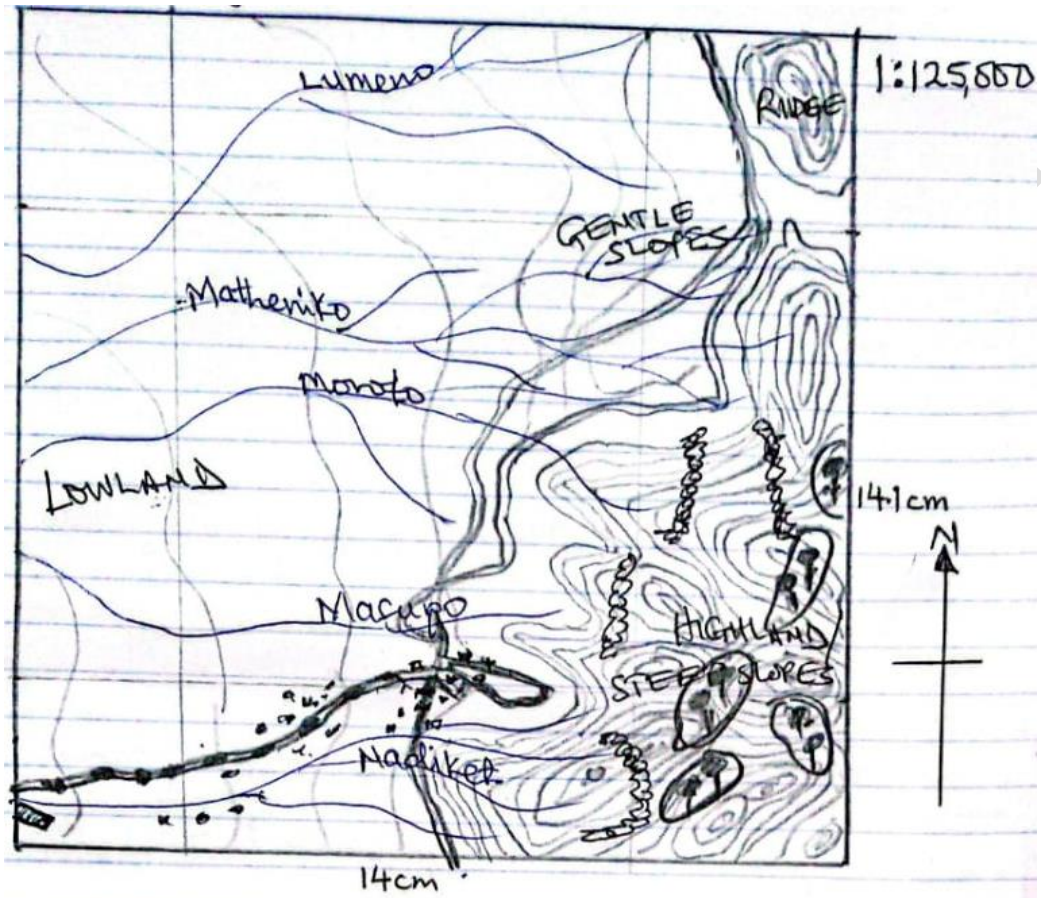
P250/1 GEOGRAPHY SCORING GUIDE -NEGTA MOCK EXAM

ITEM 1:

(a) A SKETCH MAP OF MOROTO SHOWING THE MAJOR PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FEATURES



MK1 – ***12+ = 04 Scores***

(9 – 11) = 03

(5 – 8) = 02

(1 – 4) = 01

@2026Negtaguide

(0) = 0

(b) **<u>The Natural Resources</u>**

- The Moroto forest reserve- for forestry resources.
- The highland areas/ridges- for tourism.
- The extension land in the West and North for pastoralism and wildlife conservation/ tourism.
- The rivers to provide water for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.

<u>The Human Resources</u>

- The dry and all-weather roads to transport people, products and inputs.
- Settlements in the source and western to provide labor force and market for products.
- The Airfield in the South-west for tourist transport etc.

The Potential investment opportunities include the following:

- Tourism in the hunting area, forest reserve and in the highland.
- Irrigation agriculture/ cultivation because of the permanent rivers like Matheniko etc. to provide water.
- Trade as a result of the transport routes and Moroto town.
- Pastoralism/cattle rearing because of the extensive grazing lands and the water from the rivers.
- Bee keeping in the woodlands in the North Eastern area.

