plants**.

17. State any one danger of corruption in economy of a country.
- (i) **Stolen Public Funds:** Money meant for **schools, hospitals, and roads** is taken by individuals, leaving these services in poor condition.
 - (ii) **Increased Poverty:** Resources are diverted to the wealthy and well-connected, while the **poor stay stuck** in poverty and lose access to basic rights.
 - (iii) **Poor Quality Projects:** To save money for bribes, contractors may use **weak materials**, leading to dangerous buildings or roads full of potholes.
 - (iv) **Fewer Jobs:** Businesses are afraid to invest in a corrupt country, which means **fewer new workplaces** for citizens.
 - (v) **Unfair Competition:** Only those who can pay bribes succeed, which **stops talented people** and honest businesses from growing
18. Mention any one way in which good hotels promote tourism in a country.
- (i) **Comfortable Stays:** Providing a safe, clean place for visitors to **sleep and relax**.
 - (ii) **Good Services:** Offering nice **food, internet, and swimming pools** that make tourists happy.
 - (iii) **Safety:** Making travelers feel **secure** so they stay longer and spend more money.
 - (iv) **Positive Reviews:** Happy tourists tell their friends to visit, bringing **more people** to the country.
19. The pie-chart below shows a country's earnings. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Which is the major export earner of this country?
Agriculture
- (b) Name the second biggest export earner of this country.
Minerals
- (c) If the total earnings of this country is US dollars 240 million, find how much money was earned from tourism.

$$\text{Tourist money} = \frac{90}{360} \times 240 = 60 \text{ million USD}$$

20. Give any one way in which democracy is practiced in schools.
- (i) **Electing Leaders:** Students **vote** for their own prefects and council members in fair elections.
 - (ii) **Student Councils:** Letting representatives speak for others and share **student ideas** with teachers.
 - (iii) **Fair Rules:** Having school laws that apply to **everyone equally**, including both students and staff.
 - (iv) **Open Debates:** Encouraging students to **share their opinions** and discuss problems in class or assemblies.
21. (a) What mineral is mined from Witwatersrand in South Africa?
- (i) gold
 - (ii) diamond
 - (iii) iron
 - (iv) platinum
- (b) Mention any two factors that have promoted the development in South Africa.
- (i) **Mineral Wealth:** Huge deposits of **gold and diamonds** bring in great wealth and investment.
 - (ii) **Good Infrastructure:** Excellent **roads, ports, and railways** make it easy to move goods and trade.
 - (iii) **Strong Industries:** Many factories that turn raw materials into **finished products** like cars and steel.
 - (iv) **Tourism:** Beautiful **beaches and wildlife** attract millions of visitors who spend money in the country.
 - (v) **Energy Supply:** Large power stations that provide **electricity** to run big businesses and cities.
- (c) State any one danger of the mining industry to the environment.
- (i) **Water Pollution:** Toxic chemicals and acids leak into rivers, killing fish and poisoning drinking water.
 - (ii) **Land Damage:** Clearing trees and soil causes **erosion** and leaves the land barren for farming.
 - (iii) **Air Pollution:** Dust and smoke from blasting and machines make the air **unhealthy** to breathe.
 - (iv) **Habitat Loss:** Mining destroys the homes of **wildlife**, forcing animals to leave the area.
 - (v) **Sinkholes:** Deep digging can make the ground **collapse**, destroying buildings and roads.

22. Mention any one type of mining used in East Africa.
- (i) **Open Cast Mining:** Digging up minerals near the surface, like **limestone** and **iron ore**.
 - (ii) **Alluvial Mining (Panning):** Washing river sand to find **gold** or **precious stones**.
 - (iii) **Underground Mining:** Digging deep shafts and tunnels to reach minerals like **gold** or **copper**.
 - (iv) **Quarrying:** Cutting out **stones, sand,** and **gravel** for building houses and roads.
 - (v) **Drilling:** Using pipes to pump **oil** from deep underground.
23. Mention any one way in which industrial growth can be a problem to the environment.
- (i) **Air Pollution:** Factories release **smoke and fumes** that cause diseases and global warming.
 - (ii) **Water Pollution:** Chemical waste dumped into lakes and rivers kills **fish** and ruins drinking water.
 - (iii) **Deforestation:** Huge areas of **forest** are cleared to build factory sites, destroying animal homes.
 - (iv) **Noise Pollution:** Constant loud sounds from heavy machines disturb **people and wildlife** living nearby.
 - (v) **Waste Accumulation:** Industries create lots of **garbage and plastics** that are hard to get rid of.
24. (a) Name the method of farming in which water is applied to help crops grow.
Irrigation
- (b) Mention any one area in Uganda where the method named in (a) above is used.
- (i) **Butaleja District:** Home to the Doho Rice Scheme, one of the largest for growing rice.
 - (ii) **Kasese District:** Home to the Mubuku Irrigation Scheme, where crops like maize, onions, and vegetables are grown.
 - (iii) **Bugiri District:** Home to the **Kibimba Rice Scheme**.
 - (iv) **Kween and Bulambuli Districts:** Areas where the **Ngenge** and **Atari** schemes are located for rice and upland crops.
 - (v) **Jinja District:** Home to the **Kakira Sugar Works**, which uses irrigation for sugarcane.
 - (vi) **Oyam District:** Where the **Tochi Irrigation Scheme** is situated.
 - (vii) **Pakwach/Nebbi Districts:** Location of the **Wadelai Irrigation Scheme**.
 - (viii) **Soroti and Bukedea Districts:** Areas with sites like **Acomai** and **Omirio** for citrus and rice.
- (c) Give any two advantages of using the method of farming named above.
- (i) **Year-round Farming:** Farmers can grow crops even during **dry seasons** when there is no rain.

