G.P MARKING GUIDE

1. (i) One of the indigenous languages should become the “national languages”. Discuss.

Dfn

A national language is a medium of communication which is legally accepted, commonly and widely used by the majority in a given country. Examples include Swahili in Kenya and Tanzania. An indigenous language refers to one of the native languages within the country such as Luganda, Lusoga, iteso, Luo etc for the case of Uganda.

Yes (Y)

- Most of the indigenous languages have a known culture as opposed to languages that are foreign.
- Certain languages like Swahili are associated with crime. In some regions Swahili is a language of thieves.
- An indigenous language will narrow the gap between the elites versus non-elites/traditional
- It solves the problem of bias over a foreign language.

No (N)

- There is a diversity of over 50 languages and ethnic dilects, it becomes hard to choose.
- It requires devoting a substantial amount of money to teach the indigenous language.
- If a law is passed, you can not magically expect everyone to know the language over a short period of time.

- Many indigenous languages are not international meaning communication is limited
- Sectarian tendencies develop when an indigenous language is chosen based on tribe and even religion.
- Many of these indigenous languages have a political impact, each leader may came up with a different policy.
- Indigenous languages are likely to meet resistance from the elites and business community
- The colonial influence shall stand on choices being in favour of English
- Shortages of resources especially human, literature and finance will limit implementation of indigenous languages
- The absence of clearly defined government policy on national language may not favour the indigenous languages.

Mark allocation

Dfn	upto 5mks
SP	5mks
GE	10mks
Cont (Y)	12mks (any 4 points each 3mks)
(N)	18mks (any 6 points 3mks)
	50mks

2. To what extent is corruption a hindrance to Uganda's development?

Corruption refers to involving oneself in acts of dishonesty such as giving and receiving bribes, embezzlement of public funds, nepotism, and favouritism, sexual harassment by people who hold public offices. This is a common practice to people who need services

e.g in hospitals, work places, police etc.

Hindrances (H)

- It slows down development because of lack of funds
- It gives room to unbalanced development widening the gap between the rich and the poor
- Some development projects such as roads, hospitals, markets, dams are crippled
- Incompetent people gain employment creating room for inefficiency
- Donors normally withdraw their assistance
- It creates conflicts, demonstrations as the public is discontented
- It kills the spirit of patriotism at all levels but more especially the public servants

Other factors hindering development

- Western influence (neo-colonialism) where such countries dictate terms
- Over dependence on agriculture which can not compete with manufactured good on the world market.
- Insecurity in some regions e.g wars in northern Uganda diverted many funds
- Few and undeveloped resources while many countries are endowed with many natural resources, Uganda is not.
- Uganda's education system which promotes more job seekers than creators
- Uganda's debt burden can not allow much development
- Globalization where Uganda has nothing to export.

- Over dependence on nature and incases of hazards such as drought or floods, nothing can be achieved.
- The poor state of our infrastructure especially roads limits access to rural areas.

Mark allocation

Dfn = 5mks

SP = 5mks

GE = 10mks

Cont H any 5 points @ 3mks = 15

Cont (O) any 5 points @ 3mks = 15

Total 50mks

3. How best can Uganda protect her detorialating environment?

Dfn

A detorialating environment is a situation that changes in the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of air, water and land are threatening human survival and economic activity. This is seen in the destruction of the eco-system, extinction of wild life and the general disturbance of the environment, hazardous wastes that seep upto the ground, climatic change, soil loss and contamination, desertification and drought etc.

Ways to protect the environment

- Sensitize the masses using the radio, drama, meetings, newspapers etc

stressing the importance of the environment in life. People will then learn how to convince it and respect it especially sustaining forests, wetlands etc.

- Better method of farming should be practical. This checks soil erosion, deforestation. Better farming include contour ploughing, intercropping, bad farming methods to be dropped include over grazing, bush burning etc.
- Afforestation, communities should be assisted to plant trees. Trees are part of the eco-system of the living and non-living things. Forests become habitant for birds and animals
- Control the population where families have the number of children they can feed, clothe and educate adequately. This means that the environmental resources are sustainably used.
- Put up and implement the strict rules and protect the environment. These should be checking deforestation, pollution, waste disposal etc.
- Advocate for alternate sources of fuel such as bio gas, use of electricity as intended in the rural electrification programme. This will reduce the dependence on firewood and charcoal.
- There must be efficient use of resource energy-savers especially stoves, bulbs. This minimizes firewood collection and users are kept in good health.
- Encourages recycling to reduce the effects of pollution. Promote re-use of items that can be preserved, maintained and re-used. This will benefit the environment.
- Gives power to the community and organisations like NEMA. These should have one voice and should be given support as they try to achieve the same objective.
- Poverty eradication programmes especially in homes to help improve household income. This will help the women especially so that they don’t collect as much firewood which is beneficial to the environment.
- Continuous research is needed to ensure that human beings are living within

environmental limits. There are some achievements as a result of research like energy saving bulbs this is not enough.

- Gazet parks, wetlands so that the population does not settle or build homes there. Mpanga forest was under threat from drum makers until management requested the community especially drum makers to put less pressure on the forest.

