1- choice of the question.
2- Introduction of the key word/words.
3- Organisation of the Content.
4- Paragraphing.
5- Language and Style.
6- Length of essay.
7- Award of Marks.
8- Question Approach.
9- Section B.
- Logic.
- Passage.

FACILITATION OF CANDIDATES:

SECTION A:

*** Choice of the question.** Read all the questions and take time to think about all of them deeply. Get a proper interpretation and what the question requires. Underline the key words in the question. Go for the question that is much easier for you. Do not misfire bse qns are four. Therefore choose carefully. e.g a qn on capital punishments vs Capital accumulation in Economics or Brain drain literary interpreted as the draining of brain or running mad.

*** Introduction and definition of key words.**

Your introduction shld be eye-catching. It is summary of what you intend to say/talk about and the **approach you intend to use** in your presentation. Identify the key word/words in the qn and define them. If the key words are more than one define them all e.g
- Agricultural modernisation,
- Mob justice.
- Brain drain.

- Some questions have got statements which must be defined as a whole. You are required to define/explain the ~~the~~ statement in its wholeness. Such statements include "Justice delayed is justice denied" Discuss; "power belongs to the people" etc.
- Your explanation to the key word/words/statements should be evidenced with illustrations or examples.

* Organisation of your point.

Let your ~~poin~~ ideas be arranged in a chronological order. e.g
- State your point in a full sentence.
- Explain your point.
- Give examples where necessary & where not necessary give more explanation to compensate for the example. You can only get the maximum marks for a point when you have done that regardless of your language command.

* Paragraphing
- Each paragraph must be distinct with only one point.
- There must be a topic sentence in the paragraph.
- The other sentences explain the point
- Then give illustrations/examples using a sentence or two in a paragraph. Do not use too long sentences.

* Language and Style.
- Express your ideas in simple English to help the examiner understand your point. Bombastic language is not awarded any mark.
- Your points should not be underlined, numbered or written distinctively. They are part of the essay. Do not disjoint your work.
- Avoid involving the examiner in your essay e.g you see, you know women are a weaker sex etc * Avoid biased language/information e.g the Bahima are backward, the banyankole are lazy, the bakiga are rough, the batoro girls are prostitutes, the banyankole ~~Fellow~~ are good leaders etc.

* – Follow the gramatical rules and avoid informal or Slang Language e.g guys, chicks etc

* What is Looked for in your essay:

SP – Spelling & punctuation.
GE – Grammar & Expression.
Dfn – Definition
Cont – Content.

* Length of essay:

– You must have substantial information on the question's content and therefore shd write an essay of 500 – 800 words ie three and half pages of foolscaps. Please, don't write much and don't also be too brief.

Note: A candidate should demonstrate a sense of knowledgeability about the subject. The content reflects whether one is conversant with the knowledge or not, therefore you must stick to relevance – you can do this by reflecting back to the qn as you write your essay to ensure that you are not off track. Keep refering to the question you are handling.

Award of Marks:

- Defn – 05 Marks
- SP – 05 Marks
- GE – 10 Marks
- Cont – 30 Marks
- Total – 50 Marks.

* If the question is two sided, then the marks are divided by the sides ie each side 15 marks for five points @ 3 marks. However some questions' points are awarded five marks each.

– You must balance the question e.g – Causes and effects
– Advantages & disadvantages
– Importances and problems.
– Dangers and measures.
– Human factors and other factors.

Conclusion on section A.

– Smart work + good handwriting or neatness.
– Paragraphed work
– Coherence not disjointed.
– Variety at the begining of paragraphs not in the same way.

Grading depends on performance.

- Avoiding Mannerisms e.g So, Moreso, More than that, further more, ~~etc.~~ in addition to that, to mention but a few, Also etc at the begin of a paragraph.
- your paragraph should be of some length not in one or two lines.
- Avoid biased ideas and points.
- Don't leave space at the end of a ~~sentence~~ page just like your point can't fit.
- Cross out the work you do not need.
- Don't mix ideas e.g causes & effects or causes and solutions. (Separate the ideas).

~~SECTION B:~~ QUESTION APPROACH:

⇒ **Account** – Give a satisfactory explanation of something. e.g Account for the high rate of sex immorality in Uganda.
It is different from give an account which asks for a detailed description.

⇒ **Assess**: Examine closely with a view of weighing up a particular situation. Conclude with your position pointed out clearly

⇒ **Discuss** in " " in most cases two sided then at the beginning – one sided unless two sides are demanded.

⇒ **To what extent** – how much/far a given situation or factor contributes to the occurance. e.g To what extent is the ~~human~~ man responsible for environmental degration. – Then give ~~other~~ factors and Balance sides conclude with a stand point.

⇒ **How far** ⇒ similar to "To what extent"

⇒ **Explain** – clearly interprete and spell out the material you present.

- Questions asking your opinion eg
- Should prostitution be legalised?
- Should sex edu be taught in schools?

State your stand clearly eg yes or No after the definition. Either side you take you are right.

- Questions in form of statements.

eg "Justice delayed is justice denied" To what extent is this true. How is this viable.

"Power belongs to the people" To what extent is this applicable to uganda?

SECTION B:

Two questions are set. Logic and passage: Do not choose bey the paper. You are advised to first read through the Logic because it is short. If you can not interprete it then go for the passage.

Logic.

- It is a science of reasoning. They have bar graphs, pie charts, line graphs, Tables puzzles etc. Take time to interprete the information
- Do not start it if you are not sure you have understood the information. Make a summary of the information
- For the graph, chart & tables have
  - Title
  - Key where necessary
  - Scale
  - Accuracy
  - Axes labelled for the graph.

Note: Make sure you know which graph is in the question.

- Most Logic questions have got two or three last sub-questions which need just common sense. e.g If the information is about AIDS —
(c) What are the consequences/effects —
(d) How can it be controlled
e.t.c

- Such sub-questions are independent of the information in the question. Therefore failure in (a) and (b) may not affect (c) and (d).
- Logic questions are awarded about 10 marks for **SPGE**. Therefore you should express yourself well even when you are handling a Logic question.

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* Choice of the question/Plan.
* What examiners expect/look at in your work.
* Qualities of a good paragraph/what makes a paragraph to give a cdt 3 mks.
* Important points to note (list all) [Pr 1996]

Questions then Section B:

COMPREHENSION/~~LOG~~ PASSAGE:

(a) **Title question** (Suggest a suitable title).
- It should be brief and presented in a phrase form. It should not exceed ~~four~~ eight words at best.
~~Should be brief~~

⊛ → Should be capitalised and may be underlined.
⊛ → **Do not give more than one title.**

(b) **Summary question:**
- You may not need a ~~fair~~ rough copy.
- It would be better to use the words as they are used in the passage.
- Word limit is not very important.
- In case you spot a paragraph with points you can extract it and write it in your summary.
- In case you make a rough copy cross it out. ~~Can even write the whole passage.~~

(c) Giving meaning of words as they are used in ~~the~~ passage.

- Identify the paragraph & sentence where the word is used. Words do not have meaning until they are used.
- Read the whole sentence and the entire paragraph and get the context meaning.
- Then write the word and its meaning
- Should use different words to give the meaning of the word. Avoid using the same word e.g.

Corruption - means being corrupt.

Note: Do not leave the gap. Attempt suggest the meaning even when you are not sure. It is possible for you to get atleast ½ the marks.

→ You may not give more than one meaning.

The passage is also awarded marks for SPGE: Therefore handle your language carefully as you answer the passage questions.

"Women Emancipation has done more harm than good"

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD ESSAY.

- No disjointed work by underlining and making titles ie state and explain.
- Good and Reasonable paragraphs of about six lines ie what is the point, How & where/who.
- Well paragraphed work not just one paragraph.
- Smart and good handwritten work.
- Not involving the examiner e.g you know, you see, ~~also~~ As you are aware etc.
- Not biased - Be neutral
  - Women are a weaker sex
  - The Luhyia are backward
  - The kamba are good leaders
  - Before girls are sexy.
- Avoiding mannerisms e.g more so, more to that, in addition to the about, to add salt in the soup, to mention but a few, also, further more etc
- Variety of your paragraphs. Not repeating the same words at the start of a paragraph.
- Simple language - No bombastic words.
- Avoid slang/informal language e.g guys, chicks etc.
- Avoid a conflict of points in one paragraph. Let each paragraph have only one point esp. if the question is two sided. Separate the sides.
- Print leave space at the end of the page before you finish your essay.

1st Debate.

No definition of Emancipation. (Speakers to give some light on emancipation.

MOTIONS:

- Promotion of Human rights is responsible for increased indiscipline in Ugandan schools.
- School administrators are responsible for strikes in secondary schools.
- Abortion should be legalised in Uganda today.
- prostitution should be legalised in our country.
- Sex education should be introduced in all schools in Uganda.
- The age of consent for girls should be reduced to 16 years.
- A National Army should not be involved in active politics.
- Corporal punishments should be abolished in schools.
- Boys and Girls should attain the same education.
- Life imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than the death penalty.

"Women Emancipation has done more harm than good"

· Women Emancipation:

— It is a movement that was launched by the women in order to free themselves from all sorts of oppression by the men in the different spheres of life manifested by the social, economic, political, cultural and religious set up.

— The movement aims at uplifting the status of women in a male dominated society such that they may realize their full human rights.

PROSTITUTION

Motion: It is the offering of ones body for sexual purposes in return for economic gains like money, job, or any other favour.

Premarital Sex (Fornication)

- Sex is the coupling/pairing of male and female reproductive organs for reproductive purposes.

→ Premarital sex is sex between people who are not married or sex intercourse when one or both partners are not married.

Environmental degradation is the decline in the productive value of renewable and non-renewable resources in the surrounding of man. The surrounding of man include air, water, land, fauna and flora.

Abortion:
- It is the deliberate removal of the fetus from the mother's womb before the time of its birth.
- It is the expulsion of the foetus from the mother's womb before the time of its birth.

Homosexuality: It is the practice of having sexual intercourse with a member of the same sex. Sex between females is called lesbianism.

Incest: It refers to sexual intercourse between close relatives.

Rape: It refers to having sexual intercourse with someone without his/her consent.

Defilement: It refers to a having sexual intercourse with someone below 18 years of age.

Rural-urban migration: It refers to the movement of large number of people from the country side to go and live or work in towns and cities.

Interstate Conflicts in Africa.
It refers to situations where there is misunderstanding, dispute or outright war between two or more countries eg between Uganda and Tanzania 1978-1979, Uganda and Kenya in 1976 and 1987. etc.

Coup detat: - It is a sudden military overthrow of the government in power.
- It is unconstitutional way of gaining power by removing a legitimate government.

Human rights: Those interests which everyone ~~has~~ is entitled to by virtue of the fact that he/she is a human being. They are natural claims which everyone has to enjoy in his/her life, and are secured to him/her by law.

Family: It is a basic human organisation
- comprising of man, woman and children linked together by biological ties.
- It is the basic unit of society where its member expects to be loved and accepted in a home.

Decentralisation:

It is the transfer of some powers from the central gov't to the Local gov't (districts & Municipalities) for management of their own affairs such edu, agric, health (medical), roads etc

Modernisation of farming:

Sex Abuse:

Sex abuse refers to a situation when people differ from the ideal reasons of having/using sex. This is largely results of moral degeneration

Terrorism:

It is the calculated use of violence (threat of violence) against civilians in order to attain goals that are political or religious or ideological in nature; this is done through intimidation or coercion or instilling fear.

Natural Forests: These are tracts of land covered extensively by trees found growing and not planted by man. They are indigenous to the area e.g Mabira, Budongo and Imaramagambo.

(vi). Efficacy of schooling process - Effectiveness of the teaching/learning activities/efficiency of the teaching/learning programme.

(vii) Exacerbated - made worse/worsened/aggravated/made to deteriorate.

(viii) Subtle acceptance - indirect/unnoticeable/silent acknowledgement or willingness to receive/approval/agreement with.

(ix) Personal gratification - individual satisfaction/ones own pleasure or contentment/self fullfilment or enjoyment/

(x) Capability rather than culpability - having the ability to do something instead of being blamed or being held responsible for wrong-doing.

Up to 2 mks @ X10

Total = 20 mks.

- Deviant sexual behaviours eg lesbianism, homosexuality, incest, beastiality / sexual immorality eg fornication etc
- Greed for fast wealth / materialism
- Negative attitude towards work / laziness
- Lack of self esteem / inferiority complex / feeling of inadequacy
- Unstable families / marriages - family breakages, forced marriages.
- The youth are vulnerable to STDs eg AIDS, Syphilis.

Measures (M)

- Encourage the youth to join clubs for various activities and interests eg youth Alive YMCA, Religious clubs, National Youth Council, choirs, interact club etc.
- Sensitization of public on youth problems.
- Create income generating projects to alleviate unemployment & poverty eg Emyoga, SACCOs.
- Legislate and enforce laws against all forms of crime eg drug abuse and immorality.
- Encourage school completion.
- Encourage vocational training & skilling eg Directorate of industrial training (DIT), community training centres, Apprenticeship programmes.
- Curriculum reform with emphasis on holistic education / competence based education.
- Sex education should be done at home, school & community
- Provide loans / credit facilities for the youth projects.
- Taking addicts to rehabilitation centres / counselling / treatment.
- Intensify guidance & counselling to the youth.

Sp - 05 Dfn - 05
Cont - 15 - 50

(X) Posterity - The people who kill will live in the future after one is dead / future generation / future time after one's death. 10×2 = 20

SPGE - 10
Cont - 40

UNEB 2020: Section A.

