



HOME SCHOOLING MATERIAL

PASS A' LEVEL

GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS, LITERATURE & IT



YOUR GUIDE AWAY FROM SCHOOL

PAPER ONE (AICT006) SOLUTIONS

1. a) A **computer system** is a set of independent parts that work together to manage and process data and information.
b) **Components of a computer system.**
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Data
 - Procedure
 - Computer users
2. a) **How ICT can be used in hospitals.**
 - ICT devices such as computers can be used to maintain patients' records.
 - ICT can be used to monitor patients' conditions in a hospital.
 - ICT can be used to carry out computer assisted medical activities.
 - They can be used in diagnosing medical conditions.b) An ICT device which can be used for the statements.
 - i) Payment of electricity bills.
Mobile phone
 - ii) Monitoring security at home.
CCTV camera
 - iii) Obtaining news about what is happening around the country.
Television, radio
3. a) **How computers been made user-friendly for persons who are visually impaired.**
 - Use of voice recognition technology as input.
 - Use of projectors.
 - Use of braille keyboard by the blind.b) **Cause and prevention for computer risks below.**

HEALTH RISK	CAUSE	PREVENTION
Repetitive Strain Injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using a mouse for long periods.• Typing on a computer for too long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take breaks to rest your hands.• Use an ergonomic keyboard.
Eye strain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Staring at a screen for a long time.• bad lighting in the room.• Using flickering screen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use LCD screens rather than CRT.• Use an anti-glare screen.

4. a) How a user can recover a file he accidentally deleted.
 - Retrieving it from the recycle bin.
 - Using a recovery software.b) i) **The file path of the document with the file name as MARY C:\DOCUMENTS\LETTERS\MARY.docx**
ii) **The file extension of the document named HISTORY?**
.ppt or .pptx
5. a) **File management** refers to keeping track of the files stored on a computer so that they can be retrieved when needed.
b) **File extensions for each of the following type of files.**
 - i) Executable file
.exe
 - ii) Audio file
.wav .au .mp3 .snd .aiff .midi .aac .wma .ra .m4a
 - iii) video file
.mpg .mp4 .mpe .mov .avi .rm .wmv .wm .asf
6. Write the appropriate word in the space provided to indicate whether each device is used for Input, Output, Storage, Communication or Processing.
 - (i) Touchpad Input
 - (ii) Router communication
 - (iii) SD card storage
 - (iv) printer output
 - (v) CPU processing
7. a) A **port** refers to a connector on the exterior of a computer to which a device may be attached.
b) Identify the following connectors which are used on a computer?

Connector	Name	Connector	Name
	Video Graphics Array (VGA) connector		RJ-45 (Registered Jack) connector

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	Audio connector		High Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI)
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8. a) i) **Pipelining** refers to the capability of a CPU or CPU core to begin processing a new instruction as soon as the previous instruction completes the first stage of the machine cycle.
ii) **Why pipelining is important in a computer processor?**
 - Pipelining streamlines the machine cycle by executing different stages of multiple instructions at the same time so that the different parts of the CPU are idle less often.b) **The importance of a system clock in a computer system?**
The system clock synchronises computer operations by using a timing mechanism.
9. i) **The user interface.**
 - Command line interfaceii) Advantages and disadvantages of using the user interface identified.
Advantages
 - Commands are executed faster.
 - Consumes limited Random Access Memory
 - Commands can be grouped together.**Disadvantages**
 - Command language has to be learnt and memorised.
 - Requires specific commands for different application programs.
10. a) **An operating system** refers to a collection of programs that manage and co-ordinate the activities taking place within the computer.
b) **Functions of Android on a smartphone.**
 - Interfacing with users.
 - Booting of the smartphone.
 - Configuring devices added to the smartphone such as memory cards.
 - Managing network connections.
 - Managing other Apps.
 - File management on the smartphone.
 - Administering security on the smartphone.
11. a) **Spyware** refers to any software program that is installed without the user's knowledge, secretly gathers information about the user and transmits it through his or her internet connection.
b) **Antivirus programmes which can be used on a desktop computer.**
 - Kaspersky, Avira, Smadav, Avast, Norton, McAfee, Bitdefender, AVG etc
12. a) **Internet service provider (ISP)** refers to a business or other organisation that provides internet access to others, typically for a fee.
b) Internet service providers in Uganda.
 - Gilat telecom, Tangerine limited, MTN Uganda Ltd, Smile Communication Uganda Ltd, Uganda telecom Ltd, Airtel Uganda, RENU etc

13. a) **E-commerce** refers to financial transactions performed over the Internet.
b) **Government services which can be accessed online.**
 - Online passport processing.
 - Online URA tax payments.
 - UNEB registration services
 - Uganda Registration Services Bureau services, etc
14. a) **Social media** refers to the collection of social networking sites and other online platforms used to transmit or share information with a broad audience.
b) **Examples of social media.**
Social media includes media-sharing sites like YouTube and Flickr, micro-blogging sites like Twitter, and social curation sites like Digg, Reddit, and Pinterest (which allow individuals to share Web content with others)
c) **How social media can be used to enhance businesses in Uganda.**
 - Social media helps businesses advertise their products.
15. a) **Bandwidth** refers to the amount of data that can be theoretically transferred through a communications medium in a given period of time, while **throughput** refers to the amount of data that is actually transferred through a communications medium under real-life conditions.
b) **Why Bluetooth technology is replacing infrared technology in mobile phones.**
Infrared requires direct line of sight between communicating devices. Bluetooth, because of its use of radio waves rather than light, is not subject to these limitations; communication devices can be positioned anywhere within the technology's effective range.
c) **Apart from a mobile phone, mention one device which uses infrared technology.**
 - TV Remote.
16. a) **Computer network** refers to a collection of computers and other devices that are connected in order to share hardware, software, and data, as well as to communicate electronically with one another.
b) **Which type of cable would you use to connect the following devices at home.**
 - i) A television screen to a satellite dish.....coaxial cable
 - ii) A laptop to a television screen.....VGA cable, HDMI cable
 - iii) A printer to a laptop..... USB-AB cable
17. a) **Computer ethics** are standards of moral conduct in relation to computer use.
b) Write "plagiarism" or "not plagiarism" for the statements indicated below.

