

- the water and cause infections.
- Destruction of crops and livestock.
- Contributes to mental health problems (trauma) due to the losses.
- Economic loss in form of destroyed businesses or wages.
- Downturns in regional tourism due to fear of accidents.
- d) Measures taken to mitigate the challenges**
- Planting vegetation to retain extra water.
- Terracing hillsides to slow flow of water down hill.
- Constructing flood ways/man-made channels to divert flood water.
- Modifying homes and businesses to help them withstand floods.
- Restoring rivers to their natural courses.
- Investing in flood insurance policies.
- 6. a) ➤ How traders contaminate food in a bid to preserve it.
- Harmful food preservation.
- Preservation means that contaminate food.
- b) ➤ Formalin leads to irritation to the stomach over time, causing vomiting, dysentery or death.
- Chronic poisoning due to eating foods that are preserved with formalin damages kidneys and also causes cancer.
- c) ➤ Use of Formalin and inorganic salts which poses a health hazard to consumers.
- Dried/ded formalin drugs are used to both make meat appear fresh and to keep flies away.
- Sodium metabisulphite which is easily available at several chemists down town is mixed with water and sprayed on meat to maintain its reddish hue and create the impression that it is fresh.
- Fish is also immersed in a basin with a mixture of sodium metabisulphite and water to keep it fresh.
- d) (i) to make a bad situation worse
- (ii) to stop/make illegal the consumption of an item
- (iii) like a disinfectant/act as a chemical compound used to protect food against decay
- (iv) an element that is harmful or causes danger to life
- (v) unfit/undeclared additives to retard spoilage in food
- (vi) to put across criticism/allegation on pains caused as a result of consuming food
- (vii) take strong action to stop a particular activity
- (viii) not experiencing any discomfort regarding a situation/untouched
- (ix) action directed at stopping a particular bad practice
- (x) Appearance of meat contaminated with Formalin (rough/stiffened outer layer of meat)

- She was followed by Tendo.
- Mariam and Wilber had conflicting ideas.
 - Tendo was seated further from Mariam than Wilber.
 - Vincent was seated to the right hand side of Mariam
 - Wilber was seated between Tendo and Peter
 - Shafik was seated furthest from Wilber

Questions

- (a) Show the seating arrangement at the table
- (b) i) Who was the chairperson of the debate?
- ii) Who were the opposers of the motion?
- c) On which side was:
 - i) the 3rd speaker in the debate?
 - ii) the last speaker in the debate?
- d) Do you think Vincent and Wilber were on the same side? Give a reason for your answer.
- e) Examine the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy of Uganda.

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

While the influence of population growth on economic development is a subject of heated debate, the weight of scholarly opinion today supports the view that the poorest countries would be more likely to achieve reasonable per capita income growth if their birth rates declined. The connection between economic and population growth is often confused by a chicken-and-egg dilemma.

Economic growth often leads in declines in death rates and increase in immigration, both of which contribute to population growth and are mutually reinforcing. When the discussion is narrowed to the relationship between birth rates and per capita income change, the negative influence of high fertility on income is more apparent. When each generation is similar in size to the one that precedes it, parents find it easier to prepare their children for productive lives.

Governments find it easier to build and maintain transportation infrastructure and provide such social services as universal schooling. These lay the ground work for

growth. But this can only occur when employment opportunities grow at least as fast as the labour force and when people have access to the necessary education and training. This is a race that many governments are losing. Rapid population growth complicates the task of providing and maintaining the infrastructure, education and healthcare needed by modern economies.

"The balance of present scholarly judgment", writes population scientist Joel E Cohen, is that slower population growth would benefit most developing countries and that rapid population growth exacerbates many other problems which is not the sole or principal cause.

Trade is now a global activity and future economic growth in industrialised nations will depend in large part on the capacity of people in countries around the world to pay for imported products. Boosting U.S exports, for example, stimulates the growth of jobs that pay, on average, wages that are 15% above average. Moreover, the most dynamic growth in demand for these imported goods is occurring in developing countries. Rapid population growth can erode the expansion of this demand.

Questions

- a). Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.
- b). What does the author mean by the following phrases:
 - i. "prepare their children for productive lives"
 - ii. "the most dynamic growth in demand"
- c). In not more than 100 words, summarise how population growth affects economic development.
- d). Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.
 - i. weight of scholarly opinion
 - ii. chicken-and-egg dilemma
 - iii. mutually reinforcing
 - iv. narrowed to
 - v. spur
 - vi. grapple with
 - vii. a race
 - viii. scholarly judgment
 - ix. exacerbates
 - x. erode the expansion

Find answers only in New Vision next Friday

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

ANSWERS TO GENERAL PAPER (AGPO02)

SECTION A

Question 1

i. Domestic violence is any form of behaviour whose purpose is to gain power and control over a spouse or partner. It ranges from sexual and psychological to physical abusive acts, including negligence, spouse-battering and child abuse.

