

U-A.C.E 2023 S10111 MARKING GUIDE



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UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

DRAFT

Subject:

Paper code:

Level: PLE UCE UACE

Year:

1. "The struggle for women emancipation has created more problems than it has solved." Discuss

Defn: Women emancipation is a deliberate effort to recognise, observe and promote rights and freedoms of the female gender in all aspects ie social, political and economic spheres eg the right to education, right to own property etc

Problems (Code P)

1. Escalating domestic violence through women attaining more platforms in politics, education etc.
2. Some women have become more arrogant and disrespectful due to more income, superior education, political positions etc.
3. There has been misconception about women emancipation by some sections in society eg women becoming superwomen and men withdrawing from their responsibilities.
4. Has led to parental neglect. Some



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women have neglected their motherly responsibilities either intentionally or circumstantially and have left this to house girls / maids / baby seaters / house helpers .

5. Various engagements in which women are involved have made them fail to fulfill their marital conjugal obligations.
6. The struggle has at times conflicted with the existing cultural norms and social set-up eg the dress code
7. There is increased public expenditure where women crave for representation in politics eg District Women MPs through allowances, salaries , purchase of vehicles etc
8. Increased family breakups due to failure of husbands and wives to co-exist .
9. It has led to the neglect of the boy-child . As the focus came on the future woman, we forgot that the boy child is equally important.
10. It encourages single motherhood and it negatively affects the life of children .



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11. Increased unmarried women due to women emancipation and men fear them
12. It encourages loss of femininity - women behave like men
13. It encourages sexual immorality and perversion

Solved (Code s)

1. It has reduced the level of illiteracy in society because more girls and women go to school.
2. It has increased skilled manpower of women professionals like doctors, teachers, lawyers etc.
3. It has created equal opportunities in employment
4. It has increased women participation in leadership and decision making.
5. Laws that protect and promote the status of women are in place through affirmative action.
6. NGOs that help / protect women in various fields have been put in place eg FAWE, FIDA, UNESCO
7. Family welfare has been improved



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due to financial empowerment eg
owning property, doing business etc

8. The female dignity / self esteem has
been ~~ethns~~ enhanced in society.

9. It promotes / improves the
country's image internationally.

MARK ALLOCATION

SP up to 05 marks

GE up to 10 marks

DEF up to 05 marks

Content:

Problems (P) Any 5 points each up to 3 marks = 15

Solutions (S) Any 5 points each up to 3 marks = 15

Total 50 marks



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Q2. Should the teaching of science subjects in Uganda secondary schools at ordinary level remain compulsory? Justify your answer.

definition:

Science subjects are disciplines / areas of study of facts acquired through observation of the structure and behavior of the physical world through experimentation, analysis and drawing valid conclusions eg Physics, Biology and Chemistry.

YES (Y)

- (i) Teaching of science subjects enables the learners to carry out certain tasks and be job creators eg electrical installations, soap making, etc.
- (ii) It creates environmental awareness in the learners therefore promoting environmental conservation.
- (iii) It lays a foundation for the increased number of professionals in various science related fields eg doctors, nurses, engineers, etc.
- (iv) It equips the learners with basic scientific knowledge.
- (v) Science subjects promote research and innovation,



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- (vi) The compulsory teaching of science subjects expands employment opportunities for the teachers of science.
- (vii) It lays a strong foundation for industrialisation.
- (viii) Demystifies the negative attitude towards the science subjects.
- (ix) Clears dangerous superstitious beliefs eg giving fluids to a convulsing child.
- (x) It promotes business in science related equipment and materials.

NO (N)

- (i) There are insufficient teachers for science subjects.
- (ii) Shortage of chemicals and other laboratory equipment / apparatus.
- (iii) High cost of laboratory construction and maintenance.
- (iv) Poor quality of educational output / high failure rate.
- (v) The learners with scientific knowledge have remained job seekers.
- (vi) The policy focuses more on the quantity rather than the quality of the output.
- (vii) The policy is inconsiderate to learners with disabilities special needs eg the lame, blind etc



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- (viii) The policy does not cater for individual choice.
- (ix) It is expensive to the parents.
- (x) Inadequate funding by government.
- (xi) Emphasis of science subjects is done at the expense of other important subjects eg C.R.E
- (xii) By S.2 the learners have acquired enough basic scientific knowledge for a living.
- (xiii) Some teachers discourage learners.
- X It can lead to political instability/insecurity

mark allocation:

SP - up to 05 marks

GE - up to 10 marks

Defn - up to 05 marks

Content - Either Yes or No

Any 10 points @ up to 3 marks = 30

TOTAL - 50 MARKS



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3. Examine the merits and demerits of multi-party system of government.

