

### ANSWERS TO GENERAL PAPER (AGP003)

1. Defilement is sexual intercourse with a boy or girl under 18 years with or without consent of the boy or girl.

Or: Is carnal knowledge of a minor/child whether male or female with or without consent.

**Causes:**

- Loose morals in society/permissiveness/peer pressure
- Mental derailment of some people/mental sickness
- Drug abuse: e.g., alcohol, narcotics, Viagra
- Provocative conduct of young people through indecent dressing and behaviour (wearing miniskirts, transparent/skin tight dresses)
- Fear of HIV/AIDS and other STDs from adults
- High libido in some people/physiological hyperactivity
- Malice with intent to destroy
- Cultural practices e.g. circumcision (*imbahu*) *Naku* (witchcraft), Witchdoctors' myths about curing certain diseases.
- Poverty and greed for money/wealth; e.g., a minor wants to be in vogue
- Western influence/mass media/pornography
- Political instability/insecurity/displacements and abduction

**Remedies**

- Sex education among the masses/sensitisation/increase awareness
- Enforce laws against the culprits/offenders/

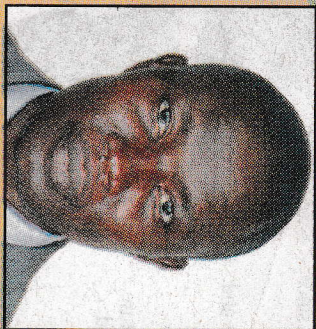
- Expensive/unaffordable for the poor in terms of transport costs and legal fees
- Peasants do not know the court procedures and face influence from relatives to settle matters outside court.
- Graft, favouritism, coercion, etc.
- Judiciary is tricked by crafty lawyers, leading to unfair judgements.
- Errors in judgement; e.g., due to inaccurate investigations, lack of sufficient evidence and cases being dismissed, etc.
- Legal language is too technical for lay persons.

3. Gender based violence is assault directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex or gender identity. It includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or educational deprivation.

**How domestic violence is a result of poverty.**

- Lack of basic needs causes misunderstandings and may lead to crimes like theft, embezzlement or even prostitution in bid to make ends meet.
- Poverty can lead to forced marriages as parents hope to get rid of the burden of looking after children and also gain material wealth.
- It increases tension within families as boys may find sugar mummies and girls sugar daddies for financial support.
- Poverty causes an inferiority complex, especially for males, as in many cultures, men are expected to be breadwinners and failure to meet such demands may torture him.

### THE TEACHERS



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and hospitality industry, etc.

**Positive** – increased supply of medical goods like sanitisers, innovations like local masks, flexible working conditions, etc.

6. Answers to previous passage.

(a) INFLUENCE OF POPULATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

- (b)
  - Equip children with skills and ideologies to meet future requirements (survival)
  - Creating forces that will impact prices and the behaviour of producers and consumers.
  - Vigorous rise in consumption or urge to purchase and consume.
- (c)
  - Poor countries expected to have reasonable per capita income rise if their birth rates declined.
  - Ease with bringing up productive lives.
  - Population rise may motivate economic growth.
  - Large populations can force people to partition land into small pieces hindering production of food crops and cash crops.
  - Difficulty in provision of education jobs and maintain other infrastructure needed by people.
- (d)
  - i. Weight of scholarly opinion – the gravity of ideas of well-read people/value of intellectual ideologies.
  - ii. Chicken-and-egg dilemma – state of puzzle on what to choose between two things.

- defiers; e.g., being strict on 'age of consent'
- Religious leaders should encourage moral behaviour and fidelity (faithfulness)
- Promote decency in dressing, behaviour, talk and entertainment.
- Treat, rehabilitate and counsel possible perpetrators
- Encourage HIV-positive people to live positively
- Encourage alternative ways of generating income
- Teach assertiveness and life skills to children
- Discourage bad cultural practices
- Ensure political stability and security

**2. Judiciary is an independent legal organ** comprised of courts of judicature as provided for by the Constitution and is entrusted to administer justice through the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court or tribunals established by Parliament.