- (ii) **Increased Food:** It allows for **multiple harvests** in one year, which provides more food for the country.
 - (iii) **Better Quality:** Crops get exactly the right amount of water, making them **healthier and bigger**.
 - (iv) **Constant Income:** Farmers can sell crops all year round, ensuring they have **steady money** for their families.
 - (v) **Crops in Dry Areas:** It allows people to grow food in **semi-desert places** where it was previously impossible.
25. Mention any one way in which African countries can improve on agricultural production.
- (i) **Using Improved Seeds:** Providing farmers with high-yield and **drought-resistant seeds** that grow faster and produce more food.
 - (ii) **Boosting Irrigation:** Building small-scale systems like **drip irrigation** or water pumps so crops can grow during the dry season.
 - (iii) **Applying Modern Fertilisers:** Educating farmers on how to use the **right fertilisers** at the right time to make the soil rich and healthy.
 - (iv) **Mechanization:** Helping farmers access **tractors and small machines** to replace hand tools, which saves time and energy.
 - (v) **Improving Storage:** Building better **granaries and warehouses** to prevent harvested food from being destroyed by pests or rotting.
 - (vi) **Providing Training:** Strengthening **extension services** where experts teach farmers the best modern farming methods.
 - (vii) **Better Roads:** Constructing good **rural roads** so farmers can transport their harvests to markets quickly and cheaply.
26. Apart from cultivating and grazing animals, mention any other way the people of Uganda use land to earn a living.
- (i) **Mining:** Digging up minerals like **gold and sand** to sell for construction and trade.
 - (ii) **Building Houses:** Constructing **rentals and shops** to earn monthly income.
 - (iii) **Forestry:** Planting **trees** for timber, firewood, and making charcoal.
27. (a) Mention any two economic activities carried out in Kalangala District.
fishing, agriculture, **and** tourism.
- (b) State any one problem that has slowed down the development of Kalangala District.
- (i) **Difficult Transport:** Moving between islands is hard and risky without enough large **ferries**.
 - (ii) **High Prices:** Food and fuel cost more because they must be brought in by **boat** from the mainland.
 - (iii) **Poor Services:** Many remote islands lack **clean water**, electricity, and big hospitals.

- (iv) **Land Shortage:** Much of the land is used for **oil palm trees**, leaving little space for new buildings.
 - (v) **Fish Scarcity:** Overfishing has reduced the amount of **fish** people can catch and sell.
28. Name the main cash crop grown in Kumasi in Ghana.
Cocoa
29. Mention any one problem the government of Uganda is trying to solve by introducing universal primary education.
Illiteracy
30. (a) Name any plantation crops grown in Uganda.
- (i) **Sugarcane:** Grown in large estates like **Kakira, Lugazi, and Kinyara**.
 - (ii) **Tea:** Cultivated in areas with heavy rain and acidic soils, such as **Kasaku (Mukono)** and estates in **Bushenyi and Kabarole**.
 - (iii) **Coffee:** Uganda's leading export, with **Robusta** grown in lowlands and **Arabica** on highlands like **Mt. Elgon**.
 - (iv) **Oil Palm:** Largely grown on the islands of **Kalangala (Buvuma)** for cooking oil.
 - (v) **Cocoa:** Increasingly grown in forested areas of **Bundibugyo and Mukono**.
 - (vi) **Tobacco:** Primarily cultivated in the **West Nile** region and parts of Western Uganda
- (b) State any two advantages of plantation farming.
- (i) **Job Creation:** They provide many employment opportunities for both **skilled workers** (like managers) and **unskilled workers** (like harvesters).
 - (ii) **Foreign Exchange:** Large amounts of money are earned when processed crops like **tea, sugar, and coffee** are sold to other countries.
 - (iii) **Infrastructure Development:** Plantations often help build **roads, schools, and hospitals** in the rural areas where they are located.
 - (iv) **Support for Out-growers:** Large estates often provide **seeds, training, and a market** for local farmers in nearby villages.
 - (v) **Agro-based Industries:** They provide a steady supply of **raw materials** for factories that make products like cooking oil and soap.
 - (vi) **Scientific Research:** Constant research is carried out to find **better seeds** and ways to control pests, which helps all farmers.
 - (vii) **Efficient Production:** Using **modern machines** and methods on large pieces of land ensures a high and reliable output of crops.
31. (a) State any two reasons why the level of literacy among the girls is lower than that of boys in Uganda.
- (i) **Poverty:** Families with little money often prioritize **paying for boys** to go to school first.

