**MARKING GUIDE FOR KASSEC 2023**

**GENERAL PAPER**

**NUMBER 1.**

**Explain the merits and demerits of growing and consuming genetically modified foods?**

Definition ; **Genetically** **modified** **foods** are crop plants created for human or animal consumption which have been altered in laboratory by inserting genes from one plant into the DNA of another , to enhance desired traits and improve nutritional content.

**MERITS (Code M)**

1. They have a higher nutritional values and more antioxidants e.g. carrots
2. Genetically modified foods genetically have a better taste than the naturally growing crop ,e.g. tomatoes
3. Their perish ability is showed down/last longer e.g. the genetically modified tomatoes
4. Some genetically modified crop plants offer higher / strong resistance to adverse conditions e.g. temperature, poor soil, insect pests etc.
5. Some genetically modified foods are edible vaccines/ have medicinal value, e.g. banana with bacterial or rotarims antigens
6. They are generally cheaper than the natural crop
7. Require less chemical application which is advantageous to the consumer and the environment e.g. the herbicide resistant canola
8. They have higher productivity/yields hence a safe guard for food insecurity
9. Genetically modified plants with an insecticide gene in them eliminate unwanted bugs.

**Demerits (code D)**

1. it is difficult to make pre-market assessment of food safety of individual foods by the regulatory authority e.g. elicit ,allergic reactions ,gene stability/ possible harm to humanity
2. Establishing the relative difference between the existing food and the new product is a challenge.
3. Leads to extinction/ disappearance of existing crop species
4. They cannot be propagated using normal/natural methods namely using seeds, stems etc.
5. Bringing genetically modified foods to the market is lengthy and cost process, as the agro- biotech companies try to ensure a profitable return to investment
6. Patenting of the new plant genetic technology can raise the prices of seeds too high for small farmers to afford / third world counting to afford.
7. The high cost of labeling of genetically modified foods (which)are often passed on the consumers
8. They (the foods) are generally dangerous to beneficial insects such as bees and butterflies

**Mark Allocation**

**Sp-------up to 5marks**

**Ge------up to 10marks**

**Defn-----up to 5marks**

**Content--- merits (M) up to 5merits 3marks**

**Content -----Demerits (D) up to 5demerits, each 3 marks**

**NUMBER 2.**

**Examine the causes of global warming and its effects on the environment.**

Definition: **Global** **warming** refers to the rise/ increase in the temperature of the earth’s atmosphere caused by the increase / accumulation of greenhouse gases esp. carbon dioxide.

**Environment** refers to the man and his surroundings that include land, water, air, animals and vegetation. **(02 marks)**

**Causes (C)**

1. Ambitious industrialization programmes in the whole world leading to increased generation of carbon dioxide etc.
2. Increased number of automobiles generate coz from their exhaust fumes.
3. Power plants / stations and homes burn fossils fuels e.g. coal
4. Extensive destruction of forests which absorb carbon dioxide lead to its accumulation in the atmosphere.
5. Agri. Fertilizers and pesticides generate nitrogen oxide
6. Solid wastes from industries and households deposited in landfill sites generate methane gas.
7. Animal wastes esp. cattle generate methane
8. Household products such as refrigerators and aerosols emit CFC’s (chromo floral carbons) which perforate the ozone layer, allowing in more sunshine.
9. Increased space shuttles shot into space perforating the ozone layer and damages it, allowing in increased sunshine
10. Mining – use of explosives produce carbon monoxide leading to its accumulation in the atmosphere.
11. Latitudinal location – the nearest the equator the higher the temperature.
12. Volcanic eruptions causes a lot of heat in the atmosphere and release dangerous gases.

**Effects**

1. Formation of acidic rain that damages trees and plants in forests
2. Acidic rains leach nutrients out of the soil leading to dying of plants
3. Acidic rains poison the water in lakes and rivers leading to death of aquatic life.
4. Corrosion of buildings, metals, stones, and wood.
5. An increase in pollution from smog that cause respiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis
6. General climate change (i.e. in temperature , pressure , wind , humidity , and precipitation) leading to challenges of survival(human and animals)
7. Desertification and desiccation in many parts of the world
8. Melting of ice caps leading rising sea levels that cause coastal and river flooding and erosion
9. Occurrence of catastrophes, storms, drought, forest fires, tsunamis, landslides, avalanches etc.
10. Sudden appearance of pests and diseases
11. Migration of species to seek for new environment which are more habitable.
12. Threatening extinction of certain plant and animal species do to change in environment temperatures.