STATEMENT	WORD
A student getting online documents to create her research paper without crediting the original authors.	Plagiarism
A newspaper reporter changing a few words in a paragraph written by another author and including the revised text in an article without crediting the original author.	Plagiarism
A student including a few sentences written by another author in his essay, either indenting the quotation with a citation of the author.	Not plagiarism

18. a) **Data type** identifies the type of data to be contained in the field; for example, text, a number, or a date.
b) Of the data types Text, Number, or Yes/No, which would be the most appropriate for a phone number field that needs to store data in the format (256) 788-390962? Explain your answer.
Number. This data type stores numbers and the number (256) can first be specified under format options of the data type.
c) **The importance of a primary key in a database.**
A primary key uniquely identifies each record in a database table. It makes each record unique in a table.
19. i) **Employee(s) working in the accounts department and making at least 60,000.**
 - Timothy and Shamim.ii) The employees that have Kenneth as their manager.
 - Timothy and Sharon.iii) **Through which field did you relate the two tables to obtain employees managed by Kenneth?**
 - Location.
20. a) Possible causes of system freezing.
 - Computer viruses. ● Hardware failure.b) Ways of keeping files in a system secure.
 - Encrypting the files.
 - Set up secure password for the system.
 - Install antivirus software.
 - Enable firewalls on your computer.
 - Making a backup of the files to external storage media.

SUBSIDIARY ICT PAPER TWO (AICT007)

SUPPORT FILES

Note: support files can be accessed from the link shorturl.at/tNS25

1. **WORD PROCESSING**
- In the folder S002, open the file S0021.
 - Adjust your work to appear on paper size A5 portrait.
 - Using word Art, insert a relevant heading for your work.
 - Insert the picture in file S002P. Adjust the picture so as to remain with only the flowers on the picture. Set the picture to align tight with text.
 - Insert a text border and shading which will allow your work to be read. Your shade should be any colour but white. Adjust your text to font size 16 and font colour red.
 - Set the font of the sentence "let me begin by giving myself flowers" to double strike through.
 - Set the page border ART with a width of 15pts that will appear only on the page you are working on.
 - Insert your name as a footer. Save your work and print it.

2. **SPREADSHEETS**
- The following information shows Mr Masikos financial information for the month of April 2020.

ITEM	EXPECTED	ACTUAL
Income	2,500,000	3,000,000
Allowance	500,000	1,000,000
Expenditure		
Rent	150,000	140,000
Phone	70,000	100,000
Electricity	50,000	100,000
Gas	100,000	100,000
Water	30,000	60,000
DSTV	70,000	70,000
Vehicle	100,000	10,000
Taxi fare	100,000	NIL
Food	300,000	400,000

- In the folder S002 open the file S0023 which shows a personal budget template.
- Enter the above information appropriately.
- Enter formulae that will help you to calculate the following values: total monthly income, projected

- balance, actual balance, difference for all the values, projected expenditure, actual expenditure
- Format the cells such that they show Ugx where necessary. All negative values should appear in red and in brackets. And all values appear with 2 decimal places.
- Adjust the heading to Mr Masiko's Finances for April 2020.
- Insert your name as a water mark and set the work as landscape
- Rename the worksheet to Masiko
- Save your work and print.

3. PRESENTATION

- Prepare a five-slide presentation about an animal farm.

Slide 1: title slide with an appropriate title and the name of the presenter.

Slide 2: Title and two-column slide that gives the list of edible and non-edible animals.

Slide 3: title and table that shows a list of animals and the different products that can be got from each animal.

Slide 4: use a pyramid to present the following information from XYZ farm.

Animal	Population
Cows	6
Goat	30
Dogs	2
Pigs	25
Sheep	20

Include speaker notes to describe the pyramid.

Slide 5: Final slide insert the picture S002P in the folder S002 and adjust the size to 4" height and 5" width.

- Insert transition effects that appear automatically
- Insert automatic date update as footer and your name as header.
- Save your work. Print your work as handouts.

4. **DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**
- During the COVID19 pandemic, a number of companies have donated various items to different task forces.
- Create a database that can be used by your district to record the companies that have donated.

- Create a table with the following fields; serial number, name, item donated, number, units, date of donation, monetary value. Use appropriate data types and choose the relevant primary key. Format the monetary value to indicate Shs.
- 20% of every donation should go to the security section. Create a tabular form that can be used to enter data. Use the form to calculate how much goes to the security section in monetary value for each of the donations.
- Set your name as the header for the form.
- Create a query that return the companies whose names begin with M. the query should show the name of the company, item donated and the date of donation.
- Create a report that returns all the information with the name of the company sorted in ascending order. Set your report to land scape. Insert your name as header for the report and date as the footer.
- Set the report to have a background other than white.
- Print the report format.

5. DESKTOP PUBLISHING

- In the folder S002 open the template S0024
- Customise the template for a company of your choice and you as the Public Relations officer; Use the photo S002P as the company logo.
 - Adjust the card to a scheme with brighter colours and change the background.
 - Set each section to have its own font type and size.
 - Use WordArt to write the company name.
 - Using advertisements or shapes insert an attention-getter with the words "Stay Home Stay Safe"
 - Insert a border around the card.
 - Set your card so that 10 cards appear on one page.
 - Using a textbox, insert the company goal at the bottom of the card.
 - Insert your name as a footer and right align it.
 - Save your work and print it.