- Role**
- Custodian of justice in case of disputes/arbitration of disputes.
  - Protect and enforce human rights.
  - Order compensation or atonement for loss incurred, injury or damages suffered, negligence, trespass, etc.
  - Prevent conditions of social, political and economic unrest and conflicts between individuals and societies, etc.
  - Scrutinise and authenticate claims, put seal on wills and other important documents.
  - Witness swearing-in/installation of new government officials.
  - Advise the executive and legislature on appropriate laws.
  - Warn would-be-law-breakers to refrain from any intentions of breaking the law.
- Short comings**
- Mechanical decisions guided by unrealistic laws.
  - Cases drag on for years/delayed justice.

- Poverty makes people irritable and they can easily displace their anger on their spouses, children or relatives.
- Poverty forces some parents to look for jobs and leave their children in the hands of care-takers who may assault them sexually, physically or otherwise.
- Poverty has forced many employees (females) to comply with requests for sexual encounters so as to maintain their jobs.

**Other factors that cause gender based violence:**

- Infidelity or unfaithfulness may cause physical or psychological torture.
- Loss of cultural values; that is, abuse of bride wealth, where a female may be ill-treated in a family, but because dowry was paid, she is not expected to leave.
- Polygamy: A man may pay more attention to one woman than the other, which may cause torture.
- Alcoholism: The consumer loses his sense and may cause physical torture.
- Peer pressure: Bad peers may ill-advise and influence others to torture spouses' children and relatives.
- War and conflict: Women face challenges conditioned by their status as mothers, widows and during displacement may be sexually exploited.

**4. Environmental conservation refers to the practice/attempt/various ways of caring for/improving and preserving the natural surroundings of man.**

- To protect existing flora and fauna species and guard those that are already endangered/threatened.
- The need to preserve the natural beauty that is economically viable when local and foreign guests tour/visit the different sceneries.
- The need to maintain and improve the climatic and weather conditions in the country
- The need to provide a habitat for wildlife

- including plants and animals
- To prevent environmentally related challenges
- The desire to co-exist with nature
- The need to ensure adequate food and constant water supply in the country
- The environment needs to be conserved since it forms the backbone for the country's economy
- The need to promote nature education in the country

**Proposers**

Shafik	Allen	Mariam	Vincent	Peter	Wilber	Tendo
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**Chair**

**Opposers**

5. (a)
- b) i) Chairperson – Vincent
- ii) Opposers  
Peter  
Wilber  
Tendo
- c) i) Proposers side  
ii) Opposers side
- d) Vincent and Wilber were not on the same side  
Vincent was the chairperson of the debate and so is neutral/no side.  
Impacts of Covid-19 on economy
- Negative**
- Disruptions in the transport sector and, therefore, delivery of goods
  - Unemployment and laying off of people
  - Reduction in trading activities
  - Reduction in government revenue
  - Reduction in volume of imported goods
  - Shortage of imported raw materials
  - Reduction in remittances and foreign currency from the diaspora
  - Cancellations in the tourist sector, leisure

- iii. Mutually reinforcing – complement or support one another on accomplishing something.
- iv. Narrowed to – limit or focus on something
- v. Spur – Stimulate or induce
- vi. Grapple with – Try to overcome/solve a difficult problem.
- vii. A race—difficult or tough situation
- viii. Scholarly judgement – wise decision/informed choice
- ix. Exacerbates – aggravate/intensify/worsen a situation.
- x. Errore the expansion – hinder development/jeopardise the growth of something.

**NOTE: Section B**

No.6

a) The title should be a concise phrase giving the major idea of the passage.

Part c) (summary)  
Every summary should have a title written in capital letters and should be derived from the question.

The summary should be presented in a paragraph and conjunctions can be used to link the points.

Part d) While finding meanings of words, learners should desist from repeating the same word as that whose meaning they are giving.

**More practice questions next Friday**

**LOOK OUT FOR A LEVEL GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS, LITERATURE & IT TOMORROW**