1(a) Explain the problems faced by the youth in your community.
(b) Suggest measures that should be taken to minimise the problems.

Sol: (a) The "youth" refers to all persons / people b/n 18 and 35 years. They have attained the voting age, the age of consent, national identity card, can own a bank account, are employable and can make independent decisions. At this stage, these persons become entitled to all previleges and freedoms of adulthood.

Problems (P)

- Unemployment - lack of jobs
- poverty / limited capital / low income / no income generating projects
- Drug abuse / alcoholism / addiction.
- Inadequate education / no ~~edu~~ formal edu / school dropout.
- peer pressure / negative peer influence
- Lack of guidance and counselling from the community.
- Deliquency / indiscipline due to parental negligence, children rights, foreign influence, permissiveness, media etc
- Unwanted pregnancies / unplanned pregnancies.
- Sexual harassment - rape, bad touches, obscenity, crude

② Ass the Impact of Industrialisation on the environment in Uganda.

*Industrialisation is the process of establishing, extraction, processing, manufacturing and assembling plants for increased prod^n eg Nile Breweries, Nytil, Uganda Batteries etc 3mks

* Environment refers to man & his surrounding include land water air 2mks.

Impact:

- Deforestation forests are cleared to set up industries/use of firewood/fire of products.
- Destruction of wetlands or swamps for setting up industries, sugar cane growing, rice growing, sand mining, clay mining etc.
- Destruction of aesthetic value by tampering with beautiful scenery
- Water pollution/Water contamination.
- Air pollution thru fumes, acidic rains.
- Sound/Noise pollution.
- Land pollution thru dumping refuse, abandoning industrial plants
- Deformation of the Landscape eg due to mine-ditches are left - They become bleeding grounds for mosquitoes.
- Displacement of pple/Limitting settlement.
- Destruction of eco-system/Destruction of the natural habitats.
- Some industrial products are health hazards to man eg plastics, cell phones etc.
- Depletion of natural resources eg thru poaching, overfishing etc.
- Industrial constructions/installations interfere with natural flow of water eg hydro electric power dams cause floods

Sp - 05 Dfn - 03 (industrialisation) 02 Environment

Cont - Any 10 pts @ upto 3mks = 30

Parts of speech:

First person pronoun.

I	myself
me	ourselves
we	mine
us	ours

Second person pronoun.

you	yourself.
thou	
~~they~~ ~~ours~~	

Third person pronoun.

He	them
She	himself
Him	his
Her	hers
It	

Local council meetings at various levels.
The gov't has created/established institutions such as HRC, IGG, Anti-Corruption Unit, where people can go and complain.

Not promoted (NP)

The arrest and detention of political opponents.
Criminalisation of the Law of defamation and Sedition.
Restrictions on peaceful processions and demonstration, seeking permission from police limits freedom of speech.
Arbitrary arrests and detension in secret prisons or "safe houses" curtails freedom of speech.
The muzzle on the press on reporting certain issues e.g court proceedings, riots, vote counting etc.
Denial of access to information e.g switching off internet.
Arrest, ban and harassment of journalists/editors.
Closure of media houses eg CBS, Suubi, Baba, Monitor etc.
Intimidation and coarsion by gov't agents.

Sp - 05, GE - 10, Dn - 05, Cont P - Any 5 x 3 = 15, NP - Any 5 x 3 = 15 } 50 mks.

Section B.

(a) Calculate the total number of students that will be admitted by Jambo State University for the year 2020/2021 (Show your working).

Let the total number of students be x.

$\frac{15}{100} \text{ of } x = 360$. $x = 360 \times \frac{100}{15}$. $x = 2400$ Students.

If 15% rep. 360 then 1% rep $\frac{360}{15}$. ∴ 100 rep $\frac{360}{15} \times 100 = \underline{2400}$ Students.

(b) Under each selection and admission criteria other than regional balance.

Games and sports
$\frac{4}{100} \times 2400 = 96$ Students
University Foundation body.
$\frac{96}{4} = 24$ Students
Staff biological children
$\frac{96}{2} = 48$ Students
Affirmative Action (Girls) — Same as Staff Biological children
∴ 48 children.
Special needs Education
5 x Foundation body ∴ 6 x 24
= 144 Students

Academic Performance
2400 − (144 + 48 + 48 + 24 + 96 + 360)
= 1680 Students

~~How~~
(b) How fair is the University's admission criteria.

Fair because:
- It considers academic attainment for the great part of the slots.
- It caters for a wide range of interest groups.
- Regional balance promotes national unity.
- The staff's motivated when their children are considered.

(3) Describe the measures being ~~taken~~ undertaken to control malaria in your community.

Dfn: Malaria is a disease caused by the plasmodium parasite transmitted by the female anopheles mosquito from an infected person to another. It is characterised by high temperature (fever), general body weakness etc

Measures:
- Education/sensitisation of the public about malaria as a disease.
- Clearing bushes around homesteads since they harbour mosquitoes.
- Keeping away any containers such as broken pots, tins, glasses etc which hold water & become breeding places for mosquitoes.
- Getting rid of stagnant water by draining it.
- Covering domestic water containers in order to prevent mosquitoes from using them as breeding grounds.
- Establishment of fish ponds so that the fish can feed on the mosquito larvae.
- Preventing mosquitoes from entering the houses by fixing mesh-nets in ventilators, windows and doors or closing the house early.
- Spraying/fumigation.
- Use of chemically treated mosquito nets.
- Planting mosquito repellents e.g Neem tree, Rose mary, lemon grass in the compound
- Proper diagnosis/treatment of malaria/preventive drugs.
- Application of mosquito repellent gadgets, creams, coils, oils etc.
- Development and use of new drugs such as Coartem, Artenam, Artemether etc
- Intensifying research on malaria.
- Establishment of more health centres in each sub-county.
- Training and recruitement of more medical personel eg nurses.
- Public-private partnerships have been intensified to fight/combat malaria eg NGOs, private clinics etc.
- Pouring of oil on stagnant water.

Sp - 05 Dn - 05
GE - 10 Cont - Any 10 pts @ up to 3 mks = 30 mks.

(4) To what extent has freedom of speech been promoted in Uganda?

Dfn: Freedom of speech is the fundamental right of expression of ones beliefs and opinions without hindrance by authority or individuals, through writing, gestures, action, speaking, singing, drawing, demonstrations etc.

Promoted (P)
- The constitution recognises the right of freedom of speech chap 4 art 29
- Gov't has liberalised the media leading to the creation of different media houses eg NBS, NTV etc.
- The media houses provide platform for freedom thru public debates.
- People are free to hold public rallies.
- People are free to hold peaceful demonstrations.
- People are free to choose leaders thru the election/voting process.
- There is existence of civil society organs and individuals that openly criticise gov't e.g Human rights Network, DFG etc (Democratic governance Forum)
- Women are free to express themselves thru use of women emancipation.
- People are free to express their personal religious beliefs and establish their own worship centres.

(b)(i) - planned to simplify or to make it handy for management and to make things easier for teachers but not really to cater for each learner's academic and growth needs (4mks)

(ii) Learning institutions are losing the ability to provide the high standard of work that meets their proposed goals. Or
- Learning institutions and finding it difficult to offer the promised/expected services as stated in their goals. (4mks)

(c) Summary.

CHANGES EXPECTED IN SCHOOL OPERATIONS:
- Govt expects schools to take up/provide specialist curriculum dev't departments and other support services.
- Govt expects schools to take up child care programmes.
- Those with recognised disabilities should be integrated into mainstream schools.
- All user groups expect teachers to take on additional school-based responsibilities for areas such as moral and disciplinary standards as well as aspects of curriculum content. They have to write proposals for additional funding for programmes to meet the most basic needs of students. They are also expected to provide school based responses to proposed structural and operational changes and -
- To establish more school based committees
- Schools are expected to provide accountability at every level of school operation e.g meetings etc.
- Schools should shoulder responsibilities formerly provided/done by other bodies.
- Parents expect schools and teachers to provide personal and social guidance to the children as a remedy to media and other influences on ~~school~~ societal values.

Any 5pts @ up to 2mks = 10 marks.

d(i) Spectrum - whole range/extent/scope.

(ii) potential - likely/anticipated/possible supporter/customers
- likely clients/users/interest groups/likely stakeholders

(iii) Economic stringencies - strict use/spending of money, tight or frugal ways of spending money.

(iv) Impetus - driving force/motive/basis/aim/purpose/intention/reason for/source of/motivation/stimulus.

(v) Integration - inclusion/merging/combining/mixing.

- The foundation body if religious based promotes values and norms.
- It caters for learners with special needs.
- It caters for marginalised groups such as the girls and special education needs.
- It recognises talent. Any 6x2 = 12 mks.

Unfair.
- It may create divisions and discontent among groups.
- Those who could have benefited on academic merit may be left out.
- Not all talents have been recognised e.g singing.
- Sectarian tendencies may arise eg religious intolerance.
- Some staff without children cannot benefit.
- There could be manipulation/bribery in the system.

Any 3pts x 1mk = 3 mks.

(e) Explain the influence of games and sports in high education institutions.
- It promotes development of a healthy body.
- It activates the mental processes
- It leads to the development of professional ~~skill~~ sport/skills/talents for future living/employment.
- It boosts the image of the institution/individual thru inter-institutional games.
- It fosters discipline & team spirit/friendliness - accept winning & losing gracefully
- It eases stress/leisure/entertainment.
- It provides employment to technical staff eg coaches.
- It attracts funding thru sponsorships eg Coca Cola.
- It leads to the dev't of infrastructure eg stadia.
- It may promote unsportsmanship/unacceptable behaviour eg drug abuse/doping.
- Exploitation (financial, sexual).
- It promotes hooliganism of fans/supporters.
- There may be indiscipline thus compromising academic standards.
- It may strain institutions resources.

Any 5x2 = 10mks.

SPGE — 10
Cont — 40 } 50 mks.

6(a) title 2 mks
- The Need for Comprehensive Education
- Challenges of Comprehensive Education
- The Fallacy of Education in a whole child.
- Challenges of Educating the whole child.
- Wholesome Education is unattainable
- The changes Expected in School operation.

Natural Forests: These are tracts of land covered extensively by trees found growing and not planted by man. They are indigenous to the area e.g Mabira, Budongo and Imaramagambo.

(vi) Efficiency of schooling process – Effectiveness of the teaching/learning activities/efficiency of the teaching/learning programme.

(vii) Exacerbated – made worse/worsened/aggravated/made to deteriorate.

(viii) Subtle acceptance – indirect/unnoticeable/silent acknowledgement or willingness to receive/approval/agreement with.

(ix) Personal gratification – individual satisfaction/ones own pleasure or contentment/self fullfilment or enjoyment.

(x) Capability rather than culpability – having the ability to do something instead of being blamed or being held responsible for wrong-doing.

Up to 2 mks @ X10

Total = 20 mks.

- It gives the criminal an opportunity to repent/reform.
- It promotes religious teachings/values eg forgiveness, "thou shall not kill".
- The convict can still be made productive/useful to society.

(Dp) Death penalty better

- The death penalty gratifies/satisfies the offended party.
- Dp compelety eliminates the criminal from society.
- It is a stronger deterrent to prospective/possible offenders.
- It is natural justice (public opion) for murder cases.
- Some religions support the death penalty e.g Islam in Sharia Law.
- Dp reduces congestion in prisons.
- Dp reduces govt expenditure on the prisons establishments/departments.

Sp: 5, GE 10, Dfn I 3, Dfn 2 2, Cont Li 5pts @ 3mks – 15mks
Cont Dp 5pts @ 3mks – 15mks

2: To what extent has Uganda succeeded in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

Dfn: Millenium Development Goals are contorms initiated by the member states of UN in 1999 to uplift the standards of living in all member states by 2015. These include edu for all - UPE, USE, UPOLET

UNEB 2019:

Section A.

1. "Life imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than the death penalty." Discuss.

Dfn I: Life imprisonment is incarceration/confirement in jail until one's death as a punishment. This is given to a capital offender by a competent court of law, namely; High court, Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Court Martial, Sharia courts etc 3mks.

Dfn 2: Death penalty is punishment by killing a capital offender defined a competent court of law e.g by hanging, lethal injection, firing squad, electrocution, guillotine (beheading), strangling, stoning to death etc. 2mks.

LI Better:

- Life imprisonment upholds the right to life.
- It is less traumatising to the criminal, executioner, family and relatives.
- It is more humane
- It saves the innocent from being unfairly executed.
- It saves political opponents from being killed/eliminated.
- LI can be reversed eg presidential pardon.

ensure that natural resources such as ~~NEMA~~ wetlands and forests are reserved.
- Gender equality has been encouraged thru involvement and retention in schools of girls and fighting of female genital Mutilation (FGM) in some cultures, equal access to employment, Gender sensitivity terminologies eg chairman/chairperson. Language encouraged.
- International relation has been achieved where Uganda has become a member of IGAD, EA Cooperation, COMESA, AGOA, UN, ICC, AMSON, opened ~~borders~~ borders for refugees etc.
- Reduction of Maternal Morbidity.

Not Succeeded (NS)

- There is criticism on the quality of edu (UPE, USE & UPOLET) b/se of the hurdles encountered e.g lack of sufficient infrastructures eg Science laboratories, inadequate teachers, high pupil-teacher ratio.
- People's attitude towards work is still poor, so eradicating poverty and hunger isn't easy and natural calamities such as landslides, floods also hinder the poverty and hunger eradicating programmes.
- Maternal ~~Mortality~~ health is also affected by inadequate health facilities like lack of

Eradication of poverty and Extreme hunger, reduction of HIV/AIDS and other Killer diseases like TB and malaria, reduction of infant Mortality rate, ~~rate~~, reduction of Maternal mortality, Environmental protection, Gender balance and international Cooperation. SMKS.