LITERATURE IN ENGLISH PAPER THREE SOLUTIONS

WRITING A GOOD ESSAY

- Read** the given questions carefully and choose the one(s) you can ably answer.
- Interpretation and approach.** Identify the key words and understand what they mean. This helps to tell the demands of the question.
- Plan your essay.** Your essay should bear the following:
 - A brief introduction.
 - A sketch of the approach to be followed.
 - An outline of the points to be considered.
 - Conclusion.
- Presentation of the work.** To write a good essay, it is essential that you present your points in an orderly manner. Always begin the essay with an introduction. Avoid general introductions such as explaining what the book is about. A good introduction should be relevant to the question. Remember that an introduction is meant to prepare us for what to expect in the body. Similarly, a conclusion will be a wrap-up of your essay. It may be an expression of an opinion, comment or point of view. As you get to the main body of the essay, ensure that the presentation of your points is orderly and systematic. Avoid jumbled up points and make use of paragraphs to develop your ideas. Deal with one idea at a time and treat it exhaustively. To maintain a smooth flow, ensure that your points are well linked.

Question:

What role do Tess's parents play in determining her fate in the novel, *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*?

This question is particularly about the contribution of Tess's parents to the problems that Tess encounters in her life. It does not require other factors like fate, poverty, the role of other characters like Alec, Angel or even Tess herself.

Tess's parents are John Durbeyfield and Joan Durbeyfield. They are responsible for the suffering that Tess goes through in the novel. They exert control over Tess when they provoke

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her into claiming kinship with the d'Urbervilles and send her to deliver beehives in Casterbridge, hence the mishap with the horse, Prince.

John Durbeyfield meets Parson Tringham on his way from Shaston back to Marlott. Parson Tringham tells him that he has learned that John is from the d'Urberville lineage. John is excited about this news and goes around singing about a great family vault he has in Kingsbere and knighted forefathers.

Upon reaching home, John tells his wife Joan about the good news and like John, Joan, too, is excited because she thinks there is some money attached to the d'Urberville family. She plans to send Tess to Tantridge at The Chase to a great rich lady of the name of d'Urberville to claim kin. "I've been thinking since you brought the news that there's a great rich lady out by Tantridge, on the edge O' The Chase... That lady must be our relation... And my projick is to send Tess to claim kin". Much as Joan would like us to believe that it is out of courtesy that Tess should visit the great rich lady, but the ulterior motive is to gain financial

favours. "She is rich, and she'd be sure to make notice o' the maid... I don't see why two branches o' one family should not be on visiting terms".

Apart from claiming kin, Joan wants Tess to go to the rich woman because Tess stands higher chances of getting a rich gentleman from there to marry her. "Well, Tess ought to go to this other member of our family, she'd be sure to win the lady — Tess would; and likely enough 'twould lead to some noble gentleman marrying her". Joan wants Tess to find a rich man at Tantridge who will provide for the Durbeyfields. This leads her to meet Alec d'Urberville who ruins her life.

Due to ill-health and drunkenness, John Durbeyfield is unable to deliver beehives to the retailers in Casterbridge. Tess is woken up at night by her mother to deliver the hives. Accompanied by her brother, Abraham, Tess embarks on the journey but on the way, they get an accident and Prince (the horse) dies. Tess is really distressed by this accident. "Nobody blamed Tess as she blamed herself".

The death of Prince is a turning point in Tess's life. "Tess, meanwhile, as the one who dragged her parents into this quagmire, was silently wondering what she could do to help them out of it". When her mother openly comes out to tell her to go and claim kin from a very rich Mrs. d'Urberville and ask for financial help, Tess has no option but to go. "I suppose I ought to do something. I don't mind going and seeing her, but you must leave it to me about asking for help. And don't go thinking about her making a match for me — it is silly". Joan, therefore, pushes Tess to go to Mrs. d'Urberville against her will.

When Mrs. d'Urberville writes a letter to inform Mrs. Durbeyfield that her daughter's services would be useful in the management of her poultry farm, that she could come, and that the wages would be on a liberal scale if they liked her, Joan Durbeyfield is excited that her plan is going to work. She encourages Tess to go and work there, but Tess is reluctant, "But I don't know that I am apt at tending fowls".



Joan Durbeyfield sees Alec and is impressed by his charming looks. She tries to convince Tess to love him. "He is a mighty handsome man!" Even when John Durbeyfield is against the idea of his child going away from home when he says, "I don't quite like my children going away from home", Joan insists, "But do let her go, Jacky... He'll marry her, most likely, and make a lady of her; and then she'll be what her forefathers was". Tess grudgingly accepts to go. "It is for you to decide, I killed the old horse, and I suppose I ought to do something to get ye a new one... I will go".

Joan Durbeyfield is elated when Tess reluctantly accepts to go and work for Mrs. d'Urberville. For Joan, it is the economic benefits that Tess will derive from marrying Mrs. d'Urberville's son that she wants the match to succeed. "I hope it is a chance for earning money". Joan tries all within her means to ensure that Tess goes to work because she knows the result of her stay there will be getting married to Mrs. d'Urberville's son, Alec.

On the morning of Tess's departure for Mrs. d'Urberville's home, Joan makes sure her daughter dresses smartly to impress the young man she is to meet there. Tess had initially dressed in her ordinary weekday clothes, but her mother rebukes her, "You

will never set out to see your folks without dressing up more the dand than that". Joan even fetches a basin and washes Tess's hair with such thoroughness that when dried and brushed it looked twice as much as other times. Tess gives in to her mother's wish. "Do what you like with me, mother". Tess's stylish appearance makes her look older than her actual age. "...her enlarged coiffure imparted to her developing figure an amplitude which belied her age, and might cause her to be estimated as a woman when she was not much more than a child". This foreshadows the fate to befall her where she is going.

On the journey to The Chase, owing to Tess's charming appearance, Alec chats compliments to her as they go. Alec rides the horse speedily to cause Tess to get hold of him. He instructs her to hold on round his waist. In a short moment, Alec forcefully kisses Tess on her cheek. It is clear at this point that the dressing has made Tess appear differently from what she truly is, which has immensely attracted Alec towards Tess. "This dressing her up so prettily by her mother had apparently been to remarkable purpose".

During a night ride at The Chase, Alec seduces Tess into a

sexual encounter under unclear circumstances which she admits that her "eyes were a little dazed" by Alec and that the event was a moment of weakness. It is ironic when Joan Durbeyfield reprimands Tess for being seduced, "You ought to have been more careful if you didn't mean to get him to make you his wife" yet is she who promotes the idea of a romantic attachment between Tess and Alec. Tess submits to Alec, essentially following her mother's orders, yet she again faces family scorn.

