

Choose one question and write an essay of between 500-700 words.

1. Examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the socio-economic development of your country. (50 marks)
2. Discuss the factors that have undermined the fight against poverty in your country. (50 marks)
3. How best can governments in developing countries fight against numerous natural calamities? (50 marks)
4. Account for the occurrence of human rights abuses in your country. (50 marks)

SECTION B

Attempt one question from this section, either logic or passage.

5. Study the information provided below and answer the questions that follow.

Santo is a blind man. He is also very poor. Despite his blindness and poverty, he likes transparency from his children. People give him alms of especially sugar, meat, salt, rice and millet flour mostly during festive seasons. Because of his blindness, he likes to be given those items not in kilograms, but in less measurements, which can fit in his palms. All his donors/benefactors, therefore, decided that he should always make budgets and share with them so that they offer him money and he makes orders of the items for his sons to bring them to him.

While preparing for 25th December of 2019, the following was his budget:

- 20 halves and 7 quarters of meat at UGX 9,000 per kilogramme.
- 8 quarters of rice at UGX 1,800 per half kilogramme.
- Half a sack of sugar, indicating '80 quarters' to last him the next 12 months. However, in all shops, a kilogramme of sugar goes for UGX 3,600.
- A quarter of a 20kg bag of salt, where a kilogramme costs UGX 1,800.
- 30 kilogrammes of millet flour which are measured in quarters in stores because of little quantities bought for porridge. Each is UGX 800.

QUESTIONS

- a) How much money is Santo likely to receive from his benefactors for one festive season? (10 marks)
- b) If benefactors forget and send Santi a change of UGX 15,500, how much in total will he have received? (04 marks)
- c) What are some of the ways in which vulnerable groups of people can be helped to live a good life? (06 marks)
- d) In which ways are donations important to Uganda? (10 marks)

SPGE = 10 mark.

SPGE represents spellings and general expression.

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

In the matter of girls, I was different from most boys of my age. I admired girls a lot, but they terrified me. I did not feel that I possessed the peculiar gifts or accomplishments that girls liked in their male companions — the ability to dance, to smoke, and to make small talk. I couldn't do any of these things successfully and seldom tried. Instead, I stuck with the accomplishments I was sure of: I rode my bicycle sitting backwards on the handle bars, I made up poems, I made selections from "Aida" on the piano. In winter, I tended goal in the hockey games on the frozen pond in the dell. None of these tricks counted much with girls. In the four years I was in the Mount Vernon High School, I never went to a school dance and I never took a girl to a drugstore for a soda or to the Westchester Playhouse or to Proctors. I wanted to do these things but did not have the nerve. What I finally did manage to do, however, and what is the subject of this memoir, was far brasser, far gaudier. As an exhibit of teenage courage and ineptitude, it never fails to amaze me in retrospect. I am not even sure it wasn't un-American.

My bashfulness and backwardness annoyed my older sister very much, and about the period of which I am writing, she began making strong efforts to stir me up. She was convinced that I was in a rut, socially, and she found me a drag in her own social life, which was brisk. She kept trying to throw me with girls, but I always bounced. And whenever she saw a chance, she would start the phonograph and grab me, and we would go charging around the parlour in the toils of the one-step, she gripping me as in a death struggle, I hurling her finally away from me through great strength. I was skinny kid but my muscles were hard, and it would have taken an unusually powerful woman to have held me long in the attitude of the dance.

One day, through a state of circumstances I have forgotten, my sister managed to work me into an afternoon engagement she had with some others in New York. To me, at that time, New York was a wonderland largely unexplored. I had been to the Hippodrome a couple of times with my father, and to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and too few matinees; but New York, except as a setting for extravaganzas, was unknown. My sister had heard tales of tea-dancing at the Plaza Hotel. She and a girl friend of hers and another fellow like me went there to give it a try. The expedition struck me as a slick piece of arrangement on her part. I was the junior member of the group and had been roped in, I imagine, to give symmetry to the occasion. Or perhaps another had forbidden my sister to go at all unless another member of a family was along. Whether I was there for symmetry or for decency I can't really remember, but I was there.

The spectacle was a revelation to me. However

repulsive the idea of dancing was, I was filled with amazement at the set-up. Here were tables where a fellow could sit so close to the dance floor that he was practically on it. And you could order cinnamon toast and from the safety of your chair observe girls and men in close embrace, swinging a long, the music playing while you ate the toast and the dancers so near to you that they almost brushed the things off your table as they jogged by. I was impressed. Dancing or no dancing, this was certainly high life, and I knew I was witnessing a scene miles and miles ahead of anything that took place in Mount Vernon. I had never seen anything like it, and a ferment must have begun working in me that afternoon.