(c) **Major challenges likely to hinder development;**

- ✓ Inaccessibility because of the difficult relief in the East i.e. steep slopes or rugged terrain.
- ✓ Transport problems because of the limited all-weather transport routes.
- ✓ Inadequate capital for investment.
- ✓ Low rainfall or drought thus affecting the developments of cultivation.
- ✓ Limited market because of the sparse population.
- ✓ Inadequate skilled and semiskilled labor because of the low population.
- ✓ Destructive landslides because the steep slopes.
- ✓ Soil erosion in the steady sloping areas.

MT_1 - 12^+ = 04 Scores
(9 – 11) = 03
(5 – 8) = 02
(1 – 4) = 01
(1) = 0

NEGTA GUIDE 2026 P1

Practical recommendations for addressing the challenges to promote sustainable development;

- Encouragement of foreign investors or potential local investors to provide the required capital for investment.
- Gazetting a wildlife conservation site in the hunting area to boost tourism.
- Resurfacing the dry weather roads and construction of more all-weather roads to increase on accessibility.
- Establishment of valley dams to create water reservoirs for the animals and wildlife.
- Utilization of the rivers and water reservoirs for small scale irrigation.
- Growth of drought resistant crops.
- Advertising the tourist resource potential area through a variety of media.
- Sensitization of the local communities on the possible investment opportunities and how they can support development in their area.
- Establishment of more tourist accommodation facilities and rest houses in the area etc.

MA_1 – ***6^+ = 04 Scores***
(4 – 5) = 03
(1– 3) = 02
(1) = 01
(0) = 0

NEGTA GUIDE 2026 P1

ITEM 2:

- The Mt. Elgon region particularly the districts of Bududa, Manafwa, Bulambuli is highly susceptible to landslides due to its steep slopes, heavy rainfall, fragile soils and increased human activities.
- A **Landslide** is sudden or rapid movement of rock material from the upper slope to the lower slope slopes under the influence of gravity.
- **Types of landslides experienced in the Mt. Elgon region include the following:**
  - Slumping
  - Rockslides
  - Rockfalls
  - Mudflows
  - Earthflows
- **The Causes of landslides in the region include the following:**

- Prolonged and heavy rainfall saturates the soil, increasing its weight and reducing cohesion, causing it to slide downhill.
- Steep slopes (mostly above 1,300 metres) increase the force of gravity acting on soil and rock materials.
- Deeply weathered volcanic soils become unstable when soaked with water.
- Numerous streams and rivers undercut the bases of slopes, making them unstable.
- Seismic tremors or mild earthquakes occasionally weaken slopes and trigger slope failure.
- High altitude areas receive higher rainfall and experience greater weathering, increasing slope instability.
- Deforestation reduces vegetation cover that binds soil together.
- Cultivation on steep slopes loosens soil and destroys natural vegetation.
- Poor farming practices, such as cultivating up and down slopes, accelerate soil erosion.
- Settlement on unstable slopes increases pressure on fragile land.
- Road construction and excavation destabilize slopes by removing supporting materials.
- Population pressure has forced communities to cultivate and settle on hazardous slopes.

GK_2 - ***12^+ = 04 Scores***

(9 – 11) = 03

(5 – 8) = 02

(1– 4) = 01

0= 0

Effects of Landslides

- Death/ loss of lives.
- Displacement of people.

@2026Negtaguide

NEGTA GUIDE 2026 P1

- Destruction of homes and other property.
- Destruction of social infrastructure e.g. schools, health centres, places of worship etc.
- Disruption of transport and communication networks.
- Increased disease outbreaks in temporary camps due to poor sanitation.
- Psychological trauma among survivors.
- Increased poverty due to loss of livelihoods.
- Destruction of thousands of hectares of farmland/ loss of crops and livestock.
- High government expenditure on disaster relief and resettlement.
- Destruction of economic infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges and electricity installations.
- Formation of landslide scars e.g. measuring between 2–100 metres wide and 1–10 metres deep i.e. destroying the natural beauty of the land.
- Destruction of forests and vegetation.
- Siltation of rivers and streams and alteration of drainage systems.
- Loss of fertile topsoil.
- Destruction of wildlife habitats.