Tess's encounter, largely orchestrated by her mother, Joan, negatively impacts on her life throughout the novel; it disintegrates her marriage with Angel Clare, causing her to kill Alec towards the end of the novel. "I feared long ago, when I struck him on the mouth with my glove, that I might do it someday for the trap he set for me in my simple youth, and his wrong to you through me". Tess, therefore, kills Alec as an account of revenge against the rape.

Tess's parents manipulate her when they send her to claim kinship with the d'Urbervilles because they view Tess in terms of how her fate affects their own. No matter what actions Tess undertakes, she is subject to her parents' wills.

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH PAPER TWO (PLAYS)

SUITABILITY OF THE TITLE IN DRAMA

The title of a [book](#) or any other [published](#) text or [work of art](#) is a [name](#) for the work chosen by the [author](#). A title can be used to identify the work, to place it in context, to convey a minimal summary of its contents and to pique the reader's curiosity. A title is very significant in literary analysis as;

- It usually gives the very first hint on what the book is about.
- It sets the tone and creates an expectation.
- It informs our appreciation and criticism of the text in question.
- It acts as a name. It is the name by which the text/play shall hence be known.

When you are asked to discuss the suitability of a title to a play, follow this approach;

- Start by defining key terms in the title. For example, the title, *The Floods*, you would need to define what floods are and the implication of the concept "floods"; the title, *A Doll's House*, you need to define what a doll

is and what a house is and what these mean in as far as the context of the play is concerned; the title, *The Country Wife*, you need to define what a country is and who a wife is, and show the context in which "a country wife" is defined in the context of the play.

- Next, you will need to show what kind of a title a particular title is. There are various kinds of titles; a title can either be descriptive (for example, *Snake Farmers*), symbolic (for example, *The Floods*), ironic (for example, *The Country Wife*), or a name title (for example, *Richard III*, *St. Joan*, *King Oedipus*)

You will now show instances in the text that bring out what you have defined above. For example, we say that *The Country Wife* is an ironic title because ordinarily we would expect a typical country woman to exemplify a true definition of a perfect wife. Our encounter with Margery Pinchwife, the country wife in *The Country Wife*, proves otherwise. Margery is the young bride of Pinchwife and the titular "country wife". Because she is naïve and unfamiliar with the way of life in the city, Pinchwife her husband believes that she is stupid and easily manipulated.

He marries her because he is terrified that, if he marries an intelligent wife, she may make him a "cuckold." Margery, however, is not stupid, but is simply young and inexperienced. During her stay in the city, Margery proves herself to be as intelligent, devious and resourceful as Pinchwife believes town wives to be. This of course bewilders the reader.

- Lastly, discuss how the title is significant to the characters, themes, plot, and atmosphere. For example, in *The Floods*, which characters are symbolised by the concept, the floods? Which themes are brought out through the idea of the floods? Are there any instances where we see "floods" influencing the turn of events in the play? How about mood/atmosphere? How does "floods" enhance the overall mood in the play?

With the guidance above, attempt the following questions: Discuss the suitability of the title to the following plays:

- *The Country Wife* by William Wycherley
- *The Floods* by John Ruganda
- *The Snake Farmers* by Yusuf Serunkuma

ECONOMICS PAPER TWO ANSWERS (AEC0006)



1. (a)(i) **Transfer payment** refers to payment made to individuals without corresponding goods and/or services rendered (i.e. it is a non- quid pro quo payment), while **transfer earnings** refer to the minimum payment to a factor of production to keep it in its current use/employment.

ii) **Examples of transfer income in Uganda include:**

- Donations/ grants
- Pension
- Sick relief/ benefits
- Gifts
- Pocket/ upkeep money to students, spouses, relative.


- (b)(i) **Economic growth** refers to the persistent quantitative increase in the country's volume of goods and services (products) in a given period of time or it is a persistent quantitative increase in GNP (GDP) (of an economy overtime), whereas/while **economic development** is the persistent quantitative and qualitative increase in the goods and services produced in an economy over (a long period of) time

OR It is the persistent quantitative and qualitative increase in a country's GDP over (a long period of) time.


ii) **Factors affecting economic development in Uganda.**

- Level of incomes
- Size of skilled labour
- Standard of housing
- Level of investment
- Nature of political atmosphere in different areas
- Level of utilisation of available idle/natural resources
- Level of technological advancement
- Level of Infrastructural development
- Level of monetisation of the economy/size of the subsistence sector.
- Quality of goods and services produced
- Market size/level of consumption
- Level of employment
- Level of industrialisation

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- Degree of conservatism/cultural rigidities
- Extent of diversification of the economy/level of economic dependence
- Level of savings
- Life expectancy of citizens
- Level of urbanisation

(c)(i) **Dualism** refers to the coexistence of two contrasting socio-economic phenomena/situations, one being superior/modern and desirable and the other is inferior/traditional and undesirable.

ii) **Features of dualism in Uganda include;**

- The co-existence of traditional and modern technology.
- Co-existence of commercial and subsistence (traditional) sector.
- The co-existence of illiterates alongside the literates.

- Use of barter trade alongside monetary exchange
- Co-existence of the rich and the poor
- Co-existence of developed and the under developed regions
- Co-existence of traditionalists alongside the modernists/ liberals

(d)(i) **Net National income** at factor cost refers to the total money value of all final goods and services produced in an economy/resulting from the productive activities of a country in a given period of time usually a year excluding the value of depreciation valued at prices (payments) of factors of production.

ii) Given;

NYmp = Shs. 360 billion Subsidies = Shs. 60 billion
Depreciation = 1/2 of subsidies = 1/2 x 60billion

= Shs. 30 billion

Indirect taxes = 40% Of NYmp = 0.4 x 360billion
= Shs. 144 billion

Solution

Net National Income at factor cost (Net NYfc) = NYmp + Subsidies - Indirect taxes - depreciation = 360 billion + 60 billion - 144 billion - 30 billion = **Shs. 246 billion**

(e)(i) **Commercial policy** is a deliberate government Act/ policy to influence and direct the value, volume and direction of trade in an economy (in order to achieve the desired development goals while/whereas **monetary policy** is the deliberate attempt by the government through the central bank to regulate the amount of money in circulation so as to attain the development objectives (such as price stability, economic growth etc.)

ii) Instruments of commercial policy

- Taxation/tariffs on imports/import duty.
- Subsidisation of local firms.

