

GENERAL PAPER 1

MARKING GUIDE

Q1 To what extent is foreign aid necessary for the development of your country?

Defn: Foreign aid is assistance given

by other countries, organisations or individuals in form of materials, finance,

manpower, ideas etc to developing countries.

Necessary (N):

- alleviates poverty | go. Unemployment
- provides manpower | development | expertise | skilled personnel | technology
- increases | creates | improves | international relations | and friendship
- it is a source of foreign exchange through loans | grants etc
- foreign aid promotes savings through the reception of developmental loans at individual level through village banks and other leading bodies.
- averts natural calamity effects by providing things like tents, food, blankets, rescue missions etc
- averts human suffering | alleviate human suffering eg disease | famine etc
- supports government development programs eg road construction, hospitals, schools etc

Disadvantages of foreign aid

Not necessary (NN)

- foreign aid comes with strings attached \$.
- It can lead to political interference from the donor country.
- kills local initiative on production
- It comes along with expatriates who in turn repatriate profits.
- leads to perpetual dependence/begging syndrome
- dumping of useless / outdated ineffective goods / materials
- fanning of insecurity, corruption and other vices
- it has collateral effect on local manpower / employment levels
- perpetrates debt repayment burden from one generation to another generation.
- kills / erodes cultures
- kills / local initiative on production.
- can come with pollution, pornography, homosexuality, junk, etc

mark allocation:

SP up to 05 marks

GE " 10 marks

Defn " 05 marks

Cont N 5 pts @ up to 3 mks = 15 mks

NN 5 pts @ up to 3 mks = 15 mks

TOTAL - 50 MARKS.

Q2 Assess the impact of the use of natural gas on the environment.

Defn: ~~pollution~~ an environmental pollutant

Natural gas is a God given clear substance like air which is not solid or liquid and usually cannot be seen extracted from under the earth or sea. It can be heated or burned for warmth, cooking, lighting, medical, military etc e.g. shell gas, LPG, gas, domestic gas etc

Positive Impact (P)

- Natural gas is highly efficient in performance and does produce noise.
- It is odourless and therefore controls air pollution i.e. no smoke is produced.
- It controls global warming by reducing the effect of the温室 gases.
- Gas can drive machinery and equipment reducing dependence of wood and other sources of fuel.
- It is a renewable source of heat unlike wood that can be depleted.
- It is quicker and saves fuel and time.
- It is cheaper as compared to other sources like H.E.P.
- Gas is cleaner than other fossil and does not lead to dumping of waste products on the land leading to land pollution i.e. no ash etc.
- It is environmentally friendly i.e. leaves the trees/vegetation conserved and environment beautiful.

Negative Impact (N)

- gas heat makes people nervous
- dangerous to use in homes especially the children as it is highly flammable
- The equipment used in the production of gas is expensive eg the turbines, cylinders, cookers etc
- gas is not a significant energy source and therefore has to be complimented with wood fuel, H.E.P or coal that leads to deforestation.
- The support system of gas is non-biodegradable when dumped on land leading to land pollution.
- Its maintenance cost is high and cannot be afforded by all we firewood on a regular basis.
- during extraction, it emits a strong smell that can end up suffocating living organisms.
- It leads to the interference with the telecommunication and thus impacts on wildlife and its natural habitats.
- It is deadly to human beings.

mane manipulation

SP UP TO 05 marks

BIE 11 ID marks

Dyn 05 marks

co-P 5 points @ up to 3 marks

Assessment N 5 points @ up to 3 marks

Total = 50 marks

Q3 'Affirmative action has promoted the girl-child education in Uganda'.

DISCUSS:

Defn:

Affirmative action refers to the situation where the disadvantaged group (girl-child) is given advantage over the other party (boy) by sponsorship, scholarships, free points eg 1.5 for university entry.