**Marks allocation**

**Sp up to 5mrks**

**GE up to10 marks**

**Defn upto 5 marks**

**Content C up to 5 causes each 3 marks**

**Content E up to 5 effects each 3 marks**

**NUMBER 3.**

**“All the citizens of Uganda are equal before the law and enjoy the same rights” How far true is this statement in relation to women in Uganda?**

**Definition;** **law** (also the law) refers to a system of rules that everyone in the county/ society must obey. **Rights** are entitlements and freedoms which citizen enjoys by virtue of one’s being a human being.

**It is true (T).**

1. Woman in Uganda enjoy adult suffrage/ right to vote in political elections.
2. Women in Uganda can be elected to political offices
3. They hold leadership positions e.g. managers, head teachers medical superintendents, supervisors etc.
4. They enjoy the right to education and compete with boys at school, colleges and universities
5. Affirmative action intended to empower women e.g. women representations etc.
6. Enjoy fair trial and hearing in courts of law.
7. Formation of women organization charged with empowering women have control over their own life, e.g. firla, uweso etc. create more awareness among women.
8. Women compete with men in the job market/ right to work
9. Enjoy the basic freedom of speech, movement and association.
10. Women own property/can inherit property from parents / relatives
11. Women engage in business /carry out economic activities
12. Women pay taxes like men
13. Women take part in decision making in parliament district councils, local council meetings etc.
14. Women enjoy the freedom of worship. There is increased number of women.
15. Leaders in the church such as researchers in the Anglican Church, Pastors, Nuns.
16. Games and sports.

**It is false (code N)**

1. Boys are still a priority in the education of children.
2. Women are still victims of domestic conflicts/ violence, e.g. are bruttered insulted, belittled confirmed etc.
3. Men determine the citizenship of the children.
4. Women are still victims of cultural rigidities e.g. food taboes, domestic roles etc.
5. Sexual harassment e.g. raped, defiled, sodomised etc.
6. Kidnapping and killing of girl/women in the country.
7. Men still monopolies the high offices in the country e.g. presuling etc.
8. They are discriminated by some religions e.g. Islam, Catholics etc.
9. There is still job discrimination.
10. There are still cases of forced marriages in some communities.

**Marks allocation**

**Sp up to 5 mrks**

**GE up to 10 mrks**

**Defn up to 5 marks**

**Content T/N up to 5 points each 3 marks**

**NUMBER 4.**

**Examine the impact of corruption on the development of your country.**

Definition; **Corruption** refers to illegal and dishonest acts carried out by people who hold public offices/people who are in authority, e.g. embezzlement of funds giving and receiving bribes, sexual harassment , nepotism and favoritism squandering of resources etc.

**Development** is the process that creates a positive change in the quality and quantity of the social, economic, political aspects of people in a society. **(03 marks)**

1. Corruption has caused poor service delivery i.e. in education health agriculture etc.
2. Poor infrastructure in country i.e. roads, railways, power lines etc.
3. Has slowed investment in country leading to unemployment
4. Gov’t proggrammes to alleviate poverty have flopped e.g. “bono Bagagaawale” because of embezzlement,
5. Employment of unqualified personal leading to inefficiency, poor services etc.
6. Brain drain has occurred due to slow generation of employment opportunities and demoralization of public officers – low pay/poor working conditions.
7. Income inequality has affected market hence lowering production in the county
8. Embezzlement of funds has increased the tax burden due to insufficient funds
9. Increased gov’t expenditure
10. Donors have withdrawn their aid to the country for fear of wasting their resources
11. Increased debt burden as more and more funds are sought to finance the deficit budget
12. People in the country have become disgruntled leading to riots and violence / confidence in gov’t
13. There is increased crime due corruption that has weakened the laws in the country.

14. Consumption of harmful poor quality/expired /illegal goods.

15. Undermines the process of democracy through bribing voters.

16. Killing the spirit of nationalism and patriotism.

17. Created hatred and dangers towards people – people cannot work towards a common goal.

18. Taints the name of the country and its people/tarnishes the country’s image – hence hinders international trade.

**Mark allocation**

**Sp – up to 05 marks**

**GE – up to 10 marks**

**Definition - up to 05 marks – corruption 03 marks, Dev’t 02 marks**

**Content – up to 10 points, each 3 marks.**

**NUMBER 5.**

**a)** (i) A table showing the blood groups of each donor and the recipients. **(02 marks)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Donor’s name and blood group** | Andrew .A | Bruce. O | Collins. AB | Fred. B |
| **Recipient’s name and blood group** | Alice. A | Irene. O | Clare. AB | Brenda. B |

**(12 marks)**

(ii)

Andrew. A (01 unit) Alice. A (01 unit)

Bruce. O (01 unit) Irene. O (01 unit)

Collins. AB (01 unit) Clare. AB (01 unit)

Fred. B (02 units) Brenda B (02 units)

**(04 marks)**

**b)**

(i) The universal recipient is Clare of blood group AB.

