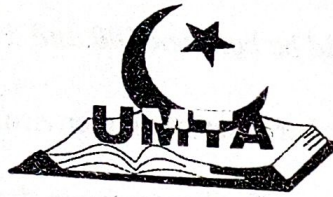


S101/1

General Paper

July – August 2024

2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Hours



UGANDA MUSLIM TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

UMTA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2024

UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

GENERAL PAPER

PAPER 1

2 Hours 40 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- *The total time of 2 hours and 40 minutes includes ten minutes for you to study the questions before you begin answering.*
- *Answer **two** questions which must be chosen as follows: **One** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.*
- *Answers to each question must begin on a fresh page.*
- *You are advised to divide your time equally between the **two** questions.*
- ***All** questions carry equal marks.*
- *Any additional question(s) attempted will **not** be marked.*

SECTION A

Answer one question from this section.

Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

1. How would Uganda best protect her deteriorating environment? (50 marks)
2. To what extent are economic factors fueling the brain drain problem in Uganda? (50 marks)
3. "Extended families should not be discouraged in Uganda" Discuss. (50 marks)
4. Assess the impact of Science and Technology on the Ugandan society. (50 marks)

SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

5. Study the information provided and answer the questions that follow;

KAMUJ FOREX

Today's Exchange rates

Currency	Buying	Selling
US Dollar	3700	3960
Kenya Shillings	26.8	31.8
Tanzanian Shilling	1.1	1.75

Six students namely; Otim, Kato, Makula, Aya, Isabirye and Lule had pocket money in preparation for East African games and do some touring after. They were escorted by their teacher to buy forex because it was Kenya and Tanzania hosting.

After exchanging into Kenyan currency but still around the Forex bureau, their teacher received a call that these students should have their pocket money in the Tanzanian currency. The floods had disorganized some sports grounds in Kenya. Below is a table showing the different students and their pocket money in Uganda shillings.

	Name	Game	Pocket money
1	Otim	Chess	909,480/=
2	Kato	Chess	750,480/=
3	Makula	Swimming	1,049,400/=
4	Aya	Swimming	874,500/=
5	Isabirye	Badminton	686,880/=
6	Lule	Golf	709,140/=

KU

Questions;

- Compute how much pocket money each student went with in Tanzanian currency rounded off to the nearest shilling. (18 marks)
- At the last moment their teacher thought of exchanging her Ugandan currency for Tanzanian shillings and found herself with 256,000 Tanzanian Shs. How much had she taken to the bureau? (04 marks)
- What are the challenges in the tourism industry in East Africa? (08 marks)
- Suggest ways of boosting the tourism industry in your country. (10 marks)

(Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar and Expression; 10 marks)

6. *Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow, using your own words wherever possible.*

Everyone has at some point taken medicine while at home, whether it was prescribed from a visit to a health facility, pharmacy or brought over the counter. Irrespective of how the medicines are obtained, we all need to take caution before administering any medication or self-testing while at home.

Appropriate medicine management ensures that we are safe by avoiding overdosing, **under-dosing** or mixing up drugs and using them for the right purpose. This can be quite challenging to any individual while at home. This is because medicines vary in form, strength and usefulness and often, individuals may have more than one illness or symptom at any given time. The choice of medicine or test, if not prescribed by a professional worker, can be **potentially harmful** to an individual.

The Ministry of Health and The National Drug Authority have channeled efforts towards ensuring that the entire population in Uganda has equitable access to safe and quality medicines and health care services in general. Structures and systems have been put in place to ensure that medicines are managed appropriately from the points of distribution

to the patient. However, this is only **guaranteed** when in the presence of a professional health worker, what happens at home is usually left to an individual's decision. Whether one will follow the prescription as provided or manage the medicine or self-testing appropriately and follow safety procedures depend on how much knowledge and information they have been provided.

There is limited information about medication management in home settings. The living conditions of the population does not encourage appropriate medicine management such as poor storage, over-dosing/under-dosing, not completing the dose or **self-medication**. For example, when one has a fever, it is presumed to be Malaria and antimalarial medicine is taken without a **confirmatory test** because it is a common illness in most communities. Furthermore, people tend to keep drugs that have been left over for a previous treatment or discontinued for future use. All these pose a danger to the population if one does not have the right information to manage medicines appropriately at home.

Some of the common things that can be done to ensure we protect ourselves and the people around us are to ensure we obtain all medication or self-testing products from a licensed medical outlet such as a health facility, pharmacy or clinic. Ensure we get **professional prescriptions** for medicines, faithfully follow the instructions, learn about the medicine by reading the leaflet in the packet, keep an eye out for side effects and report to the health facility if any symptoms present. Other actions include keeping medication in its original packaging, **disposing** of any used self-tests or unused medicines in the prescribed way, and most importantly working with either your **home caregiver** or healthcare provider throughout the period you are taking medicine.

Managing medicines at home would be safe if the people using them have sufficient knowledge about their dose, time of intake, and side effects. Lack of information can cause serious effects such as **antibiotic resistance**, skin problems, **allergies** and even death. Therefore, we must importantly take responsibility as individuals to seek as much information about medicine as possible. At the same time, health workers and government institutions should provide as much awareness as possible on proper medicine management and use. Health workers must spend extra time educating patients regarding medicines and their safe management while at home.

Source [Pharmanet Newsletter; Issue 1, Volume 2]

Questions

- a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage. (02 marks)
- b) What does the author mean by the following phrases?
 - (i) "... we all need to take caution before administering"
 - (ii) "... has equitable access to safe and quality medicines.... ". (06 marks)

c) In not more than **100 words**, summarize the problems associated with poor medicine management and self-medication. (12 marks)

d) Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.

- i. under-dosing
- ii. potentially harmful
- iii. guaranteed
- iv. self-medication
- v. confirmatory test
- vi. professional prescriptions
- vii. disposing
- viii. home caregiver
- ix. antibiotic resistance
- x. allergies

(20 marks)

(Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar and Expression; 10 marks)

END