Succeeded (S)

- The gov't has provided free education for all at both primary and secondary levels.
- On poverty eradication, gov't has encouraged "Bwona Bagagawale", NAADS, Operation Wealth Creation (OPWC) youth livelihood, women funds, Credit SACCOs, eradication of hunger, gov't has put in place NAADS.
- HIV and AIDS and Killer diseases have been mitigated by restructuring better health systems such as providing Anti-retroviral drugs, public sensitisation/Conscientisation, intensive and regular immunisation programmes, provision of protective measures such as mosquito nets, condoms etc.
- Reduction of infant Mortality has been tackled by provision of antinatal care and knowledge, training of midwives so as to ensure safer delivery.
- On environmental protection, gov't has set up regulatory bodies such as NEMA and NFA to

Information after a given period of time. e.g after every 10 years for Uganda. Related information include size, marital status, age, gender, edu level etc.

Significance of a national census:

- Popn census gives the gov't a benchmark of statistical data for planning/establishing demographic data.
- Popn census provides the gov't statistical data for policy formation e.g about age, edu, migration, fertility etc.
- It helps in the delivery of basic services with a background that there are more of the elderly, children, men or women.
- Popn census helps in the monitoring & evaluation of dev't programmes at the national level.
- It helps in monitoring & evaluation of dev't programmes at the local ~~level~~ gov't levels e.g the popn in schools can help to evaluate UPE & USE programs.
- It helps in identifying the ratio of the people in relation to the technical staff such as tr-pupil ratio, Dr-patient ratio etc.
- Popn census facilitates prediction overtime and then plan accordingly e.g projection of future manpower needs.
- It helps the gov't to link the economy to specific sectors e.g agricultural production and ambulances to transport mothers to referral hospitals in case of complications, lack of scanning machines, lack of awareness.
- Inadequate health facilities have hindered reduction of infant mortality rates e.g lack of incubators for premature babies.
- On environmental protection, poor law enforcement and gov't interference have allowed the degeneration of environment e.g allocation of wetlands to investors, cutting down forests etc.
- Rights of women are still being violated/abused in areas of employment/male chauvinism.
- International cooperation has not yet been fully realised bse of social, political & economic differences, language barrier & lack of uniform currency e.g UG Shs K-Shillings etc.
- HIV/AIDS & other diseases are still a challenge due to complacence.

SP - up to 5 mks Dfn: up to 5 mks
GE - up to 10 mks Cont 5 Pts @ 3 mks - 15
NS 5 Pts @ 3 mks - 15

3. Explain the significance of a national population census to the government.

Dfn: Popn census refers to the gov't's enumeration/counting of its people and finding out related

- They destroy the natural beauty / aesthetic value which affects tourism activities.
- Damming of rivers affect the water in the river flow leading to flooding & its effects e.g land previously vegetated
- The construction process / setting up of the infrastructure the power plants require removal of top soils and vegetation
- There is an impact on the climate - the destruction of vegetation leads to reduction in evapotranspiration hence raising water temperatures.
- It results in sedimentation (silitation) where the organic & inorganic material can collect behind the dam.
- Displacement and relocation of large numbers of people
- Power lines ruin the natural vegetations affect human population either thru circuit or migration.
- There is growth of acquatic weeds due to the slow motion of water levels downstream.
- ~~Population~~ Pollution of water, air and land due to ~~reduction of water levels~~ oil spills, fumes, garbage and sound pollution from heavy machines due to construction.

POSITIVE (P)

- Provision of energy which is renewable and environmentally friendly b/c there are no emissions of environmental pollutants.
- Dams act as flood controllers since the reservoirs collect a lot of water.
- They create recreational areas and animal habitats due to change in water location e.g reservoirs can be good for big fish.
- Its contribution to GDP, transport, industry etc.
- Popn census statistics help the govt to tally the people with the available resources for sustainable exploitation e.g land, oil, forests.
- It helps the govt to institute appropriate popn control measures e.g family planning or sensitisation.
- It helps to established a country's standard of living.
- Popn census helps in comparison of countries or regions at different times and years.

Sp 05 mks Dfn: 5 mks
CiE 10 mks Cont: 10 PTE 3 mks. 30 mks. } 50 mks.

4: Assess the impact of constructing hydro-electric power stations on the environment in Uganda.

Dfn 1: Hydro-electricity power stations are installations that produce energy connected to generators. 3 mks.

Dfn 2: The environment refers to man and his surroundings e.g land, air and water. 2 mks.

Negative (N)

- There is the destruction of the ecosystem especially habitats for animals and plants
- Damming of large areas reduces public accessibility of certain areas e.g recreation, farming etc.

5. a(i) Giving a reason for your answer, identify the head of the mission.

SECTION B.

Ranking:

1. Frank 2. Alfred 3. Chris 4. Betty & Eddy 5. Drake.

∴ Frank leads the mission bse he has the highest rank. (2mks < 1mk name / 1mk reason).

(ii) State the ranking from highest to the lowest.

Frank ½
Alfred ½
Christ ½
Betty ½ and Eddy ½
Drake ½

Total 3mk.

(b) Giving a reason for each case, suggest the pairing of the commandos.

Mission

Commandos	Locating	Laying ambush	attacking
Alfred		✓	✓
Betty		✓	✓
Chris			
Drake		✓	
Eddy	✓		
Frank	✓		

- Eddy pairs with Frank – Eddy is a good driver, pilot and mechanic and Frank is a good map reader and Spy. 2mks < 1mk pair / 1mk reason

- It is a source of income since the sites created are a tourist attraction (tourism).
- Hydro-electricity power as a form of energy reduces the prevalence of deforestation. (Alternative source of energy).
- There is a possibility of road construction over the dam to ease access from one side of the river to the other.
- It promotes alternative economic activities that reduce pressure on land eg those that require Hydroelectricity

SP – 05 mks
GE 10 mks
DM 05 mks
Cont N Any 6×3 = 18
P Any 4×3 = 12
} 30 mks.

k) What are the effects of political rebellion in developing countries.

- Displacement of people - separation of families, refugees
- Loss of lives
- loss of property
- Maiming of persons - disability.
- Rape and torture of people
- Kidnapping/Abductions.
- High expenditure by gov't.
- Low or no production - economic retardation.
- Destruction of gov't installations & infrastructure.
- General insecurity - increase in crime, instability.
- Suffering - misery/mental torture.
- Environmental destruction.
- Interstate conflicts - strained relations.
- overthrow of gov't.
- Tarnishes the image of the country - discourage investors.
- Increased arrest of those suspected to be rebels.
- Fuels/promotes neocolonialism.
- Famine/hunger/Starvation

Any 13 pts x 1mk = 13.

Spec - up to 10 mks
Cont (a)(i) 2mks
(ii) 3mks
(b) 6 mks
(c) 16 mks
(d) 13 mks

50mks.

- Drake pairs with Alfred - Drake lays an ambush while Alfred is energetic and acrobatic who can arrest the rebels.
- Drake pairs with Betty - Drake lays the ambush and Betty can attend to injuries. 2mks < 1mk pair, 1mk reason
- Chris pairs with Betty so that in case of injuries Betty can attend to them. 2mks < 1mk pair, 1mk reason.
- Chris pairs with Alfred - Alfred being energetic and acrobatic can have the rebel arrested when alive. 2mks < 1mk pair, 1mk reason.

(C) Explain the causes of political rebel activities in developing countries.

- Power struggle - greed, overstaying in power.
- Rigging elections
- Suffocating divergent views/opinions.
- Dictatorship - autocratic rule.
- Sectarianism, tribal, religious/Corruption.
- Hard economic conditions eg Inflation/unemployment/taxation.
- Widespread poverty
- Oppression of the ~~marginal~~ masses.
- Economic marginalisation.
- poor foreign policy
- Foreign interference
- Infrastructural breakdown/poor service delivery.

Any 8pts x 2 = 16mks.

- Greed/desire for more money, house etc
- Desire to be the best and outstanding any competition.
- Envy for the promoted. Any 5×2= 10mks.

(d) Meaning of words.

(i) grievous - Serious and often causing great pain/suffering/misery/sadness/grave.

(ii) fleeting moment - brief/continuing for only a short time/shortlived/temporary/transient.

(iii) fold our tents - read to die/end of earthly life/depart from the earthly life/surrender to death

(iv) futility of combat - Unrewarding conflict/unprofitable fight/fruitless fight/struggle etc.

(v) Silent undertow - a quiet feeling/attitude/unnoticed/hidden/latent flow or current.

(vi) innoculated with the spirit of dislike - filled/possessed/imbued with hatred/intolerance/blinded/influenced or overtaken by hatred.

(vii) feud - an angry and bitter argument that takes a long time, long lasting enmity/conflict/hostility/rivalry

(viii) transformed nature - changed state/different form.

(IX) Locked horns - get involved in running argument/dispute/disagreement/conflict/fights/rivalry/fighting over something.

6 (a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

- INTOLERANCE
- THE FUTILITY OF INTOLERANCE.
- CAUSES OF CONFLICT
- CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF INTOLERANCE. Any 1 (4 mks)
- CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF COMPETITION.

(b)(i) "... it never drives those who are poverty stricken to lock horns..."

- The poor cannot compete - They can't fight each other over poverty.
- The poor cannot outcompete each other.
- They cannot conflict because of being poor.
- They have nothing to compete for. (Any 1×4) = 4mks

(ii) "... their bones lie bleaching in the sun"?

- They are dead/long dead, can't even defend themselves from the sun, powerless, lying in ruins. (4mks)

(E) Summary.

CAUSES OF INTOLERANCE:

- Religious prejudices and beliefs/creeds.
- Racial/tribal differences.
- Colour differences (black/white)
- Economic prejudices (Rich/poor)
- Differences of opinion.
- Competitions for sex (women/men)
- Competitions over who has or has not money/houses
- Minor conflicts that could be resolved amicably
  - eg The Hatfields and the McCoys.

anism, homosexuality
ty eg fornication etc
ness
lex/feeling of inadequacy
ages, forced marriages.
HPhilia.

(X) Posterity - The people who kill will live in the future after one is dead/future generation/future time after one's death. 10×2 = 20

SPGE - 10

Cont - 40

2018 Guide:

SECTION A.

① Assess the impact of mobile phones on the Ugandan society.

~~Defn~~: Mobile phones are portable electronic device/gadgets used by individuals wherever they are to receive, send or store information, written, verbal or pictorial e.g. Smartphones or ordinary; or brands such as Nokia, Tecno etc.

Positive Impact (P)

1.- Have eased interpersonal communication.

2. There is increased use of mobile phones by different categories of people e.g the poor, rich, illiterate etc.

3. They have generated employment opportunities leading to improved income. 10 – Reduce bulk (have torches, tv, watch, radio etc), calculator ~~11 – Leisure) entertainment~~

4. Increased source of revenue to the gov't thru taxes.

5.- They have made business transactions easy e.g fees payment, advert etc. 10 – Entertainment \ Leisure spending

6. They are a symbol of social status or prestige.

7.- Security has been eased/enhanced, E-tracking system e.g global positioning system (GPS), calling in case of emergency. 8 – Research 9 – Saving funds on m-money

Negative (N)

1. They are a source of conflicts especially in homes, workplace etc.

2 – There is loss of privacy e.g by tracking

7- There is freedom of association and assembly thru unions, political parties, and civil organisations etc.
8- Freedom of speech and access to information
9. Freedom of worship and religious liberty. There are many religions, sects etc.
10. Freedom of conscience - Individuals are free to have any ideology or think freely provided it is not against the law.
11. There are attempts to protect the marginalised/disadvantaged e.g thru affirmative action. There are attempts to protect people from any form of discrimination according to gender, race, disability etc.
12- Freedom from servitude/slavery. There are attempts to fight human trafficking/exploitation.
13. Freedom to enjoy the basic needs of life e.g health - medical facilities, primary health care, food, shelter etc.
14. The right to justice thru fair trial in courts of law.

Not observed (NO)

1. The right to life has been abused thru abortions, death sentences, murders etc.
2. Freedom of press has been infringed upon thru mistreatment of journalists, arrests, closure of media houses etc. e.g Red Pepper.
3. Freedom of association and assembly is not observed. There is denial of freedom of association and assembly e.g not allowing opposition politicians to hold rallies.
3- They are addictive and promote laziness/time wasting.
4- They have encouraged use of informal language.
5- They distract attention hence poor concentration causing accidents e.g when driving.
6- Insecurity - cause poverty
7- ~~Violate privacy~~ pornography | crime i.e. thefts | immorality

Sp 05 Cont. P - 5pts @ 3mks
GE 10 No. 5pts @ 3mks
Dpn 05

2. To what extent have human rights been observed ~~and~~ in Uganda?

Dfn: Human rights are civil, economic, political and social entitlements that are bestowed upon the individual for the very reason that they exist irrespective of colour, race, gender, nationality etc for example freedom of speech, freedom of association, right to life, food, shelter, education etc.

Observed (O)

1. Every Ugandan has a right to life as provided for in the Constitution.
2. There are security agents in place to protect persons and their property e.g the police, the army etc.
3- Ugandans have a right to work. Gov't has provided conducive working conditions for the citizens.
4. Gov't has provided educational opportunities thru UPE, USE, UPOLET and scholarships at tertiary levels.
5. Citizens are free to marry and raise a family provided they are eighteen years and above.
6. Citizens have a right to own property; individual ownership of property is recognised e.g land ownership by registering titles.