GT_2 - ***10+ = 04 Scores***
(7 – 9) = 03
(4 – 6) = 02
(1– 3) = 01
0= 0

Recommendations

- To reduce the occurrence and impacts of landslides, the following measures should be adopted:
- Afforestation and reforestation to stabilize slopes.
- Terracing to reduce runoff and soil movement.
- Contour farming instead of cultivating up and down slopes.
- Controlled settlement, avoiding construction on high-risk slopes.
- Relocation of communities from landslide-prone areas to safer locations.
- Construction of proper drainage channels to reduce water infiltration.
- Enforcement of environmental laws against deforestation and encroachment on steep slopes.
- Public awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction.
- Establishment of early warning systems using rainfall monitoring and slope movement detection.
- Slope stabilization measures, including retaining walls, gabions and planting deep-rooted vegetation.
- Promotion of sustainable land-use practices through agricultural extension services.

NEGTA GUIDE 2026 P1

- Continuous geological hazard mapping to identify and monitor vulnerable areas. This may involve the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

GA_2 - ***10+ = 04 Scores***
(7 – 9) = 03
(4 – 6) = 02
(1– 3) = 01
0= 0

ITEM 3:

- The Namib desert is Africa's driest desert and is characterized by low rainfall of 2-20mm extensive sand dunes, persistent fog and harsh environmental conditions. This is largely because of being adjacent to the cold Benguela ocean current which has led to hyper-arid climatic condition.

- **Explanation of the causes of the arid climatic condition in the Namib desert;**
  - The cold Benguela current carries cold surface waters.
  - The cold water cools the air above its considerably reducing evaporation.
  - As a result, very little if any moisture gets into the atmosphere to form rain clouds.
  - The condition also causes temperature inversion in that the cold air close to the ocean is trapped beneath the warmer air above and this suppresses convection and formation of rain-bearing clouds.
  - The cold Benguela current is also associated with offshore winds which are dry.
  - The resistant low humidity is associated with low cloud cover.
  - The cold-water conditions also lower the temperature of the desert.
  - The desert is also characterized by advection fog/foggy weather.

AK_3 - ***7+ = 04 Scores***
(5 – 6) = 03
(3 – 4) = 02
(1– 2) = 01
0= 0

- **Effects of the hyper-acid climatic conditions of the Namib desert.**
  - Development of a unique desert ecosystem with rare plant species e.g. Welwitschia mirabilis.
  - There are good conditions for the generation of solar energy.

@2026Negtaguide

NEGTAGUIDE 2026 P1

- Coastal waters support productive fishing due to nutrient rich upwelling of the cold ocean current.
- Severe water shortages.
- Frequent movement of sands and there is also dune migration.
- Fragile ecosystems that can easily be degraded.
- Expensive infrastructural development.
- Very limited agricultural opportunities

AT_3 – ***6^+ = 04 Scores***
(4 – 5) = 03
(1– 3) = 02
(1) = 01
(1) = 0

- **Strategies for adapting to the climatic conditions to ensure sustainable development;**
  - Construction of water desalination plants along the coast.
  - Promoting efficient irrigation technologies e.g. drip irrigation.
  - Recycling of waste water.
  - Establishment of greenhouse farming and hydroponics.
  - Growth of drought resistant crops under irrigation.
  - Expansion of solar energy generation.
  - Development of wind energy along the coast.
  - Restoration of degraded areas through afforestation where possible.
  - Promotion of eco-tourism/tourism in the area.
  - Expansion of sustainable fisheries investment in the climate research and innovation in water conservation.
  - Construction of cool desert climate resilient infrastructure i.e. using materials suitable for cool and dry environments.

AA_3 - ***7+ = 04 Scores***
(5 – 6) = 03
(3 – 4) = 02
(1– 2) = 01
0= 0

ITEM 4

@2026Negtaguide

NEGTA GUIDE 2026 P1

A tropical cyclone is a large rotating storm system that develops over warm tropical oceans. It is characterized by a central low-pressure area (the eye), spiralling bands of thunderstorms, strong winds and heavy rainfall.
Depending on where they occur, tropical cyclones are known by different names and they are classified into Categories 1–5, with Category 5 being the most intense and destructive.