From page III

- Total ban/trade embargo/trade sanctions.
- Foreign exchange control.
- Quality control e.g. through UNBS
- Administrative controls e.g. licensing, etc.
- Import quotas.
- Liberalisation of the economy.
- Devaluation of local currency.

Section B

2. (a) Assumptions of price mechanism include;

- It assumes existence of a free enterprise economy where resource allocation is determined by the interaction of market forces of demand and supply.
- There is no government intervention as far as pricing and output policies of the producers are concerned.
- There are many buyers and sellers, hence no monopoly to influence market conditions.
- Producers aim at profit maximisation and they produce commodities whose price is high.
- Consumers aim at utility maximisation and, thus, they buy from the cheapest source.
- There is free entry and exit in the market i.e. when super normal profits are earned, firms are free to join the industry and when profits are exhausted, inefficient (high cost) firms leave the industry.
- There is consumer sovereignty in the market i.e. consumers have an upper hand in deciding what is to be produced, when, where, how, how much and for whom.
- It assumes no wastage of resources because producers only supply what consumers want at a particular time.
- There is perfect mobility of factors of production, so resources go where the price is high.
- There is perfect knowledge about market conditions by both sellers and buyers.

(b) The role of prices in allocating resources in Uganda is discussed below;

- Prices guide on what to produce. The producers in Uganda are induced to produce and supply a commodity at a high price in order to make profits.
- They determine where to produce/it determines the location of the production unit. Many Producers in Uganda locate their production units where demand for the goods is high.
- They determine when to produce. Producers produce more of a good when demand for it is high. Eg Ugandan producers produce a lot of success cards during October and November prior to exams.
- They determine how much to produce. Demand dictates the quantity of goods that producers supply on the market. This checks wastage.
- They determine for whom to produce/they determine the distribution of goods and services. Producers supply goods to consumers who are able to buy.
- Prices determine how to produce/they determine the type of technology to be used in production. Producers in Uganda employ cheap, but efficient techniques of production to maximise profits.
- They guide consumers when making choice of which goods to buy. Holding other factors constant, consumers in Uganda buy more units of a commodity whose price is lower.
- Prices ensure efficient allocation of resources. More resources are allocated to producing goods with the highest prices.
- They determine income distribution. Ugandan producers who supply goods at high prices accumulate a lot more incomes than those who supply goods at lower prices.
- Prices provide an incentive for economic growth in Uganda because high prices encourage high production of goods and services.
- They ensure production of better quality products because of competition among producers ensures quality products to fetch higher prices.

NOTE: We consider the functional role of price mechanism in the allocation of resources. Use only the positive and functional words whenever the question says, Explain, Discuss, What is the role..... never use (it leads) on a positive role. The question is also set in plural.

(c) Limitations of price mechanism in allocating resources in Uganda include the following;

- Inability to forecast future trends. Failure of producers to anticipate increased demand in future gives rise to low output in Uganda and this leads to scarcity of goods. Alternatively, over production occurs where producers anticipate increased demand yet actual

demand is low. This creates a gap between demand and supply, hence price mechanism is distorted.

- Limited capital. Inadequate supply of money capital leads to low output. This makes producers supply less than what is required by consumers. As a result, shortages of goods arise on the market, hence limiting the operation of price mechanism.
- Limited skilled labour has made supply fail to respond to the demand of consumers readily because of fewer volumes of goods being supplied. This limits the effective operation of price mechanism.
- Immobility of factors of production. Some factors of production do not move with ease from one place of work to another to increase output to match demand.
- Irrationality of producers and consumers. Price mechanism assumes that producers and consumers are rational, which is not always true in Uganda since the government and many producers supply commodities without due consideration to prices.
- Reliance on imported goods, limiting local consumers' influence on prices, quality, designs, etc of such imported goods.
- The band wagon effect. Many people in Uganda consume certain commodities because they have seen others consume them. Therefore, price mechanism may not operate since such consumers are not rational.
- Government intervention/political interference. The Government has always interfered with the inter-play of market forces through price controls, subsidies and taxation policies; thus supply has failed to match consumer demand and price mechanism is distorted.
- Ignorance of the producers and consumers. Many producers and consumers in Uganda do not have perfect knowledge of the market conditions. Some producers tend to supply goods without judging the condition in the market. Consumers, too, are not always aware of the availability of certain products and their prices.
- Existence of state and private monopolies. These always restrict output in order to charge high prices and exploit consumers. They do not supply goods according to the demand by the consumers and this distorts the use of price mechanism.
- Limited entrepreneurial skills. Poor organisation of factors of production and failure to take risks limits producers from responding to consumer demands and prevailing prices.
- Under developed infrastructure like poor road network in Uganda limits the supply of goods to areas where they are needed and where prices are high.

NOTE: In this case, we focus on those factors that have slowed down or distorted the effective allocation of resources through the price mechanism. In your explanation, show how the challenges stated have failed to ensure that supply is equal to demand.

3. Features/characteristics of indirect/market production in Uganda includes;

- Producers are mainly profit-oriented/motivated
- They mainly employ skilled labour.
- They mainly use improved techniques of production.
- Production is mainly on large scale.
- The exchange of output is basically done using money.
- Production mainly involves research into better means of production and adding value.
- There is specialisation because the producers sell their output in order to get what they do not produce.
- They mainly produce high quality products due to competition that exists in the market.