6. Foreign aid in form of money is misappropriated/misallocated because of lack of good economic policies (Corruption).
7. It is sometimes unreliable, inconsistent and not enough/ inadequate and therefore frustrates planning.
8. Foreign aid is sometimes not relevant to the local needs of the people.
9. It encourages dumping and use of expired goods e.g fridges.
10. Has encouraged neocolonialism and is used as an instrument to keep the country in a perpetual state of dependence.
1. Uganda can internally generate funds from rich individuals and institutions e.g thru taxes, treasury bills etc.
2. Foreign aid has increased Uganda's indebtedness.

Not better off (N B)

1. Uganda is among the poorest countries of the world with low savings and low investment in resource exploitation.
2. Majority of ugandans are poor and need assistance.
3. The country needs foreign aid to avert disaster e.g land slide, flood
4. Foreign aid helps to supplement the national budget.
5. Uganda depends on primary products like coffee with little value addition leading to very low income in form of foreign exchange.
6. Foreign aid helps to develop skills of ugandans and develop technology as well.

4. Torture of persons arrested/suspects e.g in single cells
5. Sexual abuse/harrassment of citizens e.g rape, defilement
6. Abuse of workers' rights e.g thru delayed payment etc.
7. Weaknesses in the judicial systems e.g delayed judgement
8. Sectarianism is on the increase/nepotism.
9. Violation of the right of the right to own property e.g land grabbing.
10. Manipulation of the electoral process violates the peoples' democratic rights to elect leaders of their choice

* Sp:- 05 GE - 10. Dfn - 05 Cont 0 spts @ 3 mks / No spts @ 3 mks

3. "Uganda would be better off without foreign aid" Discuss.

Dfn: Foreign aid is any form of assistance received by a country in need from outside (another country, orgn or individual) in form of grants, loans, technical assistance, machinery etc.

Better Off (B O).

1. Uganda has got enough resources to exploit/harness e.g minerals, forests, oil etc but aid kills our initiatives.
2. Foreign aid has worsened the unemployment problem e.g the use of machines and expatriates.
3. It has led to over exploitation of our resources by foreigners who benefit more than the natives.
4. Has strings attached/conditions to fulfil.
5. Foreign aid can strain bilateral relations ~~btn Uganda~~ btn Uganda and other countries that can help her develop.

stunted plant growth.
· Vermin eg elephants destroy vegetation hence desertification.
9. Earth Movements: landslides, volcanic eruptions/volcanicity lead to destruction of vegetation within surrounding leading to desertification.
10. Pests and diseases destroy the plant popn eg locusts, ~~diseases~~ army worm, diseases like wilt etc.
11. Persistent use of agrochemicals leads to ~~decline~~ destruction of vegetation.
12. Persistent dry winds moving over an area eg Karamoja
13. Bush burning/wildfires directly destroy vegetation.
14. Over ~~grazing~~ cultivation/monoculture etc ~~destroy~~ leads to ~~vegetation~~ soil exhaustion and soil infertility.

Sp 05, GE 10, ~~Cont~~ Dfn 05, Cont-10pts @ 3mks.

SECTION B.

6a) Giving reasons for your answer, identify the media houses that will not be:
(i) registered (ii) licensed. REGISTRATION:

Media House	Citizenship	Training	Investment	Integrity
Spotlight Media	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daily Mirror	✓	✓	X	✓
Torch	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jupiter Radio	✓	✓	✓	X
Crystal TV	✓	✓	✓	✓

7. Uganda needs foreign aid to industrialise the economy
8. Uganda needs foreign aid to ensure peace and stability for dev't eg military hardware, guns etc
9. Uganda needs foreign aid for ~~ensure peace~~ infrastructural dev't eg roads, dams, railway etc.

Sp 05, GE 10, Dfn 05, Cont < BO 5pts @ 3mks. NB 5pts @ 3mks.

5) Account for the occurrence of desertification in Uganda.

Dfn: Desertification is the process by which large areas of land become arid and persistently lose vegetation eg Karamoja, Nakasongola, Kiboga, Rakai etc.

1. High population growth leading to destruction of forests for agric and settlement.
2. Overgrazing/overstocking of animals which eat and remove vegetation cover.
3. Reclamation of swamps which leads to drought conditions hence desertification
4. Large scale excavation; mining, stone quarrying, sand mining, brick making etc, distort soil structure and destroy the vegetation thus exposing the land to agents of soil erosion hence desertification.
5. Deforestation for the purpose of timber, wood fuel, charcoal etc
6. Pollution from industries and automobiles affect the environment by producing acidic rains that lead to stunted plant growth.
7. Cyclic weather changes which lead to prolonged periods of drought or heavy rains causing leaching leading to

(c) Explain the importance of mass media in a country.

1. It is a source of entertainment.
2. Mass media publishes gov't programmes.
3. It promotes fundamental human rights.
4. It advises gov't ~~on~~ on popular taxes (positive criticism)
5. It is a social uniting factor/patriotism.
6. It enhances educative materials/sensitization.
7. It enhances moral & ethical standards of society.
8. It promotes culture (tradition & customs)
9. It is a source of employment.
10. It is a source of gov't revenue.
11. It promotes international relations.
12. It promotes trade and commerce. (Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

d) How has pornography affected your society?

1. It has promoted immorality/indiscence.
2. It has led to loss of respect/reputation.
3. It has promoted sexual perversion eg immorality,
4. Sometimes it has resulted into broken marriages.
5. In some cases it has reduced sexual satisfaction of the married couples.
6. It has also increased sexual libido of some people.
7. It has resulted in wastage of resources.
8. Pornography is addictive (passive leisure).
9. Pornography has eroded many cultures.

Any 5pts x 2 = 10mks.
SPGE — 10 = 50mks

licensing (consider only those that qualify for Registration

Media House	National Security	Reputation	Economic Sabotage	Pornography
Spotlight	✗	✓	✓	✓
Torch TV	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crystal TV	✓	✓	✓	✗

a(i) Media houses that will not be registered & reasons.

- Daily Mirror Media House - Investiment value less than 2000 US$
- Jupiter Radio & TV - Integrity is questionable = (04mks).

(ii) Media houses that will not be licensed & reasons.

- Daily Mirror House - Not registered.
- Jupiter Radio & TV - Not registered.
- Spotlight Media Agencies - National security questionable.
- Crystal Television - pornographic = (08mks)

b(i) Amount in Local Currency that will be realised from

(1) Registration: $(\frac{7}{100} \times 2000) \times 3$ media House $\times 2750$.

= 11,550,000 = (Ugandan Sh) = (03mks)

or 3850,000 x 3 media Houses ie for individual House (03mks)

(ii) Local currency from licensing.

NB - Only Torch Television.

$(\frac{5}{100} \times 35000) \times 2750$

= 4,812,500 (Ugandan Shs) (03mks)

ii) Succumb to Stress - Lose ability to Control nervousness/ Strain at work/lose the fight to Strain/give in to pressure.

iii) prime target for layoffs - Most likely to be/most aimed at/main focus for retrenchment.

iv) Corporate Mergers and buyouts - Amalgamation of companies and business firms/coming together of companies and taking control.

v) A double edged sword - Situation with as many bad qualities/advantage, bad ones/disadvantage, a curse and a blessing/something that has merits and demerits/good and dangerous.

vi) Arthritic condition - Situation where a person may have problems with joint and bone pains/swellings.

vii) Trying to beat deadlines - Struggling to accomplish work/task in a specified time.

viii) Vulnerable - prone to attack/easily affected, susceptible/easy target.

ix) Cut back - Curtailed, shortened, abridged, reduced, lessened.

x) Physical manifestations - Observable signs/ recognisable indicators/clear signs/ visible symptoms.

(a) up to 2mks
(b)(i) up to 3mks
(ii) up to 3mks
(c) up to 6pts; 2mks @
(d) up to 2mks @ = 20mks.
SPGE - 10mks
Total 50mks.

6.(a) A suitable title for the passage.
- Stress at the work place.
- Work related Stress
- Causes of Stress at the work place.
- Causes & Effects of workplace related Stress.
- Dealing with/Managing work-related Stress.

6(i) "...individuals react differently to these stimuli"
⇒ Each person responds to situations in varied ways/manner.

(ii) "...the current popularity of downsizing may be unprecedented"
⇒ The present preferred laying off of workers is unequalled greater than ever before.

(c) Summary of why old people suffer most from stress.
1- Technological advancement at the workplace.
2- Old people are prime targets for layoffs.
3- They are paid a higher wage than the year.
4- They are forced to take on much heavier workloads.
5- Physical strain affects older people more than the young
6- Repetitive strain injuries affect the elderly more than ta
7- Job insecurity is common due to downsizing.
8- Difficult transition and fear of unemployment after retirement age.

(d)(i) working with hazardous equipment - doing j using dangerous tools/performing tasks using harm tools.

vii. Unstable marriage due to infertility.
viii. Still financially insecure.
ix. Easy prey to many men/more vulnerable.
x. It increases the level of promiscuity
xi. It increases/raises the pop growth.

Sp - 05
Cle - 10
Dfn - 05
Cont - Y-15 i.e 5 pts + 2 exams
N-15 " " "

2. Justify the need for educational reforms in uganda.

Dfn: Educational reform: It is making desirable/appropriate/suitable/positive changes in the process of imparting knowledge, skills and attitudes to learners in institutions.

1. The current curriculum is more theoretical than practical.
2. The products of this education system have a -ve attitude towards practical work.
3. Some subject content is irrelevant to society needs.
4. The personnel and methodology of teaching do not measure up to the current global trends in technological development.
5. It is not all inclusive (descriminative) e.g favouring boys against girls, urban against rural. etc.
6. It creates more jobs seekers than job makers.
7. There has been overproduction of human resource/man power in some sectors such as admin and business but not in medical and engineering.
8. It doesn't emphasize the use of local material/resources to enhance learning.
9. It doesn't cater for the development of individual learners' talents.
10. There are few well facilitated/quality schools and tertiary institutions in the different regions of the country.

UNEB 2016:

Section A.

(d) "The age of consent for girls in uganda should be reduced to 16 years." Discuss.

Dfn: "Age of consent": This is the minimum stage in life at which girls take decisions that are legal and respected by society. For example marriage, engaging in sexual relationships, elopement or cohabitation.

Should be reduced "yes" (Y)

i. To reduce the increasing level of defilement cases.
ii. A girl at sixteen is sexually and phiysiologically mature.
iii. Many abortions are avoided.
iv. Some girls engage in sex even before sixteen.
v. Saves the family from disappointments, shame, constraints, social conflicts, legal battles, risk of infections, early pregnancies etc
vi. Have children early and able to feed for them when still energetic and strong to work.
vii. It is acceptable culturally and religiously especially for non-school-going girls or vulnerable girls e.g orphans

Not Reduced (N)

i. It interrupts their education.
ii. They are emotionally immature/infatuation.
iii. At the age of 16 some girls are not physically developed
iv. Some girls can not make rational decisions.
v. Complications of pregnancy and child birth.
vi. High rates of STI's e.g AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhea etc.

6. Environmental concerns have discouraged industrialisation because of air, land and water e.g manufacture of polythene bags by e.g Mukwano industries.
7. Spraying mosquitoes using DDT was discouraged because it would affect people's health yet malaria has remained a killer disease in uganda.

Other factors (O)

1. Corruption in uganda
2. Low levels of technology.
3. poverty/lack of capital in uganda/unemployment.
4. Cultural rigidities/backward practices in many parts of the country e.g nomadism, wife inheritence.
5. The high popn growth rate.
6. High level of illiteracy and ignorance.
7. Natural disasters e.g floods, drought, Land Slides, earthquakes,
8. poor infrastructure e.g road and railway networks.
9. poor/bad gov't policies e.g poor budget allocation.
10. The innappropriate/unsuitable education system. (It is mor theoretical.)
11. Overdependence on foreign aid
12. profit repatriation by foreign investors.
13. Pests and diseases amongst crops, animals and people

Sp – 05, GE – 10, Dfn – 05, Cont. E – 12 ie 4pts @ 3mks.
O – 18 ie 6pts @ 3mks.

Q4. "A national army should not be involved in active politics." Discuss.

11. It is examination oriented/only after acquisition of certificates/academic papers.
12. It is expensive yet less productive.
13. The language of ~~instructions~~ instruction is a hindrance to learning/understanding some educational concepts.
14. Inspection/Supervision is very minimal all levels.
15. Inadquate funding.

Sp – 05, GE – 10, Dfn – 05, Cont – 30mks; Any 10pts @ 3mks.

Q3: To what extent have environmental concerns Limited development in uganda?

Dfn I Environmental concerns are contentious issues/challenges/worries and fears that arise out of man's use/conservation of his surroundings (air, water, land) 3mks.
Dfn II. Development refers to improvement/betterment of man's life.

Environmental Concerns (E)

1. Gazetting of game parks and reserves has led to ~~eviction~~ eviction of people Limiting economic activities such as farming, hunting, charcoal production.
2. Some protected animals such as elephants, buffaloes, hippos etc are vermin and encroach on man's farmland destroying crops and human life.
3. Prevention of swamp reclamation has hindered prodn.
4. Construction of important projects has been hampered/delayed by environmentalists e.g Bujagali power project, Kamu.
5. Water hyacinth has remained a problem for long because of objection to use of chemical methods to destroy it.