Incredible as it seems to me now, I formed the idea of asking Parnell's sister, Eileen, to accompany me to a dance at the Plaza. The plan shaped up in my mind as an expedition of unparalleled worldliness, calculated to stun even the most blasé girl. The fact that I did not know how to dance must have been a powerful deterrent, but not powerful enough to stop me. As I look back on the affair, it is hard to credit my memory, as I sometimes wonder if, in fact, the whole business isn't some dream that has gradually gained the status of actuality. A boy with any sense, wishing to become better acquainted with a girl who was "of special interest", would cut out for more himself a more modest assignment to start with — a soda date or a movie date — something within reasonable limits. Not me. I apparently became obsessed with the notion of taking Eileen to the Plaza and not to any damned old drugstore. I had learned the location of the Plaza, and just knowing how to get to it gave me a feeling of confidence. I had learned about cinnamon toast, so I felt able to cope with the waiter when he came along. And I banked heavily on the general splendour of the surroundings and the extreme sophistication of the function to carry the day, I guess.

QUESTIONS

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage. (2 marks)
- (b) What, according to the passage, were the expected qualities in male companions? (8 marks)
- (c) In not more than 100 words, show how the writer is socially transformed. (10marks)
- (d) Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.
 - i. small talk (2 marks)
 - ii. tended goal (2 marks)
 - iii. have the nerve (2 marks)
 - iv. stir me up (2 mark)
 - v. afternoon engagement (2 marks)
 - vi. roped in (2 marks)
 - vii. for decency (2 marks)
 - viii. powerful deterrent (2 marks)
 - ix. gained the status of actuality (2 marks)
 - x. extreme sophistication (2 marks)

Essay questions

- (1) Assess the role and impact of mass Media in the fight against COVID 19.
- (2) "Although Media is playing an important role in the COVID-19 response, it still poses challenges to the industry". Discuss
- (3) Discuss the economic effects of COVID-19 around the world
- (4) To what extent is the global impact of COVID 19 attributed to human error?
- (5) Discuss the factors that have inhibited positive behavioral change in the fight against COVID 19 pandemic.
- (6) Discuss the important lessons that you have learnt from COVID 19 pandemic.
- (7) Assess the effectiveness of government intervention to combat COVID 19 in Uganda
- (8) To what extent is the Government of Uganda prepared to handle calamities like landslides, COVID 19, and the recent invasion of Locusts?

Read the following articles from 'The monitor Newspaper' Uganda and respond to the question that follows.

Community strategies to deal with Covid-19

By Prof. Francis Omaswa

Gentlemen, it is the microbes who will have the last word."

This quotation is attributed to the French microbiologist Louis Pasteur. How soon this will happen depends on how we humans recognise and seriously respond to this threat from microbes – the viruses and bacteria.

The Covid-19 pandemic presents yet another challenge and opportunity following Ebola, SARS, and MERS. It is also a loud call for the world to relearn and hopefully to remember once again that infectious diseases are a grossly neglected dimension of global security. In 2016, I was a member of an independent Commission on a Global Health Risk Framework for the Future that published a report titled, 'The Neglected Dimension of Global Security: A Framework to Counter Infectious Disease Crises.' This Commission recommended three strategies namely; strengthening public health as the foundation of the health system and first line of defense, Strengthening global and regional coordination and capabilities as well as accelerating (Research and Development) R&D to counter the threat of infectious diseases.

African governments have so far responded by raising awareness and restricting entry of the virus from other countries with screening at airports and total closure of borders. They have also imposed restrictions on the movement of people inside the countries. However, travel and movement restrictions are time-bound measures and not permanent solutions.

Today, Covid-19 has already been reported in 46 African countries and the next critical and strategic level of preparedness and response is to empower populations to stop transmission of the virus within the communities. This can be achieved by institutionalisation of integrated People-Centered Primary Healthcare that will become the foundation of the health system and the first line of defense even after this pandemic has gone.

On March 25, the Director General of WHO, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus recommended six key actions to attack and suppress the virus and all of them were

about strengthening the public health system, which significantly included a multi-sector action. Controlling this epidemic, is first about prevention of transmission, early detection, contact tracing, isolation, treatment of new infections, and safe handling of body fluids and the remains of those who die. These things can only happen through closely inclusive collaborative work, that involves all individuals and households, in society; "A Whole of Society Approach".