Positive role of indirect production/market production/commercial production in Uganda

- It contributes to government revenue because commercial production activities are taxed by government.
- It improves the quality of goods due to competition and use of skilled labour and modern technology.
- It facilitates economic growth because of increased output due to production on large scale.
- It facilitates technological development because producers carry out innovation and invention.
- It promotes economies of scale in transport, marketing, technical development and management due to large scale production which reduces the cost of production.
- It promotes specialisation because of large size of the production plants, hence the advantages of specialisation such as quantity and quality output.
- Commercial production facilitates the development of infrastructure since there is constant need for transporting final output to the market or need for producers to transport inputs to the production unit.
- It generates more employment opportunities due to large scale production.
- It increases export earnings as some output from commercial production is exported, thus improving

Uganda's balance of payment position.

- It enhances resource utilisation in Uganda due to large scale production.

Negative role of indirect/commercial production

- It involves high costs of production like high cost of hiring skilled labour, buying modern machinery, etc. This reduces the profit margin of the producers.
- It leads to resource wastage resulting from over production, where producers remain with unsold output.
- Producers suffer where there is change in demand or tastes of consumers against a product.
- It has led to technological unemployment as a result of mechanisation in production.
- It leads rise in the cost of inputs, such as raw materials and other intermediate products due to the increased competition for such inputs.
- It leads to quick depletion of resources due to over exploitation as a result of large scale production.
- It leads to diseconomies of scale in the long run. This is because large scale production results in management problems, transport problems supervision problems etc. All these result in increased cost of production.

NOTE: For positive role use only **Action** words to show that what you are stating is directly performed by indirect production. For negative role, show the problems that are created by commercial production. (Here you can also use it leads/brings about...)

4. Rationale for computing/measuring/compiling national income figures (statistic) in Uganda include;

- For effective economic development planning and research since national income figures provide useful information (data) to the government.
- To identify the leading and lagging sectors. NY figures indicate the performance of various sectors in Uganda in terms of contribution to GDP growth.
- To show the expenditure patterns in the Uganda. National income figures are used to identify the value of expenditure made by consumers, the private investors and the government expenditure.
- To measure income per capita and, therefore, standards of living.
- To make comparisons with other countries using income per capita in order to compare the welfare/standards of living/economic performance.
- To solicit for foreign aid. NY figures of Uganda are presented to the donors so that they get information about the different sectors necessary for funding.
- To show income distribution among those who supply factors of production and in case of income inequality, the government adopts re-distributive policies.
- In order to determine the extent of Uganda's dependence on key sectors or other economies. National income statistics identifies the extent of dependence on other countries for imports or the key sectors e.g agriculture for Uganda's survival.
- To measure and compare economic performance within Uganda over time.
- To show the level of resource exploitation in Uganda. Those sectors/regions which contribute more to national income utilise more resources so as to produce output.
- To indicate and determine the rate of economic growth.

NOTE: Always start with TO/FOR/IN ORDER TO because it calls for objectives of compiling national income. In the explanation, show how the objective given is achieved.

(b) Some products are left out while computing national income because;

- They are not part of the boundary of production. Many products don't form the boundary of production e.g. income earned by housewives and family labour.
- There are intermediate commodities awaiting further processing to become final products. National income statistics consider only final products.
- They may be government classified expenditures e.g. purchase of military hardware which are not declared for security reasons.
- Some firms do not declare depreciation and, therefore, not considered a production expense.
- They may be unpaid-for services e.g. work of full time housewives and full time students.
- Some products are left out because they are illegal e.g. smuggling, prostitution.
- Many businesses are unregistered and, therefore, their output and expenditure is unknown.
- Difficulty in getting accurate net income from abroad since some of the income earned by Ugandans in the diaspora is not known.



- Poor infrastructure in Uganda which makes many productive activities in the different areas inaccessible for national income compilation.
- Limited equipment e.g. limited computers to compute all statistical data for analysis.
- Limited skilled labour to capture all the information about productive activities in all areas.
- Inventories/work in progress. Some items are left out because their final production and distribution extend beyond the financial year under consideration.
- Limited funds hinder the movement of personnel and equipment to different areas to capture data on all productive activities.
- Limited information about different final products which ought to have been included.
- Statistical errors i.e. omission of some productive items due to human errors.
- Existence of items that are difficult to quantify/express in monetary terms e.g. family labour, work after foregone leisure, house chores etc.

NOTE: While stating your points show us the products or the factors that make some products to be left out during compilation of national income statistics. Explain by showing why they are left out.

5. (a) **Indicators of disguised unemployment in Uganda include;**
- Zero/negative/negligible marginal product
 - Congestion at the workplace
 - Working in shifts
 - Retirement without replacement
 - Work sharing
 - Overlapping of duties
 - Constant output over a long period of time
 - Very low productivity
 - Existence of redundant labour at the work place
 - Having a lot of group assignments
 - Existence of excess capacity/unutilised capacity
 - Too much labour chasing very few jobs.

NOTE: Show us the features you observe and conclude that disguised unemployment exists.

- (b) **A reduction in the level of disguised unemployment**

in Uganda has been due to the following measures;

- Land reforms have been undertaken. This has helped many people to acquire land for continuous production.
- Reduction in the population growth rate. This has helped to reduce the mounting pressure on land arising out of the increase in population.
- Increased advertisement of job vacancies. This checks overcrowding of workers in particular occupations such that they are able to move to other occupations.
- Increased entrepreneurship development. This aims at empowering the public to create their jobs.
- More and better infrastructure has been developed, encouraging people to undertake investment.
- Skills have been diversified. There has been training and retraining of labour in various skills so that people are engaged in a variety of economic activities instead of overcrowding in a few.
- Further privatisation has been done, which has resulted in expansion of the private sector, hence employment.
- Economic diversification has been encouraged. This has led to creation of many job opportunities.
- Expansion of small-scale firms has been encouraged. This has been done through giving credit facilities to small and large scale enterprises so as to increase production and create more job opportunities.
- Encouraging management reforms to avoid nepotism, especially in the public sector.
- Proper manpower planning has been encouraged.
- Further development of agriculture has been encouraged. This has increased employment opportunities and reduced congestion in some.