Should be (S)

1. Army involvement is needed if a country is under a state of emergency; if the interests of the State are being threatened and the gov't in power cannot handle the situation.

2. The army is part of the citizenry, then, it should take part in the management of national affairs.

3. The army is an interest group that cannot be ignored.

4. The army is an important component of the gov't and then should not be kept out.

5. A politically sensitized army can be a champion of human rights e.g UPDF.

6. Army involvement helps to ~~arrest~~ avert military coups bise they know what is happening.

Sp – 05 GE – 10 Dfn – National Army 3mks
Active politics 3mks

Cont. SN 5pts up to 3mks @ = 15mks.
S 5pts " " " " 15 marks.
Total = 50 mks.

Dfn I A national army is a military force that is composed of natives/citizens organised, trained and equiped to defend a country against any attack from within or from outside. e.g UPDF, JKT, KDF etc. ~~RPF~~ RPDF

Dfn II Active politics is direct involvement in matters of management of Society.

Should not (SN)

1. The work of the army is to defend the country and therefore should ~~wait~~ for that; politics is for politicians.

2. In a multiparty democracy it (the army) can become dangerous bse it might not be impartial (might be partial)

3. Once the army is involved, there are more chances of coup d'etat, Mutiny; they "taste" power and cling to it.

4. In developing countries, the army is vulnerable/prone to sectarian tendences such as tribalism.

5. Where the army takes over power, it takes too long to relinquish it e.g in Nigeria, Gambia, Uganda, Rwanda

6. By virtue of their training, they may not exercise tolerance, may use militaristic policies which are likely to violate human rights.

7. Armies in developing countries are not so much professional and therefore, cannot manage the economy e.g Uganda Army in 1970s.

8. It is costly to the nation/increases gov't ~~exp~~ expenditure.

(d) Explain the problems facing road ~~at~~ transport in Uganda.

- Fluctuating fuel prices.
- High costs of motor vehicle spare parts
- Poor roads – potholes, narrow roads, broken bridges, flooded.
- High rates of road accidents.
- Conflicts amongst transport operators.
- Corruption, in bus and taxi associations/police.
- Police harassment of drivers & other road users.
- Interference by politicians e.g right of way.
- Traffic jam in cities and towns which brings about delays.
- Unstable transport fares which adversely affect passengers.
- Poor regulations and control by gov't.
- Cars in DMC (dangerous mechanical conditions) on roads
- Overloading/Dangerous loading.
- Drunk drivers/influence of alcohol/drugs.
- Bad weather e.g fog, mist, smog, too much rain.
- Insecurity – High way robbers.
- Obstacles e.g animals crossing roads (~~Any 7x3~~ =
- Reckless driving
- Ignorant road users e.g untrained drivers, children,

(Any 7x3) = 21mks,

section B

5 Logic:

(a) Qualities

- Age & mechanical condition of the bus.
- Driver's experience
- Reliability and timeliness.
- Comfort
- Speed.

Bus.	Age & mech.	Drivers exp	Reliability	Comfort	Speed	Total
Express 111	0	4	0	2	0	6 ✓
Friends 211	0	4	0	0	0	4 ✓
Flamingo 311	5	4	3	2	1	15 ✓
Speed Bird 411	5	0	0	2	1	8 ✓
Haraka 511	5	4	0	2	1	12 ✓
						05 mks

The bus with best overall qualities is Flamingo. ✓ 01 mk

(b) Which buses do not make return journey and in which towns do they stay over night.

- Friends 211 ✓ 2mks will stay at Bukone ✓ 1mk
- Speed Bird 411 ✓ 2mks will stay at Konge ✓ 1mk due to travel restrictions of not travelling beyond 22:00 hours. (4mks)

(c) If one is to leave the city, stop at Ngocho - - -

- Board at 07:00hrs ✓ 1mk – Flamingo ✓ 1mk which is fast
- Get off at Ngocho at 9:10 hours. ✓ 1mk
- Do the shopping for 1½ hrs up to 10:40 hours ✓ 1mk
- Board Haraka ✓ 1mk bus at 10:55 hours ✓ 1mk.
- Attend the 13:00hrs meeting. ✓ 1mk (07mks)

- The moral ideals of participatory democracy often degenerate into mere rhetorical slogans.
- Should not be used as an excuse to prevent those who have leadership skills from exercising their talents.
- Each institution should determine the nature of its democracy.
- The more human beings take part in their own institutions, the better their quality of life and the less their chance of allienation.
- We must guard our new principles against degeneration into forms of moral mysticism or absolution. (Any 5 pts upto 10 mks).

(e) Meaning of words.

(i) Democratic ethic – the principles and rules that give an individual the right to participate in governance.

(ii) Paradox – a situation that has two contrary/contradicting/opposing features and therefore rather strange.

(iii) False barriers – Unreal bottlenecks/imagined obstacles/hindrances.

(iv) Plurality of human needs – diversity of people's wants/desires/demands/necessities.

(v) Well meaning moralists – Good/honest people without ill intentions/sincere people.

(vi) Amenable – willing to be influenced/controlled by somebody else/accommodative.

6. Passage (Comprehention)

(a) Suitable title:
- The principle of Equality
- The principal of Participatory Democracy.
- The Basic Principles of Democracy.
- The Moral principles of Democracy. 2 mks.

(b) – The principle of equality recognises the existence of differences in biological, cultural and individual abilities. 2 mks.
- Egalitarianism maintains that all men are born equal in talent and capacity. 2 mks.

(c) Components of the principle of equality are:
- That people who are equal in dignity and value should be treated equally.
- That false barriers should be removed to give equal opportunity to individual and group advancement.
- That basic minimum, basic economic and cultural needs of all human beings should be satisfied.

(Any 2 points @ 2 mks = 4 mks)

(d) Summary:
- Individuals ought to have some decisions over their lives/power ought to be extended to those who are affected by it.
- Democratisation of institutions to make them responsive to the views of their members/participatory democracy has thus become a new frontier for social forms.

(vii) Humanistic idealism – Unrealistic ideas of solving people's needs / utopian thinking.

(viii) Construed – Understood / interpreted / give the meaning of something in a certain way / viewed / taken as / considered regarded as.

(ix) Moral Mysticism – Standards of behaviour that are based on belief but not reason or sense.

(x) Anvil of reason – Firm foundation / basic of of power to think and understand.

10x 2mks @ = 20mks.

2015 MARKING GUIDE:
SECTION A:

1. Assess the impact of the extended family system on your community.

~~Def~~: Extended family system is a group/set up consisting of parents, children and relatives/relations living in the same homestead or in different homes eg Uncles, aunts, grand parents, cousins etc.

Positive (P)

1. Easy routine administration eg one family head/the elder knows all and commands respect.
2. Those in need are assisted eg financially morally, materially etc
3. Easy instruction/teaching of customs and ~~good~~ social norms, traditions (culture) and hard work.
4. Encourages cooperation and collective responsibility eg during weddings, funerals etc
5. Easy resolving of conflicts in the family.
6. It creates a sense of belonging, unity/oneness to a family as a unit through love and respect.
7. It is a source of labour.

10. Creates laziness among the dependants/core family members.
11. Exploitation/abuse of relatives thru hard labour.

Mark allocation.

SP – 05
GE – 10
Dfn – 05
Cont – (P) 5pts up to 3mks @ 15
(N) 5pts up to 3mks @ 15
Total – 50 mks.

2. Examine the causes and effects of Inter-state conflicts in Africa.

Dfn: Inter-state conflicts refer to situations when there is misunderstandings dispute or war btn two or more countries e.g Sudan and South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, Rwanda and DRC etc.

Causes (C)

1. Disputes over territorial boundary e.g Tanzania and Uganda over Kagera are, Kenya and Uganda over Migingo Island.

8. It provides security ie social, emotional and physical security/defence.
9. Benefits are shared among relatives eg bride wealth, land etc.

Negative impact (N)

1. It is costly/expensive/burdensome to maintain & care for relatives.
2. Likely to breed conflict among relatives due to the large numbers thru cliques, suspicion and jealousy.
3. Encourages sexual immorality/perversion e.g incest, rape, adultery, homo, defilement etc
4. There is congestion e.g in houses lack of accommodation, and poor sanitation.
5. Strains the available resources e.g land, finances food etc.
6. It leads to poverty/less investiment/less savings.
7. Increases chaos in the homes esp. in the polygamous family and the neighbourhood.
8. It may lead to separation/divorce/breakage of the core family.
9. Deprives the biological children of parental love & care.

1. Personal differences among leaders eg Nyerere vs Amin.
10. Granting political asylum to leaders/politicians or harbouring/supporting dissidents or rebels eg Uganda and Sudan - SPLM, DRC harbouring Rwanda's Interahamwe; Tanzania's TPDF supported Uganda's UNLF, FRONASA.
11. Violation of human rights - Burundi vs other countries in the region.

Effects (E).

1. Outright war.
2. Military confrontation/political propaganda/verbal confrontation.
3. Loss/destruction of lives of human and animals.
4. Economic hardships eg fuel crisis, inflation, shortage of commodities.
5. ~~Disputes~~ Disrupts business/trade/commerce leading to loss of foreign exchange/revenue/income.
6. Organisations in the region gain interest and concern so they intervene eg African Union.

2. The struggle to control natural resources eg minerals, oil, water eg Sudan and South Sudan over oil.
3. Refusal/rejection of new regimes that come to power through military coups eg Burundi and Uganda.
4. Civil war can escalate into an interstate conflict if foreign support is offered to one ~~country~~ of the warring parties or both.
5. Ideological differences eg S. Africa and Angola, Sudan and South Sudan ~~Cut~~ (cultural, religious, political etc)
6. Resistance to dominance by other states eg Rwanda and Uganda vs DRC, then Angola, Namibia and Chad came in, Morocco and Western Sahara.
7. Breaching agreements, international treaties and understanding eg Cameroon vs Nigeria.
8. Ambitious armament programmes that cause tension amongst states eg Angola supported by Cuba vs S. Africa during the Apartheid era.

3. Why is it necessary to eat a balanced diet?

Defn: A balanced diet is what we eat that supplies our body with all the food ~~elements~~ values/nutrients/essentials elements in the correct proportions eg carbohydrates, proteins, fats, roughages, vitamins and water.

Why a balanced diet is necessary;

1. To supply energy: got from carbohydrates, fats and oils: got from foods like cassava, maize, cereals, fish, animal fats e.t.c. Imbalance leads to body weakness and Obesity.
2. To help in body building: got from proteins like eggs, beans, meat etc. Imbalance leads to body failure, Kwashiokor, marasmus and Stunted growth.
3. For body repair: got from proteins like eggs etc. Imbalance leads to failure of wounds to heal fast and emanciation.
4. To increase/boost body immunity and cure: got from vitamins like fruits and vegetables, Imbalance leads to one being disease prone.

7. Break of diplomatic ties/strains relationship btn the states.
8. Destruction of property and infrastructure eg roads, bridges, power stations, communication networks, industries, schools etc.
9. Suffering psychologically or physically eg rape, maiming etc.
10. Wastage of resources eg channeled to war.
11. Neo-colonialism gets its way into the conflicting countries as a result of intervention from other countries.

Mark allocation:

Sp — 05

GE — 10

Defn — 05

Cont — (C) — 5pts @ 3mks = 15mks

(E) — 5pts @ 3mks = 15mks

Total — 50mks

12. To warm the body: got from fats and oils. Imbalance leads to blocked veins and chills.

Mark allocation:

Sp – 05
CIE – 10
Dfn – 05
Cont – 10 pts @ 3 mks = 30 mks
Total – 50 mks.

5. To balance body fluids: got from mineral salts like Sodium bi-carbonate. Imbalance leads to hypertension or blocked veins.

6. To ensure proper body reactions: got from vitamins and salts. Imbalance leads to organ malfunction and failure.

7. For proper respiration: got from salts, greens, pumpkins etc. Imbalance leads to respiratory disorders e.g pneumonia.

8. To activate enzymes: got from minerals salts, pepper etc Imbalance leads to swollen glands and goitre.

9. For easy digestion: got from roughage and water. Imbalance can lead to constipation and piles / Haeorrhoids.

10. For water reabsorption in the colon: got from roughage and salts e.g magnesium etc. Imbalance leads to ~~heat flush / rash and dry dehydration.~~ loose stool (diarrhoea).

11. To cool the body: got from water and fruits. Imbalance leads to heat flush / rash and dehydration.

refrigirators, automobiles etc.
8. Increased energy demands activities like charcoal burning, deforestation, leading to increased carbondioxide.
9. Emissions from fossils fuel combustion that has released particulate matter into the atmosphere (aerosols / burning oils) depleting the ozone layer.
10. The effect of industrialisation eg in the manufacture of cement.
11. War – nuclear / chemical weapons.

Other factors (O)

1. Variations in solar radiations.
2. Deviations in the earths orbit.
3. Continental drift – shifting in positions of continents over time.
4. Latitudinal effects.
5. Changes in green house concentration of gases in the atmosphere due to natural reactions eg carbondioxide.
6. Natural disasters eg earth quakes, ~~volca~~ volcanic eruptions leading to desert conditions.
7. Cyclic variations / changes in weather conditions causing Elnino, drought, desert conditions floods etc.

H: To what extent have human activities been responsible for the global climate change?

Dfn: Global climate change is the gradual variations in the weather conditions / patterns of the world, experienced after a long period of time (30 yrs +) eg increase in temperatures, reduced rainfall totals etc (extreme weather conditions).

Human Activities (H).