Has promoted (P)

- There are open talks with girls about their sexuality and need to stay at school.
- The school communities are supportive and understanding.
- Girls who get pregnant are allowed or encouraged to get back to school.
- Increased enrollment of girls due to the compulsory universal primary and secondary education.
- Has led to strict and water-tight measures put in place to deal with the defensiveness of parents.
- Increased graduates in all courses due to incentives, bursaries and sponsorships eg FAWE,
- There is sensitisation and education of the parents and guardians and the community as a whole on the raising up of the girl-child.
- affirmative action has given the girl child an advantage over the boy to overcome the cultural rigidities that gives too much work to the girls and exonerates the boys eg 1.5 for university entry.

Ques 1. Not Promoted (NP)

Soln. Affirmative action does not address the problem of sanitary facilities in schools and homes eg toilets, incinerators, bathrooms etc.

- general poverty experienced in the homes
- There are cultural expectations that girls should not be educated
- The biased attitude against educated girls eg bride wealth, employment has made some parents to leave their girls at home.
- Too many household chores for the girl-child
- cultural expectations that girls should not be educated and are meant for the kitchen.
- poverty makes the girl-child vulnerable
- lack of sensitisation / awareness about the value of the girl-child education
- General criticism / insensitive comments in the community and at school.
- shortage of schools eg vocational for girls
- girls' early sexual maturity and unwanted pregnancies
- High rate of girl-child drop out rate.

marks allocation

SP UP to 05 marks

GE UP to 05 marks

DGP UP to 05 marks

CO P 5 points @ up to 3 marks

NP 5 points @ up to 3 marks

TOTAL = 50 MARKS

Qn4 Examine the importance of tourism to the economic, political and social development of your country Uganda.

Defn:

(i) Tourism is an activity or process which involves movement of people from one place or country to another with the purpose of visiting places of interest, studying, leisure, curiosity etc

(ii) Development is an increase in the production levels of goods and services of a country.

Important (I)

- Has led to improvement in the transport and communication networks
- Tourism has fostered and encouraged government policies of liberalisation and privatisation
- Has led to relative political stability in the tourist areas like Bundibugyo and Kasese
- Has improved on the natives' levels of hospitality and local investments.
- many tourists in the country have made / led to the improvement in the communication lines eg MTN, airtel etc
- There are now Tourism courses offered in schools, tertiary and universities
- There is preservation of the endangered species eg the white Rhinos
- Tourism has led to rapid development of urban centers / towns
- Has created a free local market

Short comings (S)

- PDDR maintenance and management of tourist sites.
- Inaccessibility due to lack/poor road networks
- PDDR infrastructural development poaching/encroachment on tourist sites
- The tourism industry is seasonal
- Limited capital to develop the sector
- PDDR | low levels of tourism sector management skills.
- Hostility/political instability in some areas.
- PDDR | inadequate advertisements
- PDDR domestic markets
- Pests and diseases eg tsetsefly, ebola etc
- Language barrier between tourists and tour guides.

Consequently, there is less allocation to tourism.

SP - up to 05 marks

GE " 10 marks

Defn " 05 marks (i) 3 mks
(ii) 2 mks.

CO - I 5 points @ up to 3 marks

S 5 points @ up to 3 marks

Total = 50 MARKS.

59) (i) Total number of students who enrolled,

$$49\% + 51\% = 100\% \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 : 51 \\ \text{SC} : 3872589 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5100 : 189756861 \\ \hline 51 \qquad \qquad \qquad 51 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{SC} = 3720722.76 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3872589 \\ + 3720722.76 \\ \hline 7593311.76 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

N.B. Students should be able to round off to get whole human beings.