Mark allocation

Dfn 5mks

SP 5mks

GE 10mks

Content: any 10 points @ 3mks = 30mks

Total = 50mks

5. i) Calculate the total number of children in school

Let the total number be x

$\frac{15}{100}$ of x = 90

$x = \frac{90 \times 100}{15} = 600$ 3mks

ii) number of orphans in 55 and 56

90 – {30+24+18+12}

90 – 84 = 6 3mks

b) Calculate the total number of children in each of the classes

S.1 if 20% _____30

1% _____ $\frac{30}{20}$ 3mks

100% _____ 30 x 100 = 150
20

S.2 if 25% _____24

1% _____ 24 3mks
25

100% _____ 24 x 100 = 96
25

S.3 if 10% _____18

1% _____18 3mks
10

100% _____ 18 x 100 = 180
10

S.4 if 15% _____ 12

1% _____ 12 3mks
15

100 _____ 12 x 100 = 80
15

S.5 and S.6 _____ 600 – (150+96+180+80)

600 – 506 = 94 students 4mks

(ii) Find the percentage of orphans in S.5 and S.6 to the total number in their class

No of orphans in S.5 and S.6 = 6

Class population = 94

Percentage = $\frac{6}{94}$ x 100 = 6.38% 4mks

c) Provision of USE (universal secondary education) that promotes all children to be in school.

- There are organisations that take care of orphans in terms of education e.g FAWE.

- Sensitization that attaches value to education

- Some schools also offer bursaries to learners who become orphaned when they are already part of them. (any 2 @ 2mks = 4mks)

d) Ways to reduce the dropout rate in schools

- Enforce the law by arresting school going children that are not in schools
- More sensitization should be done about the value of education especially to parents
- Change the system of education to become more practical
- Provide guidance and counseling services in schools.
- Improve on the school facilities e.g classes, toilets to be a safe environment to keep students in school.
- Strengthen the teacher-parent-student relationship to share feelings and knowledge
- Support the disadvantaged learners e.g the lame, the blind and those with low

learning disabilities.

- School authorities must shy away from corporal punishments that make learners angry, resentful and dependent upon force. (any 5 @ 2mks = 10mks)

Mark allocation

a (i) 3mks

(ii) 3mks

b (i) 16mks

(ii) 4mks

c. 4mks (any 2 reasons x 2mks @)

d. 10mks (any 5 points x 2mks @)

SPGE upto 10mks

Total = 50mks

6. a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.

The boy has been forgotten

Raising the boys in comparison with girls etc (2mks)

b) According to the passage

i) “Boys will be boys”

The author this boy was behaving in a childish way expected of boys or youngmen.

ii) An increase in male bashing

The author meant repeated attacks on boys comparing them with girls

It also continued critisms the boys face especially in homes and at school .

c) In not more than 100 words, what shows that boys have been forgotten

i. The boys will be boys mentality
ii. A lot of emphasis placed on the girl child
iii. The rise of feminism
iv. Boys socialized to act or behave in ways that are cruel, selfish and unemotional
v. The state policies that have disregarded boys
vi. Parents especially men who are absent in the lives of boys.

d) Explain the meaning of the following and phrases

i. Brat – badly behaved child/idiot
ii. Raise eyebrows – disapproval.in a state of surprise
iii. Juvenile – not mature/young person not yet an adult
iv. Assaults – violent attacks and when in crime
v. Accomplish in crimes – helping another in the wrong/middlemen but against the law
vi. Emancipation movement – organisations fighting for the same rights and opportunities to women as men.
vii. Empathetic – magining and sharing another person's feeling or experience
viii. To cope on their own – survive/deal successfully with difficulty/to manage with

out help.

ix. Absent from their children's lives – make no impact in the young ones at home

x. Role models – a person taken as an example to copy

Mark allocation

a) 2mks

b) i) 4mks

ii) 4mks

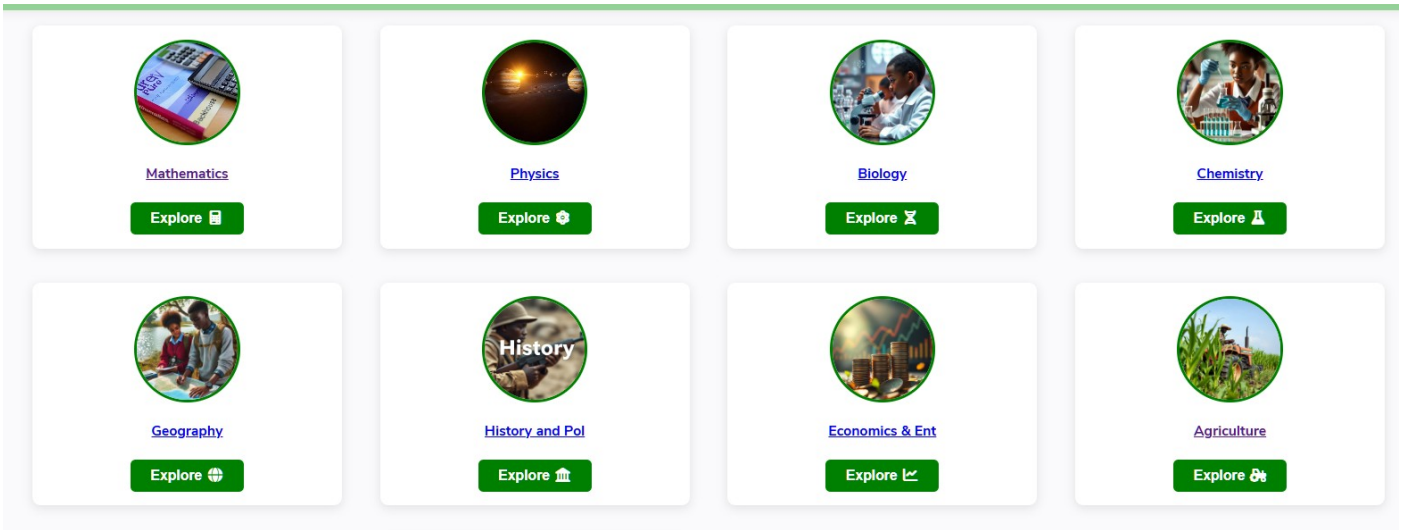
c) 10mks (each point 2maks)

d) 20mks (each point 2mks)

SPGE 10mks

Total 50mks

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