1. Poor farming methods / systems eg mono-croping, overgrazing etc.
2. Poor disposal of wastes leading to pollution of air, water and land.
3. Deforestation leading to desertification and disruption of rainfall pattern.
4. Popn increase exerts a lot of pressure on the natural resources.
5. Encroachment on wetlands disrupts its weather modifications role.
6. Excavation and mining which leaves open pits / bare land and loss of vegetation.
7. Urbanisation / urban growth and its negative effects eg pollution, increased carbondioxide,

SECTION B.

5(a)(i) UAA001 up to UAA999 ✓ 1mk

Ukonga will register 999 motor vehicles. ✓ 1mk

(ii) The new system will register;

All alphabet letters = 26 ✓ 1mk.

Maximum number of motorvehicles for each letter = 999:

∴ 999 × 26 = 25974 ✓ 1mk

Less the original = 25974 ✓ 1mk
− 999 ✓
24975

More motor vehicles to be registered are 24975. ✓ 1mk

b) Motorcycles run from UAD 001F to UAD 001Q ✓ 1mk

No. of letters of the alphabet (Complete set) ✓ 1mk.

F − P ie FGHIJKLMNOP ✓ 1mk

⇒ (11 × 999) + 01 for UAD 001Q ✓ 1mk

⇒ 10989 + 1 = 10990 Motorcles. ✓ 1mk

(ii) Tractors run from UAD 002Q up to UAD 001Z Complete letters of alphabet, (RSTUVWXY) = 8 letters.

∴ 8 × 999 = 7992 ✓ 1mk

Add 998 for UAD 002Q to UAD 999Q ✓ 1mk.

8. pests and diseases eg Locusts, Invasions, wilt etc

mark allocation.

Sp − 05

CE − 10

Dfn − 05

Cont − (H) 7pts @ 3 mks = 21

− (O) 3pts @ 3 mks = 09

30

Total = 50 mks.

A. 001 — 999 998

gov't / NGOs.
4. To differentiate the countries of ownership.
5. For gov't records so that they know the number of vehicles imported for proper planning of roads, parking plots etc.
6. To guard against theft / robbery and easy follow up by police.
7. For prestige e.g personalised number plates.
8. To know how the car has been used in the country to know how old the car is.

5 × 2 = 10 mks.

6(a) Possible titles for the passage.
- Intersectionality
- Dealing with Human Intersectionality.
- Views on Intersectionality.
- The Dilema of Human Multiple Identities.
- Structural Intersectionality.

2 mks

(b) Meaning of expression:
"--- reality of multiple identities ---"
- The situation of finding oneself falling into various / different categories.
- The fact that individuals can belong to different categories.

Add 1 for UAD 001Z ✓ 1mk
7992 + 998 + 1 = 8991 tractors. ✓ 1mk.

(c) Assess the impact of importing used Motor vehicles on the environment.
1. They increase land pollution through dumping scrap.
2. Air pollution thru emitted fumes.
3. Noise pollution e.g engine sounds.
4. Land pollution thru oil spills.
5. They are accident prone.
6. Congestion / traffic jam has impact on space and the roads.
7. Encroachment on wetlands to ~~increase~~ create space for car bonds.
8. Oil from car washing bays and garages is washed away into water bodies by rain / running water.

2 × 8 = 16 mks.

(d) Importance of ~~Importing~~ Registering vehicles.
(1) Taxation purposes so that the gov't can get revenue.
2. For proper control and supervision by government and owners.
3. Identification by owners and other people,

- There is need for instruments and theories which deal with complexities of being a human being.
- Intersectionality helps one understand how structural complexity influences people's relationships,
- and moulds their decisions
- Human rights instruments can be strengthened / improved / made effective thru the application of an intersectional framework.
- Intersectionality emphasizes the importance of context.
- It can be used to reshape and reframe how human rights theory and praxis approach identities.

10

(d) The meaning of the words and phrases as used in the passage:

(i) compounded effects - complicated / worsened results; Magnified results / consequences.

(ii) gendered norms - sex related practices, customs / traditions; sex-based stereotypes.

(iii) rhetoric - artificial / insincere / flowery / pretentious / false speech / talk / oratory.

- The fact of how individuals can be defined or affected by different phenomenon.

3 mks.

(ii) "---dominant and subversive discourses--"
- prevailing and undermining / corrupting dialogue / communication.
- Primary / major / leading and destructive / distractive diversionary disruptive arguments / discussions.
- Major diversionary discussion.
- Common undermining talk.
- Usual negative talk. (05 mks)

(c) Views on Intersectionality.
- Individuals belong to different categories / individuals are not one dimensional.
- Multiple identities result in complex and compounded effects / multiple systems of oppression interact with one another and affect the particular experience of an individual.
- It is difficult to deal with an ~~individual~~ individual's problem emphasizing only one category / voice / identity.

(iv) relegated – demoted/pushed down to a lower level/disregarded/overlooked/undermined/ignored.

(v) Linear Identities – having similar/related same traits/categories.
– homogeneous + – ties.

(vi) differ radically – significantly variet/different; essentially not the same.

(vii) Interventions – Measures/Strategies/Steps taken/Solutions/remedies/mitigations.

(viii) exclusionary practices – tendencies to eliminate/leave out/omit some; discriminatory habits,
– handling one at the expense of the other.

(ix) Marginal voices – Minority views/ideas/opinions of the few/disadvantaged/~~underprivileged~~ underprivileged.

(x) nuances – Slight differences/not very obvious.

10 X 2 = 20
SPGE = 10
Total. 50 mks

Q2: Examine the merits and demerits of decentralisation policy in Uganda.

Dfn: Decentralisation is the transfer of some powers from the Central government to the Local government (districts, municipalities) for management of their own affairs such as education, agric, health (medical), roads etc.

Merits (M)

- Services are brought near to the people e.g agricultural extension services, road maintenance, edu etc.
- Jobs are created at the district through district service commission e.g CAO, District Engineer, District personnel officer.
- Revenue collection is more efficient.
- Accountability is easier.
- Government programs are easily monitored and supervised e.g edu, medical, agric etc.
- People engage in participatory democracy e.g electing their own leaders e.g LCs, councilors, planning, budgeting, decision making etc.
- Each district handles its unique priorities.
- Easy mobilisation of the masses e.g for Immunisation.
- Competitive spirit encourages development.
- More money is retained at the district.
- Easy decision making
- Identification of talents e.g in Sports.

2014 Marking Guide.

Qn1: Account for the rampant drug abuse among the youth in your community.

Dfn: Drug abuse refers to any misuse of a legal or illegal substance in a way that is detrimental to health. e.g narcotics like cocaine, medicines like valium, cigarettes/tobacco and alcohol.

Reasons:

- Self medication of prescribed/unprescribed drugs.
- peer influence/peer pressure
- Addiction
- Need to enhance performance e.g in sports & other activities
- To forget problems.
- Curiosity/experimentation.
- Media influence
- To "kill" boredom/change mood/get high/leisure.
- Gain courage/to dare/Dutch courage.
- Stress/frustration
- parental negligence
- Lack of guidance & Counselling/ignorance about dangers.
- permissiveness
- Social environment/culture e.g street children, slum dwellers
- Availability/cheap/accessibility.
- Weak laws/poor law enforcement.

Sp - 05 Dfn - 05
GE - 10 Cont - 3x10 = 30
TT = 50 mks.

- Sensitisation/education of farmers/masses to produce food while protecting the environment.
- Use of high yielding breeds/varieties which are environmentally friendly.
- Conservation of bio-diversity in the productive lands or areas e.g do not poison or kill them ie birds, earth-worms etc.
- Efficient/Sustainable use of wetlands e.g for fish farming, rice growing etc.
- Encourage the growing of a variety of food crops and rearing of a variety of animals e.g ---
- Research on food production and its effects on the environment.
- Prepare for disaster and emergencies e.g floods, drought, landslides etc.
- Safe preservation and storage/food banks/stores/silos - this gives the land time to rest.
- Avoid land fragmentation because it leads to low yields and soil exhaustion.
- Poverty eradication measures so that people can afford to purchase the food, buy land, use energy.
- Population control.
- Enact laws on food prodn & security.
- Promote gender equity in food prodn e.g empower women on factors of prodn e.g land, involve men in food production.

Sp-05 Dfn, food-3
GE-10 Env-02
Cont-30

Demerits

- Corruption is decentralised and intensified.
- Tribalism/Nepotism/Sectarianism has increased.
- Conflicts have intensified.
- Some districts are disadvantaged in terms of resources & will need central gov't support.
- Increases government expenditure.
- Due to tribalism/nepotism/sectarianism, unqualified personel are employed/elected.
- Duplication of work/services is bound to occur e.g in edn, health (medical) etc.
- Taxation increases a burden to the tax payers.
- Irregularities in service delivery.

Sp-05, GE-10 Dfn-05 Cont (M-15, D-15) = 50

Qn3: How can we ensure food security in Uganda without compromising the environment?

Defn ⇒ Food security is the guarantee that the popn have enough to eat through out the year or always or all the time.

⇒ Environment refers to man and his surrounding e.g land, water and air.

Ensure (E)

- Improved farming methods e.g controlled irrigation, organic agric. etc.
- Agro-forestry practices ie growing crops, rearing animals & growing trees in the same area.

- Primary Health care workers give advice to save situations/emergencies ~~otherwise~~ which would otherwise have been worse eg. snake bites etc

- Save lives of expectant mothers/reduce maternal mortality rate.
- Reduce medical expenses in the family/national level.
- Improve productivity of the people b'se they are healthier.
- Source of medical statistics.

Sp - 05 GE - 10 Dfn - 05 Cont pts @ 3 mks = 30 = 50.

SECTION B 2014

Qn

Sail Length of the river from A to Z = X/3.

It is said that 10 miles covered by a batch before the second batch is released is only 0.5% of the journey from A-Z.

0.5% = 10 miles

∴ 100% = ?

$\frac{10}{0.5} \times 100$ = Distance from A-Z

20 X 100 = 200 miles but 1 mile = 8/5 or 1.6km

So 2000 miles = 1.6km x 2000 = 3200km

∴ length of river from A-Z = 3200 km.

Qn 4: Why is it necessary to improve primary health care in your community?

Ans: Primary Health Care (PHC) refers to basic/fundamental medical advice and treatment that one gets from one's local community from a doctor/nurse/public health work rather than treatment from a specialist.

Reasons:

- Health centres in some areas are located far from the community.
- Important advice can be given at the basic level on communicable diseases eg T.B before more specialised attention.
- Maternal care and advice is given to expectant mothers and to traditional birth attendants.
- Advice on child health, feeding and rearing/nurturing.
- Advice and treatment on accidents eg fire, cuts.
- Sanitation in the community eg pit latrines, waste disposal etc.
- Hygiene - personal and environmental.
- Water sources - provision of safe water sources.
- Advice on proper nutrition for good health.
- Communication & transport especially the roads and vehicles in case of a patient to be taken to hosp.
- Need to reduce infant mortality rate.

(ii) Boats successfully finishing.

Total of dropout = 46 %

Total of finished = 54 %

$\therefore \frac{54}{100} \times 3120 = 1684.8 = 1685$ boats.

Or Add all absolute value in (i) above ie

$(62.4 + 156 + 187.2 + 312 + 717.6) = 1435.2$.

Successful completion $= 3120 - 1435.2 =$ (total complete)

$= 1685$ boats

(iii) Successful boat travel at an average speed of 84.3 miles/hr

ie 135 Km/hr. $T = \frac{D}{S} = \frac{3200}{135} = 23.7$ hrs

$= 24$ hrs

Or $\frac{2000 \text{ miles}}{84.3} = 23.7$ hrs ≈ 24 hrs

(c)(i) If a boat gets lost at point B;

Point B = $\frac{3}{4}$ of distance A – Z.

$\frac{3}{4} \times 2000 = 1500$ miles but 1500 miles $\times \frac{8}{5} =$

2400 Kms or $\frac{3}{4}$ of 3200 Km

$\frac{3}{4} \times 3200 = 2400$ Kms

(ii) To get X in miles $\Rightarrow \frac{X}{3} = 2000$ miles

(Length of river from A – Z)

$X = 3 \times 2000 = 6000$ miles.

$\therefore$ Value of x is 6,000 miles.

(b) A day has 24 hrs, therefore 12 releases of 260 boats each $= 12 \times 260 = 3120$.

(i) Number of boats dropping out due to each challenge.

Illness $\Rightarrow 3120 \times \frac{2}{10} = 62.4 = 62$ boats

Exhaustion $\Rightarrow 3120 \times \frac{5}{100} = 156$ boats

Extreme heat $\Rightarrow 3120 \times \frac{6}{100} = 187.2 = 187$ boats

Accidents $\Rightarrow 3120 \frac{10}{100} = 312$ boats

loss of direction $\Rightarrow 3120 \times \frac{23}{100} = 717.6 \approx 718$ boats

- Conflicts ~~arising~~ arising from boundaries/ demarcations.
- Danger to health/hazzards e.g unclean water, accidents/drowning, Salty H_2O e.g lake Katwe.
- Insecurity.

mark allocation:

(a)(i) — 02 mks (ii) — 02 mks
(b)(i) — 10 mks (ii) — 03 mks (iii) — 03 mks.
(c)(i) — 03 mks (ii) — 03 mks
(d) — 12 mks (Any 6 points @ 2 mks)
SPGE up to 10 mks
Total = 50 mks.

Qn 6(a) The appropriate title for the passage.
- The role of a leader in a political party.
- The influence of a party leader.
- The operations of a political party.
- The relationship between a leader and the members of a political party.
- The qualities of a developmental party.
- The relationship between a political party and the government/State.