NOTE: State your points by showing the factors/measures that "have been" put in place to reduce disguised unemployment. In your explanation, show how the factors given have reduced or reduce disguised unemployment or have ensured full utilisation of labour.

More answers in Next Week's issue

ECONOMICS P1 (AEC0007)

SECTION A

- (i) Define the term change in demand.
 - (ii) Mention three factors that may cause a change in demand for a commodity
- (i) What is collusive monopoly?
 - (ii) Give two demerits of collusive monopoly.
- (i) Distinguish between consumption and investment expenditures.
 - (ii) Give two factors that influence the level of consumption in an economy.
- Give four features of Rostow's "transitional" stage of economic growth.
- (i) Differentiate between regressive and proportional taxes.
 - (ii) Give two demerits of regressive taxes.

SECTION B

- (a) Explain the factors that affect the effectiveness of economic development planning in an economy.
 - (b) Discuss the benefits of economic development planning in an economy.
- (a) What are multi-national corporations?
 - (b) Assess the implications of multi-national corporations to the development of LDCs.
- (a) What is the role of education in the development of an economy.
 - (b) How can the education sector be improved in an economy?
- (a) Explain the marginal productivity theory of distribution.
 - (b) To what extent is the marginal productivity theory applicable to LDCs?
- (a) Distinguish between full employment and underemployment.
 - (b) Why is it difficult to attain full employment in an economy?
- (a) Describe the different forms of government expenditure.
 - (b) Suggest measures that may be taken to regulate public expenditure in an economy.

GEOGRAPHY THREE SOLUTIONS (AGE0005)


(UGANDA AND FIELDWORK) SECTION A: FIELDWORK

- i) **Topic,** - Must show; what was studied, where the fieldwork was conducted and have a geographical problem being investigated.
 - ii) **Objectives of the study.**
Must be; - measurable, achievable, precise, specific and in line with the topic of study. Should not be repetition of the Topic of study.
- How did you use the following tools of data collection;
 - i) Notebooks and pen,
 - ✓ We used notebooks and pens to write down the information given to us while using interviewing method.
 - ✓ This is a method of data collection where a researcher asks a respondent oral question and he or she gives oral answers on spot.
 - ✓ While at.....we asked.....the location of....., in his/her response said.....
 - ii) Pencil and note book?
 - ✓ We used pencil and note books to draw sketch map ofshowing physical and man-made features.
 - ✓ A SKETCH MAP OF.....SHOWING PHYSICAL AND MAN-MADE FEATURES.


Depends on your area of study

- c) Describe the geography of the area.
This requires relations from the area of study that is:
 - ✓ Physical to physical relationship.
 - ✓ Physical to human relationship.
 - ✓ Human to Human relationship.

GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS



OSBERT RUTAGANDARA
TEACHER AND AUTHOR



TOM KIBIRANGO,
ST CATHERINE SS, BUJUUKO

- d) What steps did you carry out to conclude your research?
This requires post fieldwork steps/follow-up steps
 - ✓ We organised information collected from the field according to study objectives.
 - ✓ Different groups presented their finding to the entire class
 - ✓ We edited the presented information by adding in missing information (evidence is needed of what was edited)
 - ✓ We improved on sketches as drawn in 1 b(ii)
 - ✓ We analysed the information for example the location of MTN communication mast on top of.....hill was for easy sending and receiving of communication signals.
 - ✓ We made one report which was distributed among the class members.

2. **For any one fieldwork study you have carried out on a fishing pond.**

- a)i) **Topic,** - Must show; what was studied, where the fieldwork was conducted and should have a geographical problem being investigated.
- ii) **Objectives:** Must be; - measurable, achievable, precise,

specific and in line with the topic of study. Should not be repetition of the Topic of study.

- b) Describing methods used:
 - ✓ Define the method of each
 - ✓ Show how you used the method of each
 - ✓ Give the finding of each.
- c) **Factors which have favoured the establishment of the fishing pond the area studied.**
 - ✓ Easy access of water from.....
 - ✓ Ready market at.....
 - ✓ Adequate capital to build the fishing pond
 - ✓ Security
 - ✓ Easy access of transport on.....road
 - ✓ Presence of skilled and semi-skilled labour force from nearby villages of.....
 - ✓ Relief
- d) **Problems encountered when collecting data during the study.**
 - ✓ The problems MUST be connected to a given method of data collection and should show what was missed or problem faced.
 - ✓ For example; While using interviewing method, we faced a problem of language barrier. This made communication difficult as most of the respondents could not understand English.

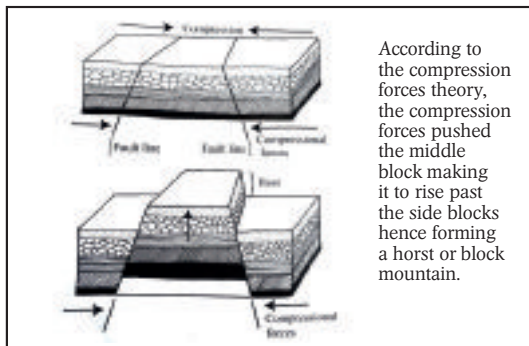
SECTION B

3. a) **Processes responsible for the formation of the Rwenzori Mountain.**
 - ✓ The Rwenzori Mountains connect the equator along the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is situated in Kasese districts extending north-south for about 110 km and east-west for about 50 km. Rising gradually from the highland plains of Uganda, the mountains fall steeply on the west to the Semliki River, the outflow of Lake Edward and a major tributary of Lake Albert, one of the sources of the White Nile. Geologically the mountains are young, created in the late Pliocene by an upthrust of crystalline rocks. Highest point: 5,109m above sea level on Mt Stanley's Margherita Peak. Mt. Stanley is bisected by the border with the

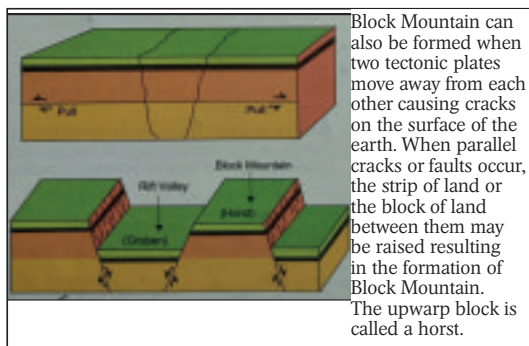
From page V

DR Congo.