The Guiding principle is that good health starts with, and is created by individuals, their families and the communities, and is supported, where necessary by skills, knowledge and technology of the professionals. It is empowered individuals who have the primary responsibility for maintaining their own health and that of their communities. Government steps in to provide the overall enabling environment and resources beyond the capacity of communities.

It is, therefore, essential to build and sustain community trust for the public health system, where individuals participate actively as both a duty and a right in the prevention and control of outbreaks using existing structures, systems and resources as much as possible. This should be led and overseen by trusted local formal and informal community leaders. These leaders exist in all communities and go by different names such as political leaders, chiefs, and technical officials, cultural and religious leaders.

These community structures and systems should be activated in all countries so that the routine governance of society integrates Covid-19 control measures into its routine activities. This should become the foundation of Community Health Systems for Integrated People-Centered Primary Healthcare that will prevent entry of

the virus into the community as well as enable prompt identification, isolation, testing and treatment when necessary.

Examples of practical activities by rural communities may include sharing correct locally understood information and ensuring that measures announced by the government are followed, that communal water sources are protected and water is available equitably using effective ways of hand washing that hygienic practices take place in households, those who fall ill are isolated and reported and social support is provided to affected families. Communities will be in charge of their destiny as the first line of defense against epidemics and take care of their health within Integrated People Centered Primary Health Care that "leaves no one behind".

The challenge and opportunity presented by Covid-19 should be used to activate and institutionalise this approach so that after the current crisis, it becomes the routine component of the public health system that puts priority on health promotion and disease prevention. Indeed the Whole of Society Approach goes beyond outbreak control and can also ensure that mothers attend antenatal clinics, children are immunised, the nearest health facility has required personnel and supplies, the referral system is in place, the correct food crops are grown and stored properly, all children are going to school, the rural road network is maintained, the water sources are safe and law and order is enforced, etc.

This Whole of Society Approach can be rolled out immediately and quickly in most countries once the African leaders call for them and assign roles in the same way that they have demonstrated unparalleled leadership by taking charge and issuing various directives on Covid-19 control across the continent

https://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1517172/community-strategies-deal-covid-19

UK-based Ugandan nurse who survived Covid-19 narrates ordeal By TOM MALABA

A UK based Ugandan nurse who survived the deadly coronavirus in London has cautioned Ugandans against panicking.

She also urged Ugandans to equip themselves with functional information about the pandemic that has so far killed more than 40,000 people worldwide and infected more than 800,000 others.

Narrating her two-week-ordeal on phone, the young lady who requested not to be named because she is not supposed to speak to the media but works at a high-end hospital in South East London, said she caught the virus from a patient at the hospital.

"We had been receiving many such cases with high temperatures and we were attending to them like any other patient without protection. So on March 14, I was sent to work in the wing where there was this patient with high temperature, at one time he stood up to go to the toilet, he stumbled and I grabbed him," she narrated what happened before she caught the deadly coronavirus.

The former journalist now turned nurse said, after the incident, on March 17, she started presenting with high temperatures. Sometimes her temperatures would go up to 39.8 degrees but didn't know what the problem was. She suspects she infected other people in the process.

"When I told my bosses, I was told to quarantine myself. So whenever the temperatures would rise I would use paracetamol to control the temperature. The amount of paracetamol I have swallowed in the ten days, is more than what I have used in the last seven years," she said.

Though she had high fever, she was breathing normally even at night. She said, people with breathing problems that are the most affected because they will need oxygen.

She has advised Ugandans to stop panicking and join the fight against the pandemic. She has asked people to stay at home as much as possible, wash hands with soap or sanitizer and avoid crowds.

She said knowledge is the most important part of fighting the virus. She said every home should limit the people going out for shopping.

"If anybody returns to the house either from work, they should not make contact with people at home before bathing. Let them remove any protective gear and even the clothes and bathe. Even the bag find, a place you can hang it, the virus can even cling on clothes, bags and even hair," she said.

Anybody who feels doing all that is a tall order should not leave the house.

She said other than being swallowed up with fear, Ugandans should follow the advice of medical personnel and follow their instructions.

At a household level, she urged Ugandans to use more ginger, garlic, lemon and honey to boost their immunity and that of the children. She said this mixture should be taken in the morning and evening

<https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/UK-based-Ugandan-nurse-who-survived-Covid-19-narrates-ordeal/688334-5511874-8twr/3/index.html>

With reference to the two articles above, summarise the strategies recommended to deal with COVID 19 pandemic in not more than 100 words.