Defn: Multi-party system is a political order / arrangement where two or more political systems are constitutionally organised and allowed to contest for power / political authority within the same country eg in Uganda we have UPC, NUP, NRM, DP, FDC, JEMA, CP etc.

Merits (m)

1. It promotes the culture of peaceful transfer of power.
2. It creates room for people to choose their best / most capable leaders.
3. It promotes checks and balances / constructive criticism.
4. Promotes freedom of association and freedom of expression.
5. Caters for the interests of all people of a given country eg tribe, religion etc.
6. The party in power ensures improved social service delivery to ensure re-election.
7. It grooms and gives opportunity to new capable leaders.



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8. Gives room for varied ideologies/policies/manifestos.
9. Promotes unity in diversity/nationalism.
10. It enables recruitment of people from all regions of the country.
11. It enables developing countries to receive foreign aid and support from donor countries and multi-lateral bodies (improved country's image).

Demerits (D)

1. It promotes sectarianism/divisionism among people.
2. It is very expensive to organise and run elections on the side of government and politicians.
3. It is characterised by election violence.
4. Leads to delayed decision making as certain things cannot be done until consensus has been reached.
5. Under multi-party system, opposition can be a hindrance/sabotage to development programmes.
6. It encourages rigging of elections, ballot stuffing and gerrymandering.
7. It leads to imbalance in development as some leaders think of developing their areas, tribe etc.
8. Promotes neo-colonialism as most of the parties are sponsored by Western powers.



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9. Promotes patronage/ corruption.

Mark allocation:

SP - 05

GE - 10

Defn - 05

Cont: M - 15 ; 5 pts, up to 3 marks @

J - 15 ; 5 pts up to 3 marks @

Total 50 marks



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Subject: G.P.....

Paper code: S101/1.....

Level: PLE UCE UACE

Year: 2023.....

4. To what extent has poverty been responsible for the environmental degradation in Uganda?

Defn:

Environmental degradation is the deterioration/ decline in the state/ condition/ value of air, land and water.

Poverty is a state of economic hardships/ lack of basic needs/ inability to access basic needs

Poverty as a cause of environmental degradation (P)

1. Lack of enough land for food leads to overuse, fragmentation and encroachment on marginal land
2. Poverty promotes/ encourages poor methods of farming e.g bush burning, overcultivation and overgrazing.
3. Lack of land for settlement leads to encroachment on marginal lands e.g wetlands, forests, game reserves etc.
4. The poor encroach on forests in search for fuel for domestic use and commercial purposes.
5. The need to earn a living forces the poor to excavate sand, clay and stones for sale.



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- 6 Hunting and poaching lead to extinction of some animals and bird species.
7. Destructive / crude methods of fishing by the poor depletes some fish species.

Other factors (O)

1. Pollution of land, air and water
- 2 Industrialisation destroys vegetation, needs raw materials and pollutes the environment
3. Deforestation i.e massive cutting of trees exposes soil to agents of erosion and affects the climate
- 4 Some farming methods like mechanisation, use of agrochemicals and irrigation affect the environment
- 5 Population growth puts pressure on the natural resources such as land, water and vegetation hence reducing their productive value.
- 6 Pests and diseases e.g wilts, ticks, locusts etc
- 7 Natural calamities e.g floods, landslides etc
- 8 Large scale mining and quarrying



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9. Government policy - allowing investors to set developmental projects in wetlands and gazetted areas.
10. Construction e.g. of roads, bridges, dams, houses, etc
11. Lack of environmental awareness / ignorance
12. Poor waste management

Mark allocation:

SP - upto 05 mks

GE - upto 10 mks

Defn - Environment upto 3mks } or 05mks
Poverty upto 2 mks }

CONT - Poverty (P.) upto 4 pts @ upto 3mks = 12 mks

Other factors (Q) upto 6 pts @ upto 3mks = 18 mks.

Total 50 mks



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5g) A Table Showing Candidates' Scores in the Different Attributes.

