**S101**

**GENERAL PAPER**

July/Aug. 2023

2 hours 40 mins



**UGANDA TEACHERS’ EXAMINATIONS SCHEME**

**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**

**JOINT MOCK EXAMINATION**

GENERAL PAPER

**S101**

**2 hours 40 minutes**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:**

*The total time of 2 hours and 40 minutes includes ten minutes for you to study the questions before you begin.*

*Answer* two *questions which must be chosen as follows:* One *question from* SectionA *and* one *question from* Section B.

*You are advised to divide your time equally between the* two *questions.*

*All questions carry equal marks (50 marks).*

*Any additional question(s) answered will not be marked.*

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**Turn over**

**SECTION A**

Choose any **one** of the following topics and write an essay of 500 to 800 words.

**1.** Account for the increasing cost of essential goods and services in Uganda today. *(50 marks)*

**2.** “The total cost of corruption in Uganda is estimated to be more than Ugandan Shillings 9.144 trillion per year.” Explain the steps being undertaken to fight corruption in Uganda. (*50 marks)*

**3.** Examine the role of man in destroying his environment in Uganda. *(50 marks)*

**4.** “Secondary school learners should be allowed to possess and use smart phones in their lessons.” Discuss. *(50 marks)*

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section

**5.** Read the information below and answer the questions that follow:

Mbalangu is a wealthy businessman in Umalangu Kingdom. He has six children, 3 boys and 3 girls. Because of his advanced age, he has decided to allocate his property and business to be managed by his children, according to the cherished norms of his kingdom. Below are the businesses operated in order of their importance and value:

* A manufacturing industry.
* A five-star hotel in the city center.
* A car importing company.
* A general merchandise shop on the main street.
* A secondary school in the outskirts of the city.
* A ranch in the country side.

The tradition in Umalangu dictates that children must have cherished traits if they are to inherit their father’s property. Therefore, parents have to consider the cherished traits when they are bequeathing their property to their children and to their heirs. Below are the attributes possessed by Mbalangu’s children in order of their strength.

* Incorruptible
* Trustworthy
* Enterprising
* Hard working
* Open minded
* Extravagant

Other conditions to obtaining inheritance in the Kingdom are such that:

* Girls can manage but do not inherit property from their parents.
* The boy with highly regarded traits becomes heir.
* In case of death of the heir, the second-best boy takes over.

Mbalangu’s children possess the following attributes:

James : Trustworthy, enterprising and incorruptible

Emily : Hardworking, open minded and incorruptible

John : Hardworking, incorruptible but extravagant

Enid : Enterprising and hardworking

Joseph : Extravagant but trustworthy and open – minded.

Elsie : Incorruptible, enterprising and hardworking

**Turn over**

**Questions**:

Assign each of the children property or business to manage basing on their qualities.  *(12 marks)*

(i) When Mbalangu finally dies, who will become heir?*(02 marks)*

(ii) In the event of death of the heir, who will take over after him? *(02 marks)*

(iii) What are the likely consequences of his take over**?** *(06 marks)*

To what extent is the kingdom’s method of inheriting property fair? *(08 marks)*

(iv) Suggest the steps that should be taken to address the problem of property inheritance in your community. *(10 marks)*

**6.** Read the following passage carefully and then, using your own words wherever

possible, answer the questions that follow:

For nearly five centuries, the **sprawling** Amazon rain forest has **devoured fortune hunters as readily as it has inspired them.** Now much of that is changing. Half a dozen mining and hydroelectric projects are nearing completion. The Amazon’s untamed interior is steadily giving way to engineers and homesteaders. Along its rivers and its newly constructed highways, the forest and the jungle are **yielding**, bit by bit, to ranches, small businesses and nascent boom towns.