Formation of Tropical Cyclones
Tropical cyclones develop under the following conditions:

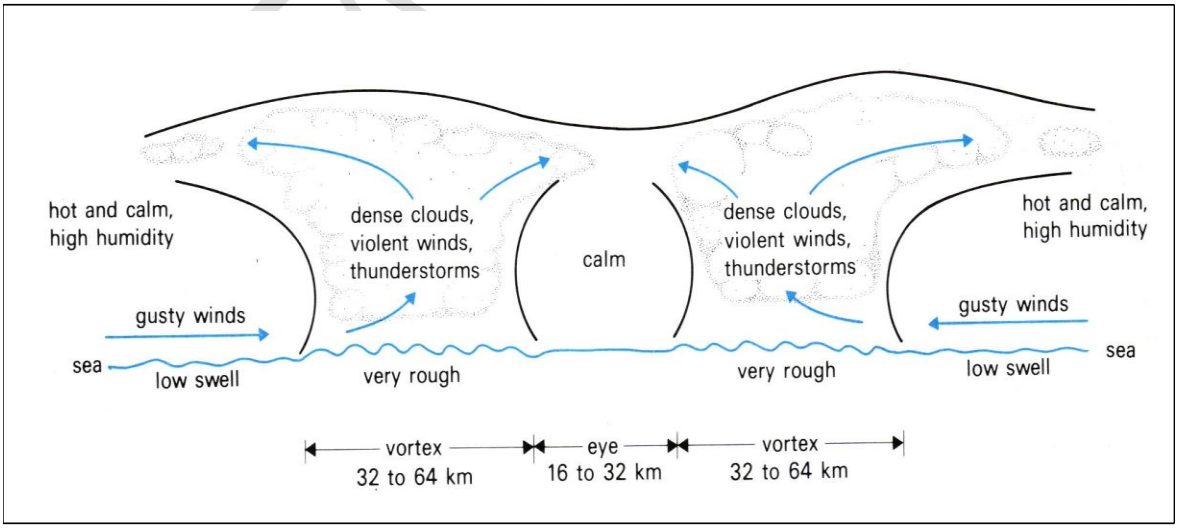
- Warm Ocean Waters: Sea surface temperatures of at least 26.5°C provide the heat energy needed for cyclone development. Warm water causes rapid evaporation.
- Moist Air: Evaporation supplies large amounts of water vapour. As moist air rises and condenses, latent heat is released, providing additional energy for the storm.
- Low Atmospheric Pressure: Rising warm air creates a low-pressure centre. Surrounding air flows inward to replace the rising air.
- Coriolis Force: The Earth's rotation causes the moving air to spiral around the low-pressure centre.

The Coriolis force is too weak near the Equator (within about 5° North and South), which is why cyclones rarely form there.

- Weak Vertical Wind Shear: Wind speed and direction should not change significantly with height. Strong wind shear disrupts cyclone development.

A well-developed cyclone forms with a calm eye at the centre an eyewall containing the strongest winds and heaviest rainfall as well as spiral rainbands extending outward.

Section through a Tropical cyclone



AK₄ - ***7+ = 04 Scores***

@2026Negtaguide

(5 – 6) = 03
(3 – 4) = 02
(1– 2) = 01
0= 0

Effects of Tropical Cyclones

- Loss of human life.
- Injuries and disease outbreaks.
- Displacement of local communities.
- Destruction of homes or buildings.
- Destruction of economic infrastructure like roads, bridges and ports.
- Damage to electricity and tele-communication networks.
- Destruction of crops and livestock.
- Loss of businesses and tourism revenue – disruption of economic activities and shipping.
- High costs of emergency response and reconstruction.
- Flooding of rivers and low-lying areas.
- Destruction of forests and wetlands.
- Saltwater intrusion into agricultural land.
- Pollution of the environment.
- Loss of biodiversity.