- (ii) **Early Marriage:** Many girls drop out to get **married young** or due to teenage pregnancy.
 - (iii) **Domestic Work:** Girls spend more time on **home chores** like cooking and cleaning instead of studying.
 - (iv) **Poor School Facilities:** A lack of **private toilets** and sanitary pads makes girls skip school during their periods.
 - (v) **Safety Risks:** Long, dangerous **walks to school** make parents afraid to send their daughters.
- (b) Give any two ways in which girls can be encouraged to keep in school to study.
- (i) **Provide Sanitary Pads:** Giving out free pads and building **private girls' toilets** keeps them in school during their periods.
 - (ii) **Abolish Child Marriage:** Enforcing laws against **early marriage** ensures girls can finish their education first.
 - (iii) **Give Scholarships:** Providing **financial aid** helps poor families afford school requirements like uniforms and books.
 - (iv) **Reduce Home Chores:** Encouraging parents to let girls **study at home** instead of doing all the cooking and cleaning.
 - (v) **Mentorship Programs:** Bringing **successful women** to schools to inspire girls to work hard for their future careers.
32. How do commercial banks help people to develop?
- (i) **Providing Loans:** Lending money to people to start **businesses**, build houses, or pay for school fees.
 - (ii) **Safe Keeping:** Providing a **secure place** for people to save their money so it is not stolen or lost.
 - (iii) **Payment Services:** Making it easy to **pay bills** or send money to others quickly using phones or cards.
 - (iv) **Financial Advice:** Teaching people how to **manage their money** and grow their savings.
 - (v) **Interest Earnings:** Giving extra money (interest) to people who keep their **savings** in the bank for a long time.
33. (a) State any two reasons for keeping domestic animals.
- (i) **Source of Food:** They provide essential food like **meat, milk, and eggs** for the family.
 - (ii) **Income Generation:** Farmers earn money by **selling animals** or products like wool, hides, and skins.

- (iii) **Agricultural Labor:** Animals like oxen and donkeys are used for **ploughing gardens** and transporting heavy loads.
 - (iv) **Security:** Dogs are kept to **guard homes** and protect property from thieves.
 - (v) **Manure for Crops:** Their waste provides **organic fertilizer** to make garden soil fertile for better harvests.
 - (vi) **Social and Cultural Value:** In many communities, animals are used for **dowry (bride price)** or during special celebrations and ceremonies.
- (b) Give any two reasons why some homes do not keep domestic animals.
- (i) **Expensive:** Animal food and medicine cost too much **money**.
 - (ii) **No Space:** Urban homes often lack **land** for grazing or shelters.
 - (iii) **Disease Risk:** Fear of animals getting sick and **dying suddenly**.
 - (iv) **Hard Work:** They require constant **cleaning and feeding** every day.
 - (v) **Destructive:** Animals may destroy **gardens** or bother neighbors.
34. Mention any one way in which oil drilling can benefit the people living in the Albertine region.
- (i) **Job Opportunities:** Providing **work** in construction, security, driving, and engineering.
 - (ii) **Improved Roads:** The government builds **new tarmac roads** to transport oil, which also helps locals travel easily.
 - (iii) **Market for Food:** Farmers can earn more money by **selling crops and livestock** to feed the thousands of workers.
 - (iv) **Better Services:** Oil companies often build **health centers and schools** as part of their community support.
 - (v) **Compensation:** People whose land is used for pipes or wells receive **money** to buy better land or build new houses.

Thank you

Dr. Bbosa Science

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