Causes of domestic violence

- ◊ Poverty as it makes people irritable and stressed. It also leads to lack of basic needs like medical care, food and others, hence resulting in misunderstandings
- ◊ Addiction to drugs, such as narcotics as they may cause the drug user to lose their sense of understanding and transfer anger to members of their family
- ◊ Breakdown in communication as this may lead to individuals being ignorant of another's likes and dislikes, which causes misunderstandings
- ◊ Cultural differences in terms of language, food, marriage requirements and other aspects may result in disagreement
- ◊ Misinterpretation and ignorance of men's, women's and children's rights
- ◊ Income inequality and change in social status
- ◊ Barrenness and impotence
- ◊ Extended family conflicts
- ◊ Polygamy and its associated evils
- ◊ Peer pressure and influence from either parents or children.
- ◊ Lack of mutual trust in a partner in terms of finance, faithfulness, etc.
- ◊ Physical or mental illnesses, such as post traumatic stress disorder, may result in violence.
- ◊ Violent personality of a partner.
- ◊ Laxity on policy enforcement against physical, sexual and psychological torture of partners.

Solutions to domestic violence

- ◊ Counselling by relatives, elders, in-laws to settle disputes among family members.
- ◊ Make penalties for domestic violence consistent and firm.
- ◊ Encourage prevention programmes for example teach young people the dangers of being abusers.
- ◊ Increase funding for sectors dealing with family violence prevention.
- ◊ Help women to be economically independent as many have been seen to stay in abusive relationships for fear of being homeless due to inability to sustain themselves and their children.
- ◊ Religious leaders should strengthen good morals in homes.
- ◊ Discourage infidelity in relationships.
- ◊ Partners should embrace communication in relationships.
- ◊ Make research and give a clear picture of statistics for the cases so that the problem can be dealt with easily.

Question 2

Parental negligence refers to a deliberate practice or decision that involves

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theft, fighting, use of vulgar language and fornication.

Parental negligence as a cause

- ◊ Parents have become too busy to have enough time for their children's upbringing and welfare.
- ◊ Some parents do not give proper guidance or caution to their children.
- ◊ Poor parents do not support their children with basic upkeep needs for personal administration.
- ◊ Some parents are violent and abusive to the children, thereby making them uncomfortable to stay in the homes.
- ◊ General breakdown in effective communication between parents and their children, given the fact that some parents are harsh or hostile to their children

Other factors

- ◊ Negative peer pressure/influence among the young people
- ◊ Influence of drug abuse and addiction
- ◊ Breakdown in the traditional African family value system
- ◊ Negative influence of the media through persuasive and nude models.
- ◊ Permissiveness accorded to children today
- ◊ Increased stress and frustration among young people.
- ◊ Weak laws regarding juvenile offenders

Question 3

Food insecurity refers to a situation where there is insufficient food supply

- ◊ Improve the storage facilities to ensure food is not eaten up immediately after harvest.
- ◊ Institute deliberate policies to control population and minimise consumption.
- ◊ Educate the population on the value of having adequate food at household level.
- ◊ Use improved/modern farming methods to ensure high quality production.
- ◊ Diversify food varieties for example cereals, tubers and grains.
- ◊ Enforce strict laws to guard against reckless handling of food within the household and the nation at large.
- ◊ Support existing organisations that work towards ensuring sufficient food supply.
- ◊ Revive co-operative societies that emphasise the need to have enough food at every household.
- ◊ Provide more funds to organisations, such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) so that they can increase capacity for value addition.

Question 4

The teaching of science subjects is a deliberate policy that aims at promoting science-related disciplines in areas of education, innovation and research among learners. The main science subjects include physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics and agriculture.

Positive

- ◊ Increased training of teachers in the science-related subjects.
- ◊ Attracted the attention of foreign funding for improved science education.
- ◊ More construction of school infrastructure and facilities; e.g., laboratories.
- ◊ Increased research in the performance of science-based disciplines.
- ◊ Encouraged more learners to take on more science subjects

Negative

- ◊ It has constrained the government in terms of teachers since those trained in these disciplines are few.
- ◊ Created a serious divide-and-rule situation among teachers of sciences and those of arts subjects.
- ◊ Encouraged lazy and weak learners to take on science combinations at A'level .
- ◊ It has constrained school authorities and administrators in terms of effective planning, given the inadequate materials to support science subjects.
- ◊ Many government-aided institutions lack qualified personnel for example teachers and laboratory attendants, which compromises the quality of science teaching.

Spelling =05 marks

General expression =10 marks

Definition =05 marks

Content (causes and solutions)= (any 10 points x 03marks each =30 marks)