Brazil’s ambitious attempt to conquer the Amazon, a territory of immense riches and potential, is still a giant national gamble that could go **awry. Wrecks of previous** **grand schemes are strewn through** the Amazon’s history. Henry Ford and Daniel Ludwig, two of the world’s richest men, both lost massive amounts of money when they tried to make a profit by exploiting the Amazon’s timber. The current Brazilian government has done far better, but its economic successes have also created serious problems. The **gargantuan** construction and colonization projects have taken a severe toll on the fragile Amazon ecology and on the indigenous inhabitants and the region’s extractive industries are unusually vulnerable to the **whims** of the global market. Nonetheless, Brazil is pushing ahead with its development plans.

The Amazon has some of nature’s most **dazzling unclaimed prizes**. The river basin is very large indeed. The river’s 100 major tributaries hold a quarter of the world’s fresh water; fully exploited they could produce vast amounts of hydro-electric power. The tropical jungles have enough high- grade iron to meet world demand for four centuries, and immense reserves of bauxite, nickel, copper, tin, gold and timber sit untapped in the almost impenetrable forests. The Amazon also has one of the most valuable of all resources-land. Brazil needs the Amazon to make room for its **burgeoning** population expected to reach 220 million a few years from today.

To harvest these riches, Brazil is relying on a handful of massive projects. The most ambitious is the Carajas mining and industrial complex in Para state. When completed, it will process and ship millions of tons of iron ore and other minerals to the USA, Europe and Asia. In a region of extreme poverty and sparse population, the Carajas project will employ some 6000 people.

The Government in Brasilia hopes this massive undertaking will stimulate other commercial ventures, both around Carajas and along the 880- kilometers railway leading to the Atlantic. The Carajas complex is the showcase of Brazil’s efforts to boost its exports. Other major projects will also be coming on line. In the east Amazon, near the city of Belem, a series of

**Turn over**

aluminium-processing plants are scheduled to begin operations.

Despite the attention and money that is being lavished on Brazil’s massive construction schemes, the efforts to tame the Amazon depend on a considerable degree on the lowly colonist, the **intrepid** and sometimes desperate settler seeking a better life. Many of the colonists come from Brazil’s industrial slums. Others come from the drought-stricken plains of the north-east. Still more come from the fertile south, where mechanized farming has increased agricultural yields but has thrown many farmers out of work; these colonists are often the blonde, fair skinned sons and grand- sons of Ukrainians, Germans and Italians, the jetsam of world wars and the farmed- out lands of Europe.

By slow degrees, the colonists are beginning to transform the forest. The opening of the 5000-kilometre Trans-Amazon highway in 1973 helped spur the migration. To be sure, the jungle has already reclaimed many of the road’s less travelled sections but it has also been a main artery into the Amazon jungle for tens of thousands of settlers. With the completion of route 364, and with other highways being planned, that influx is almost certain to grow. The dark side of the picture is that the pioneers who succeed will be vastly outnumbered by those who fail. Like colonist through history, many came with great schemes and it seems little common sense. Other settlers arrive with little of the practical experience needed to overcome the countless problems awaiting them in the astonishingly complex environment of the Amazon.

Those who do prevail are usually people who have money in the bank and year of experience in turning bush land into crop land. But in many cases not even those assets are enough. Bank loans and government credits for those who want to buy land or equipment are expensive, and even for those who do have the money they can be difficult to obtain. And the dream of securing an unclaimed tract frequently **turns into a recurring** night mare. It is not unusual for would-be settlers to wait as long as four years to gain ownership of a workable plot as a result, conflicts between squatters and moneyed land- owners, small settlers and large developers have become increasingly common and increasingly violent.

**Questions:**

Suggest an appropriate title for this passage.  *(02marks)*

What does the author mean by:

“…… has devoured fortune hunters as readily as it has inspired them”

“Wrecks of previous grand schemes are strewn through …..” *(04 marks)*

According to the author, what problems have been caused by the economic successes of the present Brazilian government?

(Answer in not more than 120 words) *(10 marks)*

How does the author explain the “dark side of the picture”? *(04 marks)*

Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as used in the passage:

1. sprawling
2. untamed
3. yielding
4. awry
5. gargantuan
6. whim
7. dazzling unclaimed prizes
8. burgeoning
9. intrepid
10. dream…turns into a recurring nightmare *(20 marks)*

**E N D**