(b)(i) The author means that the ruling classes always ~~refer~~ realise the lack of holiness at the centre of a country/nation; have no concern for the country/nation.

(iii) Time taken = $T = \frac{D}{S} = \frac{2400}{135} = 17.8$ hrs

(d) challenges faced in utilizing water resources.
- pollution of water resources.
- Drought/climate change making sources seasonal/inaccessible.
- Siltation/flooding
- Lowering of water table due to deforestation, swamp reclamation etc which leads to drying up of boreholes, streams, lakes etc.
- High costs of water purification.
- Wastage of water through neglegence, broken pipes, vandalism etc
- Low levels of sensitization of masses on conservation/maintenance of water sources.
- poor enforcement of environmental laws & regulations.
- presence of water weeds e.g water hyacinth.
- Over harvesting of water resources like fish.
- ~~Existing~~ Existance of rapids & waterfalls restricting use of rivers for transport.
- Strong winds which distract water transport and fishing activities.
- Presence of predators e.g Crocodiles, hippos ~~water for domestic use~~ vs fishermen, people who draw water for domestic use.

- Not be in the hands of heads of regional branches/bureau. ~~and the leader~~.
- The leader should not hold administrative powers. Any 6 @ 2 mks = 12 mks

(d)

The meaning of words & phrases.

(i) baleful influence - threatening or destructive effect/ dominance/authority/hold/impact/power.

(ii) Ascendancy - the coming to power/the coming up/the rise of a leader.

(iii) Admiring complicity - approving involvement of people with a nice - thinking highly of/reverence of someone with a nice.

(iv) pitfalls - hidden dangers/difficulties. unsee challenges/shortcomings/demerits.

(v) abdicated - gave up the role of leadership/ surrendered/quit/vacated/resigned in favor of some one else.

(vi) Oblivious of everything - not bothered/not aware of what goes on/in total ignorance of/ ~~unc~~ unconscious of/uninformed/be-occupied.

(vii) duality of power - having two positions of authority. - performing a double role.

(viii) decisive guarantee - conclusive assurance/convincing/ crucial/final warranty.

(ix) gain private ends - obtain/secure personal interest, acquire/achieve personal. fulfill personal/ aspirations.

- brave emptiness in the values of a country/nation.

(ii) The author means:-

understood as authorising/permitting/allowing of the projection/ugly growth/unwanted/undesirable mark of a seat of government already congested/ overcrowded/too full of people and economically too advanced. or

Giving credence to the ugly growth of an already advanced city.

(C)

Qualities that a dental party should have.

- Be trustworthy
- A tool in the hands of the people.
- A means where people decide on the policy of government.
- Never be the only political bureau.
- Where all members of gov't and chief dignatories of the regime may meet freely together.
- Be decentralised in the extreme.
- Bring life to the regions which are dead.
- Be organisms through which the people exercise their authority and their will.
- Guide and constitute for the people a decisive guarantee.
- Have a leader who does not boss members

(X) Make a career for yourself - prepare a personal full-time occupation/job/employment.

Mark allocation.

(a) — 02 mks

b(i) — 03 mks (ii) 03 mks

(c) — 12 mks

(d) — 20 mks

SPGE — 10 mks

Total 50.

- It has diversified courses & possibilities for career dev't e.g leisure & Hospitality, Gender, Peace and Conflict resolution.
- Creation of more job opportunities to handle the big numbers.
- It has created liberation of time of Study e.g evening, weekend, at night, Distance/external, day.
- It has created new private universities/institutions.
- It has encouraged people to work hard to get tuition.

Negative (N)

- It is very expensive to the poor or those who cannot afford.
- There is a high rate of dropout due to failure to pay all the fees.
- It has created unethical methods of obtaining money to pay for university education.
- Plagiarism has increased e.g. Stealing other pple's work, cheating examination, photocopying, other people's work.

S101/1 2013 Marking Guide

Section A

~~(1) Assess~~ ⇒ It is a scheme where students at the university pay for their education in public universities.
~~Private Sponsorship Scheme~~

1. Assess the impact of the private sponsorship scheme in public universities on Uganda's ~~on Uganda~~ education system. Positive (P)

- Increased intake leading to more qualified man power.
- Provides education to a wider section of the country's population/opportunities to those who would have been excluded.
- University staff (lecturers, other workers) get better remuneration/better welfare.
- There is increased funding for provision of required facilities e.g lecture rooms, educational materials & other infrastructure.
- There liberalisation of boarding facilities e.g. a student can choose to stay at the university/hostel/home/rented room/house.
- It has created income for those who have invested in hostels/rental houses/accommodation around the universitity.

Describe the functions of the Parliament of Uganda.

2. Parliament is the national representative body have supreme legislative powers within the state.

or. It is one of the three ~~organs~~ arms of gov't responsible for the making laws and policies. The current parliament is the 9th with 385 members comprising Constituency representive, women rep. special committees to ministerial positions and interest groups rep. such as the disabled, youth, workers and the army.

Functions

- It makes and ammends laws of the country.
- It protects the constitution by promoting democratic governance.
- It scrutinises gov't policy & administration.
- It discusses and approves the national budget.
- It ensures transperance and accountability in the utilisation of public funds/resources.
-

Promote education X

- Diversion of fees by students e.g put in business betting and immorallity.
- Reduction of quality of education due to large numbers.
- Mediocre students have got access to University education bse they can afford.
- There is laxity on the part of the learners since they can join universities with minimum qualifications.
- It has led to mashrooming of substandard hostels that have increased insecurity and immorality especially for girl/females.
- Has created congestion in public universities.
- It has killed the spirit of patriotism in the present generation e.g after studying & get a job, they want to recover the money hence corruption.
- It has increased instability in Universities e.g students riot against increasing fees.

Sp – 05
GE – 10
Defn – 05

Cont
P – 05pts 3 marks @ – 15mks.
N – 05pts. 3 marks @ – 15mks.

~~- It ensures transparence~~

- It involves the public in discussions of various issues of national dev't.
- It is the eye/watch dog of gov't and non-gov't institutions and the people of Uganda.
- It demands accountability from the executive by raising different issues on the floor of the house.
- It monitors the implementation of gov't programmes and projects.
- It debates matters of ~~importance~~ topical interests/national concerns usually highlighted in the president's ~~national concerns~~ state of the national address.
- It vets the appointments of the persons nominated by the president under the constitution.
- It moves private members bills e.g draft laws may be presented by back bench MPs.

5- Gives publicity to criminals / wrong role models and youth tend to emulate, imitate / identify with them.
6- Television fuels permissiveness leading to lawlessness.
7- It makes the youth adopt foreign behavior e.g homosexuality.
8- It makes the youth disregard traditional moral principles e.g virginity, respect for elders, dress code.
9- It gives false standards e.g perversion, unrealistic luxury which leads to crime e.g theft burglary etc.
10- It uses vulgar language which is unacceptable and may lead to conflict, embarrassment etc.

Other factors (O)

1- Parental neglegence e.g too busy, divorced etc.
2. Permissiveness of society e.g child upbringing is no longer communal — reaction of parents if their children are disciplined by other pple, dress code, sports betting.

Qn 3.

To what extent has television promoted crime among the youth in your community.

Defn: - Television is an electronic device / equipment with a screen on which one can watch programmes with motion pictures and sound.

- Crime is an activity that involves going against accepted / established norms of society / breaking the law e.g murder, rape, defilement, theft etc.

Television (T)

1- Pornographic scenes have fanned sexual immorality amongst the youth e.g defilement, fornication, prostitution etc.
2- Violence scenes have produced violent youth and vandals e.g violent characters who are violent to people, property, animals.
3- Encourages laziness in society / misuse of time among the youth.
4- Increases expenditure avenues for the youth who will do anything to acquire DVD, CDs etc including stealing / sometimes killing.

5- Gives publicity to criminals / wrong role models and youth tend to emulate, imitate / identify with them.
- Television fuels permissiveness leading to lawlessness.
- It makes the youth adopt foreign behavior e.g homosexuality.
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15 – Influence of terrorist organisations e.g ADF, Alcaida e.t.c.

Mark allocation.

SP – 05

GE – 10

Defn Tele – 02
Crime – 03

Content T – 15 05 pts

O – 15 05 pts.

Qn 4.

Explain the causes and effects of environmental pollution in Uganda.

Defn: Environmental pollution refers to the contamination of the surroundings of man (air, water and land) making them unpleasant/unsuitable and harmful to live in.

Causes (C)

1 – Release of industrial gases into the atmosphere, such gases are CO_2 and Sulphur dioxide.

2 – Dumping of waste from industrial sources on land and in water.

3 – Misinterpretation of children's rights by children and parents/adults in society.

4 – Poverty/unemployment can lead to theft.

5 – Materialism/greed for money/wealth.

6 – child abuse in homes or in schools.

7 – War and displacement/political instability.

8 – changes in culture/environmental influence – what may be right in one culture may not be right in another. e.g dress code, slum area, other forms of social media/technological changes.

9 – peer pressure and influence.

10 – Some children are naturally stubborn or inherently stubborn – they delight in stealing, destroying property, they cannot be corrected, they are violent.

11 – Boredom due to lack of ~~what~~ work, idleness & disorderliness.

12 – Drug abuse and alcoholism can lead to other crimes e.g defilement & rape.

13 – Leaders who are not exemplary/self-centered/bad leaders/corrupt

14 – Weak laws/ignorance of the laws.

11- poor disposal of garbage from both industries and residential areas.
12- Use of chemical, biological weapons e.g tear gas, coloured water, pepper, sprays and use of poison for fishing & hunting.
13- Natural pollutants e.g. vollanicity, flowing plants etc.

Effects (E)

1- Loss of biodiversity/death of living organisms e.g fish, plants, birds, animals and human beings.
2- Depletion/destruction/perforation of ozone layer.
3- Global warming ie increased concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere causing increased temperatures leading to melting of ice.
4- Siltation of rivers and lakes.
5- Flooding of settlements, farmlands, roads, industrial areas etc.
6- Increased presence of diseases - water borne, airborne e.g cholera, diarrhoea, dysentry, cancer etc.

B- Emission of heat into air & water (thermal pollution) e.g kitchens, bulbs, industries etc.
4- Fumes from automobiles which contain CO_2 and carbon monoxide.
5- Burning of solid and liquid materials in open air to release fumes/gases and heat. (petrol, oils, acids and bush burning).
6- Sound/noise pollution from noise of music, discos, automobiles, blasting of stones, industries etc.
7- Use of sprays, perfumes, fridges etc which contain chlorofluro-carbons ie (CFCS) which affect the ozone layer.
8- Use of agricultural pesticides, fertilizers, acaricides etc have polluting land.
9- Poor disposal of polythene materials, glass, ceramics etc.
10- Poor sanitation especially in urban and slum environment leading to stinking places due to poor sewage disposal and sewerage systems.

Qn. 5.

5a) Draw a table to organise and match the patients to their respective records.

TABLE SHOWING PATIENTS' RESPECTIVE RECORDS:

Christina	143/120
Caleb	
Kyalie	
Emmy	

TABLE SHOWING PATIENTS' RESPECTIVE RECORDS

PATIENT	Blood pressure mmHg	Height cm	Weight kgs
Christina	143/120 mmHg ✓	137 ✓	69 ✓
Caleb	114/80 mmHg ✓	175 ✓	85 ✓
Kyalie	138/90 mmHg ✓	127 ✓	54 ✓
Emmy	144/120 mmHg ✓	180 ✓	55 ✓

12

b) identify the patient c the;

(i) Heaviest weight – Caleb (85 kgs)

(ii) Highest blood pressure – Emmy (144/120 mmHg)

(iii) Shortest height – Kyalie (127 cm)

03

7 – Contamination of water leading to high costs of purification.

8 – Distortion of the entire ecosystem

9 – Climate change for the worse.

10 – Destruction of aesthetics/Loss of natural beauty in the surroundings.

11 – Reduction in the productivity of the soils and water due to the damages

Mark allocation

Sp – 05

GE – 10

Defn – 05

Cont – C – 15 05pts each 3

– E – 15 05pts each 3

(d) Examine the causes and effects of High Blood pressure in your community.

(i) - Hereditary / genetic (inherited)

(ii) - Obesity / overweight arising from lifestyle.

(iii) Nutritional problems e.g diet full of animal protein, junk food with high cholesteral levels alcohol

(iv) Stressful situations (Stress) e.g too much work (over working), worries, loss of dear ones, war situations, anxiety,

(v) Lack of physical exercises.

(vi) Side effects of certain drugs e.g Contraceptives, pain killers, ARVs

(vii) Age (aging).

Effects (E)

(i) Death

(ii) Diseases e.g heart conditions, stroke / paralysis.

(iii) Bursting of some veins.

(iv) General disposition affecting ones productivity at work.

(e) Explain the importance of collecting and keeping medical records.

(i) Identifying common diseases.

(ii) Establishing the geographical spread of diseases.

(iii) Investigating the causes of diseases by relating the diseases to geographical areas.

(iv) Correlating diseases to gender, ~~blood pressure~~ body x-tics e.g weight, height etc.

(v) Following trends of diseases spread / occurrences.

(vi) Where possible identifying the magnitude of the problem to get possible solution / intervention measures, treatment, vaccination, Curantine, sensitisation.

