

## GENERAL PAPER ANSWERS (AGP005)

### SECTION A

7. A large population refers to a situation where in a country, the total number of people is far greater than the available natural resources.

- **Positive impact (P)**
  - Provides a wider market for goods produced locally or imported.
  - Ensures security/defence of a country.
  - Availability of a higher labour force – particularly in agriculture and industries.
  - Increased development of towns and other urban centres.
- Provides a large tax base, since there are many people from whom the government can obtain taxes.
- Ensures access/provision of social services by the government.
- Full resource utilisation.
- **Negative impact (N)**
  - Congestion
  - Brings about unemployment leading to poverty.
  - Crime/insecurity is high leading to numerous crime related cases.
  - Leads to increased pressure on land.
  - Increases dependence on foreign aid
  - Strains government expenditure
  - People are forced by circumstances to migrate from the rural areas to urban places.
  - Faster spread of diseases.

### THE TEACHERS

**NOVA MARTIN**  
**GEORGE ZAYWE**  
**KING'S COLLEGE,**  
**BUDO**

**NAKANWAGI JACKIE,**  
**OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL SSS,**  
**GANZA**

religion.

- Ignorance of the people of the benefits associated with merging countries into blocks.
  - Absence of a strong central authority with the autonomy to discipline or recall member states that may not act in consistency with the objectives of the community.
- 5 a) Patient 1 – Cancer department  
Patient 2 – Radiology department  
Patient 3 – Paediatric department  
Patient 4 – Isolation department  
Patient 5 – Cardiology department  
Patient 6 – Maternity department  
Patient 7 – Surgery department  
Patient 8 – Physiotherapy department  
Patient 9 – Intensive care department  
Patient 10 – Surgery department  
**Note — Surgery has 2 patients of the 10.**  
b) Ratios — 1+3+4+6 = 14..... 546 divide by 14 = 39  
Outpatients — Ratio 1x39 = 39 patients  
Surgery — Ratio 3x39 = 117 patients  
Paediatrics — Ratio 4x39 = 156 patients  
Maternity — Ratio 6x39 = 234 patients  
**Total = 546 patients**  
ii) Outpatients average = 39 divide by 3 months (39 by 3) = 13 patients  
c) Challenges faced by medical personnel (not challenges of the health system) include low salaries, late payments of

## GENERAL PAPER QUESTIONS (AGP06)

### SECTION A

1. Examine the merits and demerits of political pluralism in Uganda.
2. Justify the need for wildlife conservation.
3. To what extent is family planning necessary to your country?
4. To what extent can rural electrification solve Uganda's environment problems?

### SECTION B

5. Beginning in December 2019 in the region of Wuhan, China, a new coronavirus began manifesting in human beings. It has been named COVID-19, a shortened form of "coronavirus disease of 2019." This novel virus spreads incredibly quickly between people due to its newness – no one on earth has an immunity to COVID-19, because no one had COVID-19 until 2019. While it was initially considered an epidemic in China, the virus spread worldwide. The WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic in March, and by the end of that month, the world saw more than a half-million people infected and nearly 30,000 deaths.  
With the coronavirus pandemic, people all over the world have become more aware of the best practices during a pandemic, from careful hand-washing to social distancing. Countries across the world, including Uganda, declared mandatory stay-at-home measures, closing schools, businesses and

- Increases dependence on foreign aid
- Strains government expenditure
- People are forced by circumstances to migrate from the rural areas to urban places.
- Faster spread of diseases.

**2. Science is the process of systematic investigation experimentation and analysis of data leading to logical conclusions.**  
**Technology is application/utilisation of scientific knowledge, equipment and methods in industrial or practical production.**

- Role in development**
- Science and technology boosts
  - Industrialisation and efficiency
  - Agriculture (increased production)
  - Health and sanitation
  - Transport and communication
  - Building and construction
  - Computerisation and automation
  - Environmental management
  - Entertainment
  - Culture and education
  - Security/defence
  - Energy/power
  - Food technology
  - Domestic application of automation

**3. A national budget refers to a document/ financial tool prepared by the minister of finance and economic planning showing/ projecting incomes and expenditures of a nation in a given financial year.**

- Reasons**
- Raising the levels of economic activity through government expenditure.
  - A budget plays a stabilization function as the government puts forth macro-economic policies.
  - To improve the balance of payment position/correction of BOP deficit.
  - Creation of employment opportunities through maintaining price stability.
  - Encouragement in the private sector through undertaking the policy of planned investment in the public sector.
  - Helping raise revenue for the government.
  - Used as a yardstick to create balance in regional development/reducing regional

- Mobilising masses to participate in different economic activities by providing and enabling environment- infrastructural development in specific places to enhance trade and transport of people.
- The need to reduce income inequality as a way of promoting equitable income distribution.
- The budget is a national framework for guiding and directing the allocation of natural resources.
- It is an incentive to work hard.