AT_4 - 8+ = 04 Scores
(5 – 7) = 03
(3 – 4) = 02
(1– 2) = 01
0= 0

Practical Measures to Guard Against Tropical Cyclones

- Early Warning Systems through improved weather forecasting, meteorological monitoring and dissemination of timely warnings through radio, television, mobile phones, and social media.
- Public Awareness through conducting regular disaster preparedness campaigns, training communities on emergency response and evacuation drills.
- Land Use Planning by avoiding settlement in flood-prone and low-lying coastal areas.
- Building strong Infrastructure e.g. Constructing cyclone-resistant buildings, improving drainage systems and building flood protection structures such as dykes and seawalls where appropriate.
- Environmental Conservation by Restoring mangrove forests to reduce storm surge impacts and protecting wetlands that absorb floodwaters.

@2026Negtaguide

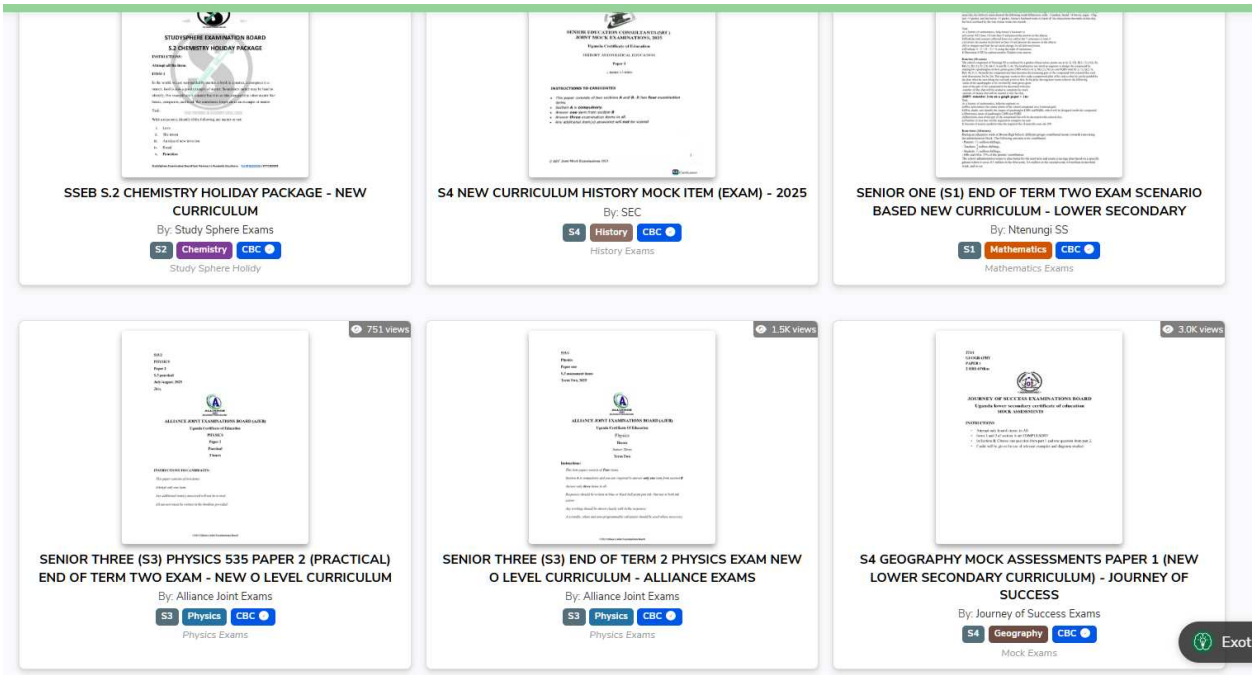
NEGTA GUIDE 2026 P1

- Emergency Preparedness such as developing evacuation plans, establishing emergency shelters and maintaining emergency supplies such as food, clean water, medicines, and first-aid kits.
- Regional Cooperation i.e. strengthening collaboration among East African countries, sharing meteorological information and coordinating disaster response efforts.
- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and integrating climate risk into national development planning.

AA_4 - ***6+ = 04 Scores***
(4 – 5) = 03
(2 – 3) = 02
(1) = 01
0= 0

NEGTA GUIDE 2026 P1

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more papers for secondary?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/papers/secondary

If you need papers for O level (S.1 – S.4)

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/papers/secondary/o-level

If you need papers for A level (S.5 – S.6)

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/papers/secondary/a-level