(vii) Following the history of diseases across families, geographical zones, gender, age etc

(viii) Budgeting, planning

SP - 05
GE - 10
Dm - 05
Cont - 30

SPGE - 06
Cont =

Qn 6

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

- The estrangement of man from his Labour.
- Alienation of Labour in a Capitalistic Society.
- Labour and Capitalism.
- Causes of alienation of labour in a Capitalistic Society.
- A working man in a capitalistic society.
- Exploitation of labour in a Capitalist Society. (2mks)

(b)(i) "- Labour denies the fullness of Concrete man"

This means — what man does with his effort is not proportionate to his reward.

- The fruits of man's work do not reflect his worth.
- The more one works the more worthless he becomes.
- The worker does not fully enjoy the benefits of his work/efforts. (2mks)

(ii) "It is not Consciousness which determines existence, it is existence which determines Consciousness"

P.T.O

(v) Increased costs/expenditure.

(vi) Hypersensitivity to shocking situations like noise and patients are very irritable

(vii) patients are a burden in terms of care: their diet is restrictive and they may not handle their personal hygiene well.

Mark allocation

(a) title —		01
: Table —		12
(b) 1mark each —		03
c Any 5pts 2@ —		10
d - Causes Any 4pts 2@		08
- effects Any 3pts 2@		06
SPGE —		10
		50.

- No work no pay.
- Men/workers produce wealth/profit for the capitalists
- The conditions of work are oppressive and lead to political and adeological alienation.
- Social Stratification - workers/bourgoisie. (10mks)

(d) Meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.

(i) alienated being - a person made to feel that he does not belong to a particular group - person made stranger to where he should be belonging/considered outsider/sidelined/marginalised/detached.

(ii) tangible - can be clearly seen to exist/that can be practical and clear/clearly seen and physically existing.

This means - It is not awareness that makes a living person but it is being alive that makes man aware of what he is and what he should think or do. (4mks)

(c) Summary.

- Man is not free in a capitalistic society because capitalism alienates him from his labour. ie man is an alinated being.
- Man is not rewarded for his efforts.
- Man is exploited/the more he works the less he gets/more work less pay.
- The more man/worker produces quality and value things, the more he devalues himself/he is denied the enjoyment of the fruits of his labour
- Man produces wealth which he has no control over.
- People recognise/appreciate the product and ignore the effort of the worker producer/labourer.

(ix) emanation – the beginning of something/originating from/spring from/emerge from/accrue from.
(x) duality – state of having two parts or aspects.

(2 × 10) = 20mks.

Mark allocation

(a) title –	02 mks
(b)(i)	02 mks
(ii)	02 mks
(c) 5pts	10 marks
(d) :	20 mks
SPGE	10 mks.

(iii) antagonistic classes – social groups of people who conflict each other or directly opposing each other.
(iv) appropriates – takes what belongs to the worker or to someone and uses it without permission/gains control of/~~conflicts~~ confiscates/usurps goods produced by the work.
(v) fetishes – an obsession/passion for/a pre-occupation/infatuation for products/idols that are worshipped.
(vi) obscured – hidden/not clear/can not be seen/understood easily.
(vii) illusory justification – trying to show what is not real though it seems to be as right or reasonable when it is not/unreal/sham/unfounded/deceptive/deluding/false reason.
(viii) spiritual intercourse of men – the connection/relationship btn people and religion.

6- people exercise freedom of expression/ speech/demonstration. {expose - speech}

7- people belong to any religious, political and economic affiliations/assembly.

8- People contribute to major decision-making through their representatives (Council, parliament) referendum.

Not Applicable NA.

1- Sometimes elections are rigged and wrong candidates are declared winners.

2- Election violence/intimidation/harassment interference distorts people's decisions/choice.

3- The legal system make it difficult for the people to recall incompetent persons/leaders.

4- Corruption affects people's ~~and ignore~~ decisions/ provision of social services/welfare/ transport and communication e.t.c.

5- Sometimes representatives forward their own views other than the people's and ignore people's interest/dictators.

6- Security of life and property is not guaranteed

2072

Section A.

1. "Power belongs to the people." To what extent is this constitutional provision applicable to the Ugandan situation?

— This expression/statement/quotation refers to the right/authority given to/held by/possessed by citizens as stipulated/provided for by the constitution of the republic of Uganda/country/nation.

Applicable (A)

1- People have the right to elect leaders through regular ~~ect~~ elections.

2- Have the right to recall/throw out/vote out/move vote of no confidence against any incompetent person e.g at grassroot/LC

3- LCs are empowered to manage their own affairs..

4- LCs settle disputes at the grassroots and their decisions are respected even in courts of Law.

5- People can demand for their protection of life and property.

4 - The habit is already formed.
5 - proper management of health / easy control of infectious diseases / STI's.
6 - Easy to protect prostitutes from abuse / Stigma / harm / harassment.
7 - For recreation / leisure / fun / sex industry.
8 - It is legalised in some countries e.g. Thailand, Malaysia & china.

Should not be legalised:
1 - It violates God's divine command - One's body is God's temple.
2 - It is a social nuisance / disorder in society.
3 - promotes / perpetuates Immorality.
4 - Destroys, marriages / relationships. ✓
5 - Unwanted pregnancies and children / child neglect.
6 - Increased crime e.g. abortion, clients murdered / robbed / drug abuse.
7 - ~~Defaces~~ Damages one's personality / family status.

7 - Sometimes State Security organs violate people's rights.
8 - Majority of ugandans are ignorant of their rights.

Sp - 05.
GE - 10
Defn - ~~05~~
Cont - 30 A - Any 5 up to 3 marks.
NA - Any 5 up to 3 marks.

2. Should prostitution be legalised in your community?
⇒ prostitution is the practice of engaging in sexual acts / ~~intercourse~~ intercourse for financial / material gains / offering one's body for financial / material gains.
✓ 1 - It could be a source of income for individuals.
2 - Source of revenue to the gov't through taxation / licensing.
3 - They are already in existance / readily available.

Constitution: Chap 5. 22 182

3. "The promotion of children's rights is primarily responsible for the increased indiscipline in ugandan schools" Discuss

Defn: "children's rights" refers to the legal authority/claim/entitlement to do something for the increased ~~the~~ satisfaction of minors/. General thought that every minor should have e.g right to shelter, food, education, medical care etc. /natural claims/inherent/God given.

Yes (Y)

1- Lack of respect for authority/contempt for authority.

2- Resent work/assignments/studying/lessons/instructions.

3- Resent school uniforms/abuse uniforms/ hence no identity.

4- Refuse punishments/they are rebellious/Reject advice (guidance and counselling).

5- Strained relationship btn children and administrators/teachers/~~[illegible]~~ parents/ela/society.

7- It can lead to ostracism of the prostitute/outcasts.

9. promotes/exposes them to STD/STIs

10. It undermines the institution of marriage/importance of/value of marriage/discourages.

11. It leads to extra/additional expenses/costs incurred e.g that money could have been used for something else e.g fees.

mark allocation:

SP — 05

GC — 10

Defn — 05

Cont — 30

Any side 6 points each up to ~~5~~ five marks.

9- Poverty at home can lead to theft in schools (students stealing other students' property) any property.

10- Unethical/unprofessional/incompetent teachers (e.g fall in love with students).

SP - 05

GE - 10

Def - 05

Cont -

Yes Any 5 points 3 each

O Any five points 3 each

30.

(a) Explain the importance of wetlands in uganda.

(b) What measures should be taken to protect wetlands?

Def: Wetlands are sections/areas on the surface of the earth that are saturated with water/waterlogged for part of the year - temporarily or throughout the yr - permanently - e.g Lubigi, Namatala etc.

6- Advocate for liberty/Liberal tendencies to do what they want e.g owning telephones, radios, watching adult movies, unhealthy relationships

7- Increased occurrence of strikes/violent means to express their grievances/Demand their rights through violent means.

Other factors (O)

1- Neglect of children parents/parental neglect (poor family upbringing).

2- Drug abuse e.g alcohol, Malijuana/kuba

3- peer pressure/influence.

4- Exposure to media (TV, Radio, internet, magazines).

5- Home environment in which the child grows e.g slums, near bars.

6- War/insecurity/political instability/insurgency.

7- poor school administration/bad management.

8 Harsh treatment by teachers and prefects.

Measures (M)

1- Sensitisation and education of the masses about the value of the wetlands.
2- Enforce the laws on encroachment and misuse of wetland resources (vend
3- Demarcate, gazette and protect wetlands.
4. Restore previously destroyed wetlands.
5. promote and respect International Conventions and treaties on wetlands e.g Ramsey Conventions.
6- protect the catchment areas/areas upstream of wetlands - avoid pollution and deforestation.
7- Control human population - family planning.
8- Introduce and encourage alternative crops e.g upland rice fish farming.
9- Encourage/promote research for the sustainable use of wetland resources.

SP - 5 Def - 5
GE - 5 Con - I 5 each 3 - 15
m 5 each 3 - 15

Importance I

1- Maintenance of the water table. (water Infiltration).
2- prevention or control of soil erosion
3- Habitat for a variety of aquatic animals and plants.
4- Sources of raw materials for the crafts and Construction industries.
5- Sources of food e.g fish, fruits, animals - -
6- Marginal parts are used as grazing, cultivation areas especially during the dry seasons.
7. Sources of water (reservoirs).
8- Water purification sites.
9- promotes tourism (aesthetic value)
10- Climate modification.
11- Medicinal value - plants, clay, root etc
12- Research/education sites.
13- Control flooding.
14- Natural boundaries/borders e.g Nile btn Busoga & Buganda.

(a)(i) From ~~the~~ table, Mzee Byamugu was born on Wed. 26th Dec 1945

(ii) His mother died on Friday 26th Dec 1958
(45 + 13 = 1958)

b(i) By the age of 30yrs the following children were born

1st born — 1965
2nd born — 1967
3rd born — 1969
4th born — 1971
5th born — 1973
6th born — 1975

- He had six children in all
- He remained with 3 children after the accident on 26th Dec. 1976
(6 × ½ = 3).

(ii) His last child was born in 1975.

(c) Problems faced:
- Strains relationship in society.
- Live in a world of fear because every incident is taken ~~of~~ as a bad omen.

(5) Logic leap or underlined.

2012	Wed 26th	1989	Tue	1966	Mon
2011	Mon	1988	Mon	1965	Sun
2010	Sun	1987	Sat	1964	Sat
2009	Sat	1986	Fri	1963	Thurs
2008	Fri	1985	Thurs	1962	Wed
2007	Wed	1984	Wed	1961	Tue
2006	Tues	1983	Mon	1960	Mon
2005	Mon	1982	Sun	1959	Sat
2004	Sun	1981	Sat	1958	Fri
2003	Fri	1980	Fri	1957	Thurs
2002	Thur	1979	Wed	1956	Wed
2001	Wed	1978	Tue	1955	Mon
2000	Tue	1977	Mon	1954	Sun
1999	Sun	1976	Sun	1953	Sat
1998	Sat	1975	Fri	1952	~~Friday~~
1997	Fri	1974	Thurs	1951	Wed
1996	Thurs	1973	Wed	1950	Tue
1995	Tues	1972	Tue	1949	Mon
1994	Mon	1971	Sun	1948	Sun
1993	Sun	1970	Sat	1947	Fri
1992	Sat	1969	Fri	1946	Thur
1991	Thurs	1968	Thurs	1945	Wed 26th Dec
1990	Wed	1967	Tues		

(e)(ii) 1945 + 30 = 1975 } 2 mks.

(c) Any 5 pts 2 mks @ = 10 mks.

(d) Yes 4 mks (Yes 2 mks; Reason 2 mks

or

NO 4 mks (NO 2 mks; Reason 2 mks

SPGE 10 mks.

Cont 40 mks

Total 50 mks.

- They are often exploited/cheated/conned by witch doctors or astrologers.
- Have no room for unfortunate coincidences
- They may not achieve much in life because they consider themselves doomed/unfortunate/unlucky/pessimistic.
- They easily resort to evil ways of warding off bad omen e.g child sacrifice, suicide.
- Mental derangement.

(d) Yes

Reason: There is no scientific evidence for horoscope.

Mark allocation:

(a) Table: Max 10 marks - 10 correct leap yrs = 1 mk @.

(i) wed, 26th, Dec, 1945 — 04

(ii) Fri, 26, Dec 1958 — 04

(b)(i) - 6 children - 30 yrs - 18 yrs ÷ 2 yrs = 6 } 03
(1) (1) (1)

- 3 children 6 × 1/2 = 3 } 3 mks.
(1) (1) (1)

Min. 2/2/2019
Minute 2/2/2019:

2012 Guide: Section B.6

(a) - The evil in Human nature.
- Themes of evil in human nature.
- The goodness of God in man.
- Goodness and evil in human nature.

(b)(i) "funny things can be dangerous"
- Amusing things can have undesirable consequences.
- What is amusing can be troublesome / destructive / hurting / damaging.

(ii) "Living happily with contradictions"
- Do not mind about what is not in line with what we expect / is expected.
- Not mindful about things / situations which are not in line with what we expect / believe in / cherish.

Summary:

Theories of Evil in Human nature:
- The Romantic theory - based on exhibiting superb energy and independence in all one does positive or negative.

0779744335 - Samuel Ama.
0782737218 / 0753006887 / Rebecca ~~Ugaki~~.
0772365328 / 0753365328 - Amadi

Joshua 24:

1. "The promotion of children's rights is primarily responsible for the increased indiscipline in ugandan schools." Discuss. (2012)

2. To what extent has television promoted crime among the youth in your community? (2013)

3. To what extent have human activities been responsible for the global climate change? (2015)

4. To what extent have environmental concerns limited development in Uganda? (2016)