

**P250/1**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**Paper 1**  
**2026**  
3 hours



**UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Paper 1**  
**(Physical Geography)**

3 hours

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

*This examination paper consists of two sections; **A** and **B**. It has **four** items.*

*Section **A** has **two compulsory** items.*

*Section **B** has **two optional** items; Respond to **one** item.*

*Respond to **three items in all**.*

*You may use diagrams where applicable to illustrate your responses.*

*Any additional item(s) responded to will **not** be scored.*

*Responses to each item **must** start on a new page.*

## SECTION A

*All items in this section are compulsory.*

### Item 1

*For this item use the East Africa: 1:50,000 (UGANDA) map extract of Awer series Y732, sheet 22/I, Edition 1-DOS.*

The people of Awer are predominantly engaged in subsistence agriculture, which is greatly affected by climate change and limited road infrastructure.

Efforts are being made by the area Local Government to improve road network and commercialise local economic activities, but it is feared that increased economic activities may worsen the effects of climate change in the area.

The Local Council Administration of Lamogi and Pabo Sub-Counties have proposed to construct a loose-surface road from Guruguru (972235) to Patiko (043248) and to encourage climate sensitive commercial activities in the area.

A stakeholder meeting has been organised to discuss those proposals and you have been invited to participate.

#### **Task:**

Prepare a write-up that you will use to guide your discussions at the meeting. The write-up should include an illustration of the topography of the area along a line from Guruguru to Patiko, and recommend suitable commercial activities that can be carried out in the area.

### Item 2

Mountainous areas in East Africa have various slopes on which local people carryout various activities like agriculture and settlement, as shown in Fig. 1.

A field study in one of the mountainous areas in East Africa found that upper slopes had exposed rocks due to constant erosion. Middle section had gentle slopes with fairly deep soils where farming could be carried out. Lower slope had thick accumulation of rock materials which formed very deep soils from rock deposition.

The impact of mass movement of soil down slope was found to be severe, affecting food security, infrastructure and livelihood.

Public interest in the findings from that study was high, and they demanded that it be published in the local News Paper.



**Fig. 1** *Photograph of one of a landscape in Uganda.*

**Task:**

Write an article on the findings for publication. The article should account for the different slopes of slopes in the area, and propose measures to manage slope related hazards.

**SECTION B**

*Respond to only **one** item from this section.*

**Item 3**

Bulamagi Sub-County (Iganga District) has 68% of its population dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Major crops grown in Bulamagi include maize, beans, cassava and bananas. Rainfall in the area is historically bimodal, with long rains from March to May, and short rains from September to December. Average temperature is relatively stable at 21°C-22°C.

Since 1990, Bulamagi's total rainfall amount remained relatively stable, but the timing, onset and end of rains have greatly changed unpredictably. For example, during the 1990's, rains reliably started in the 1<sup>st</sup>, or 2<sup>nd</sup> week of March. That became highly variable during 2000's with frequent delays until late March or early April, affecting traditional farmers' calendar.

Rain seasons would at times stop earlier, or go for much longer than expected. The daily amount of rainfall would exceed the expected, leading to rapid surface runoff, crop and soil destruction and occasional flooding.

The previously stable average temperature is no more. The temperature sometimes rises too high, contributing to drying of soils and higher evapotranspiration and crop failure. These factors have adversely affected farmers in the area.

Farmers groups in Bulamagi have asked you to advise them on the ways of managing the effects of this weather condition.

**Task:**

Write a report to present to those farmers. The report should assess causes of the weather phenomena described and recommend measures to manage its effects.

**Item 4**

For 21 consecutive days, the community in Thelma, a lake-side town in hilly countryside in tropical Africa have experienced an abnormal weather. Every morning from 4.00am to 10.30 am, a dense grey-white advection fog is seen rolling from the surrounding lake. Visibility drops to less than 20 meters.

Cold air at 12°C got trapped in the valley. Above 300 meters, a warm layer at 19°C acted like a lid preventing for from rising. The air remained stagnant while humidity stayed at 95%.

The fog cleared by 11.00am as the day temperature rose, but returned the next morning. The Meteorological Department warned that that situation could continue for weeks if the atmospheric pressure remained high.

Environmentalists reported drastic decline in quality of air, while health facilities reported increasing cases of respiratory diseases. Farmers and the Department of Agriculture warned of crop failure. Transport services sharply declined during that period.

This situation caused panic in the society. You have been asked to write an article for publication in the Thelma Weather Magazine to educate the population on the occurrence of the weather phenomena.

**Task:**

Write an article for publication in *The Thelma Weather Magazine*. The article should assess causes of the weather phenomena in the area and recommend measures to manage the effects of that weather conditions.