Attributes Candidates	Relevant Uni. Deg.	Integrity	Relevant experience	Personality	Computer literacy	Total
Ekwang	0	4	0	2	1	7
Walea	5	4	3	0	1	13
Bagendia	0	4	0	2	1	7
Akunu	0	0	0	2	1	3
Sepungu	5	4	3	0	0	12

(11 marks)

b) Total Scores as percent a percentage

Ekwang

$$\frac{7}{15} \times 100 = 46.6\% \quad \checkmark \text{mark}$$

Walea

$$\frac{13}{15} \times 100 = 87\% \quad \checkmark \text{mark} \quad \text{NB: No percentage Sign, No mark. -}$$

Bagendia

$$\frac{7}{15} \times 100 = 46.6\% \quad \checkmark \text{mark}$$

Akunu

$$\frac{3}{15} \times 100 = 20\% \quad \checkmark \text{mark}$$



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Sepungu

$$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80\% \quad \checkmark \text{ Amack}$$

(5 marks)

c) District Agricultural Officer.

Waka (2 marks)

Sub-County Agricultural extension Officer.

Sepungu (2 marks)

d) The Role Agricultural extension Workers in Uganda.

- Mobilisation of farmers for government programmes like NAADS, NUSAf, etc
- Sensitise farmers on better farming methods.
- Carryout demonstration exercises for farmers.
- Take field visits to farmers and advise farmers on problems that they may be facing
- Advise farmers on crop marketing i.e what crop has good market in a particular season.
- Advise government on policy formulation through reports.

Any 4pts @ 2 marks
= 8 marks



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e) Obstacles to Agricultural Modernisation .

- Poor agricultural tools used by farmers.
- Inadequate capital to support crop production.
- Difficulties in changing farmers from traditional subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture.
- Fluctuation in prices of agricultural products sometimes limited market discourages farmers in marketing of their output.
- Poor farming methods like monoculture, Overgrazing etc
- Inadequate research in agricultural Sector to develop good improved seeds and breeds.
- Inefficient sensitisation of workers by officers concerned.
- Poor land ownership system and use.
- Inadequate funding to the Ministry of Agriculture in the budget allocation.
- Unfavourable weather conditions
- Poor post-harvest handling / Poor storage facilities.
- Politicisation of agriculture programmes.
- Corruption: e.g buy local breeds but tag them as exotic etc
- Topography of the land. nature of the land surface

Any 6pts @ 2 marks
= 12 marks



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N^o 6.

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage
- The Court Proceedings of a Murder Case.
 - The Trial of a Murder Suspect.
 - The Trial.
 - The Court Proceedings.

Up to 2 Marks

- b. To what do the following expressions mean as used in the passage?

- i) "... that familiar paths traced in the dusk of summer evenings may lead as well to prison as to innocent, carefree sleep."
- It means any human action can cause one trouble, there is no formula towards misery.
- The Paths that take you to happiness can lead you to misery.

Up to 4 Marks

- ii) "... the night side of this case, the dark workings of a criminal mentality."

It means that the accused was always harbouring intentions of committing a crime.

Up to 4 Marks



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6(c) In not more than 120 words, summarise the Court proceedings as portrayed in the Passage.

1. The prisoner is brought to the dock.
2. The counsel for the defense pleaded guilty with extenuating circumstances.
3. The prosecutor also agrees to the guilt but denies the extenuating circumstances.
4. The accused did not say a word because his lawyer had advised him not to do so.
5. The prosecutor said the crime was premeditated.
6. He presented the crime as having clear facts before the Jury and the dark side.
7. He accused the criminal of heartlessness because he did not show any remorse for having shot an Arab.
8. The prisoner was cross examined by the prosecutor and answered the questions intelligently.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10$ Marks

(d) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible.



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6(d)

- (i) Forebodings → Foresighting / Warning signs / premonitions / unpleasant feelings / anxiety / Worry.
- (ii) Extenuating → lessening / excusable / understandable / unavoidable.
- (iii) Irksome → Annoying / irritating / disagreeable / disgusting.
- (iv) Conspiracy → Conivance / Agreement to do harm / secret plan to do harm.
- (v) Tirades → long angry speeches / Diatribes / bitter talk.
- (vi) Shrewdness → Artfulness / cunningness / trickery.
- (vii) Plausible → Possible / reasonable / likely / convincing / accommodatable / credible.
- (viii) Homicide → The act of killing a person / Murder.
- (ix) Odious → Something that arouses dislike / displeasure / Hateful / irksome.
- (x) Contrition → Feeling of guilt / remorse / regret / Repentant.

@ Q UP to 2 Marks = 20 Marks

SPQE = 10 MARKS

TOTAL = 50 MARKS