**4. The East African Community is an economic, administrative and political union of originally three member states. Most recently (in 2010), the membership was increased to five, bringing on board Rwanda and Burundi. The EAC is the union/the merging of the five East African countries to form one administrative unit and political union.**

- The benefits (B)**
- Likely to provide employment opportunities
  - Provision of bigger and wider market
  - Infrastructural development — schools, roads, railways
  - Promotion of democratic practices — giving way for leadership change.
  - Political stability likely to be fostered
  - Cultural transformation
  - Improved resource exploitation due to bigger pool
  - Likely to boost trade due to free movement of people in the region
  - Wider specialisation in member states.

- Challenges (C)**
- Different political and social ideologies that exist among countries in the East African block.
  - Intrigue and other prejudices that characterise the East African region.
  - Different levels of social economic trade patterns.
  - No/lack of a uniform monetary currency in the region.
  - Lack of one common language to unite the people.
  - Sectarian tendencies based on tribes/

ii) Outpatients average = 39 divide by 3 months (39 by 3) = 13 patients  
 c) Challenges faced by medical personnel (not challenges of the health system) include low salaries, late payments of salaries, lack of allowances, lack of equipment to use, inadequate numbers as per patient ratios, absenteeism of top administrators, lack of/poor housing conditions, etc.

**6. a) MANIFESTATIONS OF INFATU/ATON**

- b) **How disagreement can be delt with.**
- Being committed to sticking together even in the most difficult time.
- Share everything with your partner even if the truth doesn't flatter you.

**c) THE MANIFESTATIONS OF INFATU/ATON**

- One's mind being consumed by the thoughts of another person.
- One thinking hard on how they want to reveal themselves to another.
- Instead of feeling secure, one thinks more of how to impress the other.
- One has an idealised vision of another which may not be accurate.
- One focuses on how to get the other person to like them and feel nervous because they don't know how the other feels.

**d) Meanings of words**

- (i) **Fool-proof way to decipher**..... obvious move to withdraw
- (ii) **Does not flatter you**.....has no positive representation
- (iii) **Flame**.....keep the affair lively
- (iv) **An idealised vision**.....one's own perception
- (v) **Trivial**.....minor
- (vi) **Realm**.....highest point
- (vii) **Exacerbated**.....worsened
- (viii) **Nightcap**.....a covering/shield from reality
- (ix) **The hassle of bickering**.....the urge to quarrel unnecessarily
- (x) **Baggage**.....trouble/bother

the world have become more aware of the best practices during a pandemic, from careful hand-washing to social distancing. Countries across the world, including Uganda, declared mandatory stay-at-home measures, closing schools, businesses, and public places. Public offices in Uganda were urged to only keep a skeletal essential staff. Organisation X decided to maintain only three departments of Human Resource, Audit and Production with a total of only 8 staff with not more than three of them in any department. Each of them has a different choice of standard operation procedures to observe in the order of merit, from hand washing with soap, wearing face masks, sanitising self and surfaces around, use of temperature guns, social distancing, quarantining working from home and self-isolation. Bosco works in audit and does not like washing hands with soap and wearing a face mask Francis works in human resource with only Mose who likes working from home Esther and Hellen do not work in the same department as Bosco Nancy likes self-isolation and does not work in production

George does not work in audit and does not like wearing face masks or using a temperature gun One of those who work in audit likes washing hair with soap The one who likes sanitising self and surfaces around works in human resource Hellen does not like wearing face masks Out of the eight, one of them does not follow any standard operating procedures

**Questions**

- a) Allocate the employees to their actual department and show how you arrived at your answer.
- b) Differentiate between an epidemic and a pandemic
- c) Which of the employees will be:
  - (i) Most protected from contracting COVID-19.
  - (ii) Least protected from contracting COVID-19.
- d) (i) Examine the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 virus to Ugandans.
  - (ii) What measures can be taken to mitigate future pandemics in your country?

**Look out for answers next Friday**

**A LEVEL GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS, LITERATURE & IT TOMORROW**