(ii) The universal donor is Bruce of blood group O.

(iii) (Invalidated, No mark).

**(c)**

**Causes of accidents**

* Drunken motorists/ drivers
* Over speeding drivers and riders
* Reckless motorists and drivers
* Inexperienced / untrained drivers
* Lack of concentration due to distracters e.g. phone calls
* Poor condition of the roads
* Vehicles/ Motorcycles in dangerous mechanical conditions
* Lack of strict law enforcement due to corruption
* Poor weather conditions
* Over loading of vehicles, motorcycles, and bicycles
* Crossing/ straying animals such as dogs. Etc.
* Absence of road signs and traffic lights.
* Careless pedestrians.

***(Any 10 causes, 1 mark each)***

(d.) **Challenges faced by medical workers in trying to save the lives of victims of road accidents.**

* Horror caused by very bad condition o0f some victims.
* Medical equipment is not handled seriously as they are not enough, or even unavailable.
* The large number of cases sometimes overwhelms the medical workers to attend to them/ High patient to doctor ratio.
* Very dirty / untidy victims.
* Blood for transfusion is often not enough.
* Small space and few beds to accommodate the large number of victims.
* Patients often fail to pay the costs of their treatment.
* Finding the relatives of some victims to attend to them maybe a problem.
* Demotivation of the medical workers by the low remuneration compared to the work they do.
* Few ambulances to deliver the referred cases to bigger hospitals.
* May contract diseases such HIV Aids through contract with infected blood.
* Power shortages.
* Language barrier esp. when handling illiterate patients.
* Lack of protective gear/insufficient protective gear.

***(Any 5 challenges, 2 marks each*)**

**NUMBER 6.**

(a**) A suitable title to the passage can be;**

* Men’s indifference to brutality/ impersonal suffering.
* Desensitization of men to impersonal suffering.
* Loss of sensitivity to brutality/ impersonal hurt
* Changing responses to acts of brutality.
* Lack of concern towards brutality.
* Lack of concern to acts of brutality.

**(4 marks)**

(b)

(i) “……… the natural reactions of the individual against violence/ are blunted” means the way a person responds to acts of brutality/ other person’s suffering is inhumane

Man has become callous/inhuman/cruel to acts which hurt other people.

**(3 marks)**

(ii) “……. relieve him of essential indignation over impersonal hurt means deprive/ red an individual of the desirable/ cherished angry feelings towards hurting other people.

**(3 marks)**

(c) **Causes of lack of concern towards acts of brutality.**

* People have got used to acts of brutality and the irrational.
* Influence of society which condones and cherishes acts of brutality on an individual.
* The age of wars, destruction and massive loss of lives in gas chambers.
* Horrifying acts of violence watched on television.
* Reading from newspapers about people in position of power who threaten to destroy others with nuclear explosives.
* Read about picture pulps that dispense brutality as casually as a vending machine its
* The desensitization of the twentieth century

***(Any 5 points @ 2 marks = 10 marks)***

(d**) Meanings of words and phrases.**

* Isolated instances means incidents that happen once in a while/ that are not very wide spread/ common/ can be ignored.
* Casual about brutality means do not take/ regard out of violence/ brutality without due seriousness.
* “………. Lost the sting of surprise” means violence is no longer anything to waste time on/ very common place, so cannot cause a lot of fuss/ no longer moves/ shocks people.
* Ennui means worries/causes of discomfort/anxiety.
* Expunge civilization means wipe out/ get rid of / remove/eliminate people and their developments.
* Exterminated means killed/ wiped out in large numbers.
* Proclamations of nations mean official public pronouncements/ declarations of countries by their leaders.
* ………. Dispense brutality means carryout/ exact cruel or harmful acts.
* ….. The world of their own means are not responsible as individuals for what they are doing/ are not accountable as individuals for what they do/ not in isolation of the rest of society.
* …… desensitization means rendering/ mocking people indifferent/ callous/ cruel and unfeeling.

***(2 marks @ = 20 marks)***

**Mark allocation**

**SPGE = 10 marks**

**Content = 40 marks**

**Total = 50 marks**

***END***