OB marks:

(ii) average percentage completion by gender

$$\text{Boys } 52.2 + 61 + 23 + 28 + 43 = 41.44\%$$

$$\text{girls } 56 + 68 + 19 + 22 + 33 = 39.60\%$$

$$\text{ie } \frac{207.2}{5} = 41.44$$

$$\text{Boys} = 41\% \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{and } \frac{198}{5} = 39.6$$

∴ girls that completed were
39%

(iii) total drop out rate in mango shd school.

$$58 - 55.2 = 2.80\%$$
$$58.9 - 56 = 2.90\% \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 2.80 + 2.90 = 5.70\%$$
$$= 6\%, \checkmark$$

(iv) number of students who sat is equal to:

$$\frac{20}{100} \times 7593 = 1518.662$$
$$= 1518662 \checkmark$$

(b) difference in the drop-out rates

- domestic work in the case of the girls
- adolescence (discovery period)
- poverty | lack of sanitary ware for the girls at home and at school
- hostile school environment
- love relationships leading to unwanted pregnancies
- cultural rigidities about the education of the girl
- expulsion from school due to gross indiscipline
- parental negligence | permissiveness

Any 6 points @ = 2 mks.

- (c) measure to address the problem
- sensitise / educate the public
 - guidance / counselling especially of the girls
 - school environment should be friendly
 - enforce the law against defilement and child abuse
 - discourage child labour
 - political stability
 - drop backward cultural practices
 - introduce sex education
 - vocationalise education
 - review of the curriculum

Any 6 pts @ 2 marks

SPE = 10 marks

TOTAL = 50 MARKS

6 a) suggest a suitable title to this passage

(i) Talk shows

(ii) Advantages and disadvantages of Talk shows

2 mks

b) Explain the meaning of the following phrases:

(i) The host's pseudo-intimate hugs and caresses replace genuine healing. Replaced with false/ not real/ pretentious love or affection instead of real/ true relief from the one chairing the show.

3 mks

(ii) transforms our most private and intimate truths into a commodity.

Takes our love/ affection for sale or exchanges it for money or self motive.

3 mks

c) In about 100 words, summarise why talk shows should be controlled. points to consider.

Talk shows should be controlled because:

- Talk shows ignore the importance of committed relationships.
- Strangers come to hear the hidden details of our lives.
- When secrets are opened on television several peculiar triangles are created.
- Talk shows involve opening secrets to a huge group of uninvolved fault finding listeners who have no responsibility for the relationship after the show ends.

- A context of humiliation is constructed
- The recipient of the secret is ~~is~~ ^{not} informed
- the last to know.
- Blaming and taking sides; abnormal
- erases age appropriate boundaries between parents and children
- It is ~~to~~ shaming and embarrassing

Any 6 points @ = 2 mks.

4 x 3 = 12 marks.

parents' control, authority and family
condition. This function does however
exist if the child does not offer resistance
and all parents do not apply this.

See diagram below and explanation (ii)

(iii) also covers the first 2 functions of parenting

in which the child accepts the rules and

obey them without opposition and this is known as

obedience

parental control and guidance at (i)

Authoritarian parenting is such that

relationships are strained

behaviours are controlled through punishment

and reward

and this is known as Authoritarian parenting

characterised by inflexibility, strictness,

control, and lack of responsiveness

and this is known as Authoritarian parenting

Authoritarian parenting is the least effective

and most stressful parenting style because it

d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage using your own words as much as possible.

- (i) complex ecology:- large number of complicated but related to each other.
- (ii) anonymous :- unknown by name | not known
- (iii) eavesdropping stands:- to deliberately listen secretly to other peoples' conversation over hear.
- (iv) voyeurism : -in the habit of enjoying watching other peoples' private behavior or suffering.
- (v) imbued with arrogance: having to behave in a rude way due to their ideas.
- (vi) empathy:- understands other peoples' problems and feelings
- (vii) trivialised: made less valuable (important) serious than it looks.
- (viii) vulnerable to the judgemental advice:- easily harmed | hurt by criticism
- (ix) hallowed : holy | sacred | important and respected by many.
- (x) the duplicitousness of this claim:- dishonest behavior | deceit | lies

2mks @ = 20 mks
SPLUE = 10 marks