**ENT. PAPER ONE P230/1**

**WAY OF ANSWER PRESENTATION**

1. *Reasons questions*
2. *Way forward questions*
3. *Importance questions*
4. *Cost questions*
5. *Two in one questions*
6. *Chronological questions*
7. *Responsibility questions*
8. *Factors that influence/influencing, that affect/affecting, determine/determining/ determine the choice of/ considered.*
9. *Factors that limit/hinder/limiting /hindering/challenges*
10. *Factors that FOSTER/increase/promote.*
11. *Circumstances*
12. *Principles/essentials.*
13. *Characteristics/attributes*
14. *Comparisons/comparative questions*
15. *Distinguishing questions*
16. *Definition questions (section A)*
17. **REASONS QUESTIONS**

*- Reason/justify ( the need for)*

*- Rationale /purpose / vision*

*- Mission/objectives/aims/ goals*

- Why, **However, exclude;**

Why – *comparison e.g. why is ………..preferred to …………*

Why – *challenges e.g. why do people resist change*.

Why may – *circumstances*

***Approach;***

* ***Begin answers using; To ………………………..***
* ***Avoid: In order to ……, so as…………, (because a candidate may misspell In order to, so as AS Inorder to… Soas….***

**NB**: Avoid being stylish in the exam, use the most simple language.

* ***When explaining in section B, give a way forward or the merit or advantage of the reason*** e.g:

*- To increase sales by producing quantity products (****way forward****)*

*- increase sales and this increases profits /leads to increase in profits.(****Advantage****).*

*- To increase sales which leads to increase in profit (****advantage*)**

**2. WAY FORWARD QUESTIONS:**

- Ways - controls

- Measures - Solutions

- Strategies - Remedies

- Techniques - How

- Why may.

* ***Begin responses using; ……..ing***

***By ………….ing***

***Through …………ing***

**When explaining; give the reason or advantage.**

e.g: *-By motivating workers in order to produce quality products.(reason)*

*- By motivating workers and this leads to production of quality products (Advantage)*

\*Do not speculate; eg; may, can, will, if, might.

**3. IMPORTANCE QUESTIONS**: (Are only positive)

- Importance - used

- Significance - advantages/merits

- Rewards - Arguments for

- Benefits

- Positive effects/impacts/implication/consequences.

\* These are presented in simple present tense not PAST TENSE. Ie it leads to , ..they promote …….etc.

\*Take into account;

Singular I.B – it ………………..

Plural I.B they…………

\*use positive statements only e.g increase, promote

\* No speculation

\*Continue explaining in advantageous from e.g

It leads to creation of employment opportunities which increases people’s income hence improving their standards of living.

**4. COST/DISADVANTAGES/DEMERITS/ARGUMENTS AGAINST/IRRELEVANCE.**

\* Use simple present tense.

\* Use negative statements only.

* Consider whether singular (it…..) or plura (they……….)
* Continue explaining in the negative side;

e.g: They discourage……………………..

it discourages…………………………

it pollutes……………………………..

they limit…………………………

5. TWO IN ONE QUESTIONS

- Effects

Consequences

Impacts

Implications

Advantages and disadvantages

* Are two sided questions i.e tve side & -ve side.
* Answers are given separately; eg.

The following are the positive effects/advantages of ……………………..

The following are the negative effects/disadvantages of …………….

Such question should never be left out.

**6. CHRONOLOGICAL QUESTIONS.**

- steps, process, procedures, strategies, cycle, activities to be followed, programme.

- presented in presented contious tense or action verb. i.e

-----------ing

----------ion.

* Should be numbered.: 1.------------- number but

2-------------skip what you’ve

3------------forgotten, can fill in later.

7. **RESPEONSIBLE QUESTIONS:**

- Responsibilities, contributions, Role, Roles duties, and responsibilities, tasks.

\* use; --------------ing

------------ion

* For development roles, given only positive roles e.g role of URA ------------
* Other roles given both positive and negative of role of taxation.------------

**Note:**

How derive points for a question from other points. Taxation, social entrepreneur, Business enterprises, insurance etc.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Role (------------ing) | Reason (To --------) | Advantage/impartial (it/they/ eg Taxation. |
| -generating government revenue. | To generate government revenue | It helps to generate government. |

**NB:** Same point (Government revenue) but different statements of the point (Generating) t generate it generates)

**Entrepreneurial environment:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Positive factors/side (Factors that promote encourage) encouraging) | . Neutral factors (Factors affecting/influencing that affect/considered etc) | Negative factors/side (factors that hinder/hindering/limit |
| Political  Factors | Favorable political climate | . political climate | Unfavorable political climate |
|  | Favorable govt policy | Gout policy is regards ent. Ship. | Unfavorable govt policy. |
|  | High gout expenditure. | Gout expenditure | Two government expenditure |
| Economic factors | High costs of business | Cost of business | Low cost of business. |
| Social factors | Favourable mature of religions | Nature of religions | Unfavorable nature of religions |
| Demographic factors | By size of/high population etc | Size of population | Small size of /low population. |
| Global factors | Free/open mkts | Market openness | Restricted mkts |

NB when not sure of what they need e.g reasons or importance in a question given both e.g 10 reasons, then 10 importances.

e.g To ------------- 10+ of them.

It ------------ 10+ of them

**8. FACTORS** (Each carries 2 marks i.e stating the point 1 mark and explaining 1 mark but give many to cater for the wrongs.

* Affect/affecting
* That determine/determining
* Influence/influencing
* Determine/determining
* Determine the choice
* Considered.

\*state neutral factors; with the preposition “of” i.e level of, Nature of, Size of ----

**e.g**

point Statement of a point.

Policy nature of government policy

Materials availability of raw materials

Capital size of capital

Income level of income.

Degree of -----------

When explaining use conjunctions like; while, whereas than, compared to, unlike, and, yet.

To explain;

Nature of; use; Favourable -------------(Vs) Unfavourable-----------

Size of : use; small -------------(Vs) large---------------

Degree of; use; high ----------(Vs) low ----------

Availability of ; use; presence of --------(vs) absence of -----------

Level of; use ; high ---------------(vs) low -----------------

* Avoid presence of ----------------
* Explain positive and negative without using speculative words.

Note:

Use conjunctions; while/ whereas/Yet/ compared to/And ---------------

To join /compare the two sides when explaining .

9. **FACTORS THAT HINDER/CHALLENGES.**

Begin points with: unfavourage--------------------

limited ------------------------

high -----------------------

insufficient---------------

inadequate--------

don’t use: poor, lack of. Challenge of is also not advisable since some students follow it with another negative, words e.g challenge of unfavourable is wrong.

10: **FACTORS THAT FOSTTER/ENCOURAGE:**

* Give positive factors why beginning point with;
* Presence of
* Sufficient
* Low
* High

11. Circumstances/conditions

Here speculation is allowed.

i.e increase /if/where/

12**. Principles/doctrines/essentials/tools/components/elements/laws.**

* State then the way they are of certainty, convenience etc.
* When explaining, either;
* Give a statement
* Define of definite
* Give advantage if any
* Give example if any

**13. Characteristics/traits/attributes/features**

- These come from principles. E.g certainty -------it is /should be certain.

**Use ;**

It is----------------

It should be ------------------

They are -----------------------

They should be ------------------

**Essential/principle Characteristics**

Clarity it should be clear

Completeness it is complete

Hardworking they are hard working

Persistence they are persistent.

15. Comparison Distinguishing

From the sentences separate the sentences

Using; unlike using; while

Then whereas

Compare to yet

16. Definition questions

* These are section A questions
* Be brief
* Do not explain.