- ✓ The Rwenzori is a block of rock upfaulted through the floor of the Western Rift Valley.
- ✓ Mount Rwenzori was formed by faulting. This is the process by which the earth's crust is fractured by either compression or tension forces.



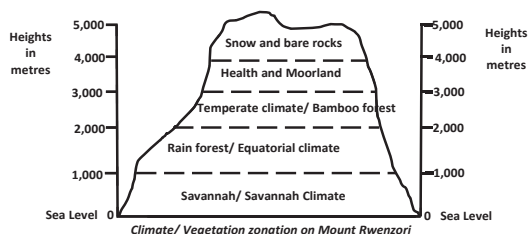
According to the compression forces theory, the compression forces pushed the middle block making it to rise past the side blocks hence forming a horst or block mountain.



Block Mountain can also be formed when two tectonic plates move away from each other causing cracks on the surface of the earth. When parallel cracks or faults occur, the strip of land or the block of land between them may be raised resulting in the formation of Block Mountain. The upward block is called a horst.

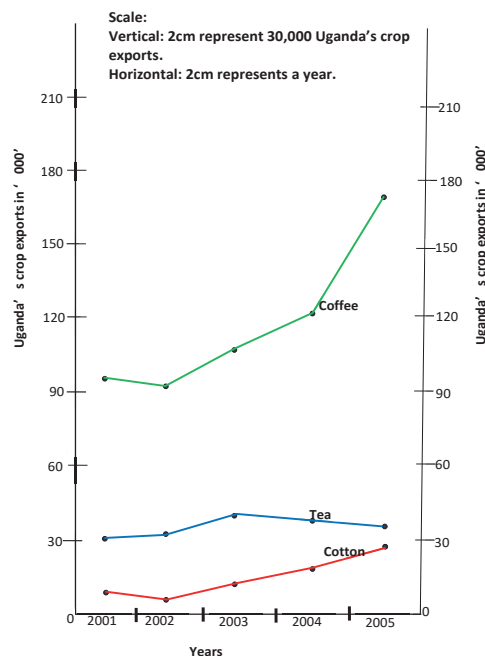
b) Importance of the Rwenzori Mountain to the development of Uganda.

- ✓ Promotion of the tourism industry of Uganda. This is because Mount Rwenzori is gifted with glacial features on its peak like Margherita pyramidal peak, arêtes and cirques. It is associated with wildlife conservation due to the presence of Mount Rwenzori Forest national park on its slopes. This park is home to blue monkeys and many unique birds species like Olive pigeon
- ✓ Mount Rwenzori is a source of many rivers like Nyamwamba, Mubuku used for irrigation, industrial and domestic (home). Sebwe river, a tributary of Mubuku river, for example, is used to irrigate the Mubuku irrigation scheme.
- ✓ Mount Rwenzori has a number of climatic regions because of its high altitude. These favour a variety of economic activities like growing of annual crops in savanna region (between 0-1000 metres above sea level, growing of perennial crops in tropical climate between 1000-2000 metres above sea level.



- ✓ Foot hills of Mount Rwenzori have deposits of important minerals, which have given rise to mining activities, for example, Kasere Colbalt Company. This earns the country foreign exchange and creates employment opportunities.
- ✓ Some rivers from Mount Rwenzori like Mubuku is used to generate Hydro-electric power, for example, Mubuku and Bugoye Hydro-Electric power Station, which supply power to Kasere region.
- ✓ Quarrying is also carried out on the exposed rock surfaces on the mountain, for example, Kilemba mines involve extraction of stones used in the construction and building industry.

4. a) A COMPARATIVE LINE GRAPH TO SHOWING THE TRENDS IN EXPORTS BY VALUE FOR VARIOUS CROPS BETWEEN 2001 AND 2005.



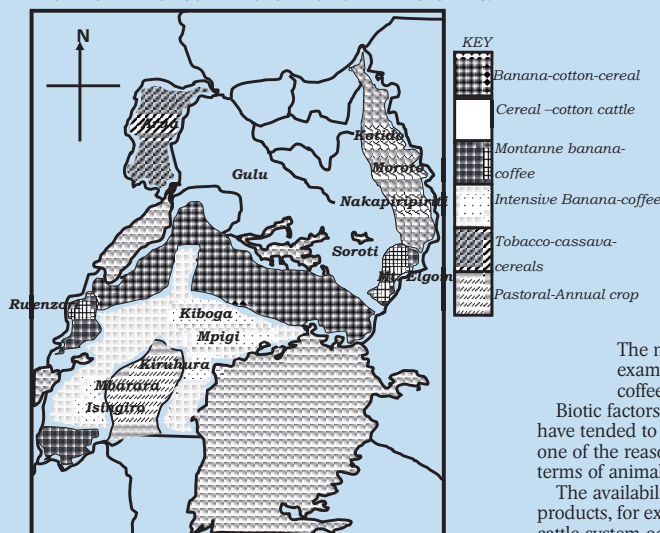
b) Account for the trend in crop exports identified in (a) above.

- ✓ Coffee export increased steadily from 2001 to 2005 due to reliable ready market both within Uganda and international market. Deep fertile well drained soils.
- ✓ Tea exports increased steadily from 2001 to 2004 due to supportive government policy of searching for market, reducing on taxes levied.
- ✓ There was a slight downfall in the exportation of tea from 2004 to 2005 due to reduced production brought about by pests and diseases, soil exhaustion, stiff competition from other tea exporting companies like Kenya, shortage of capital to invest more in tea growing.
- ✓ Cotton exportation values are fluctuating from 2001 to 2005 due to unstable cotton prices on the world market, inadequate arrangements for distribution of cotton seeds to the farmers during planting season resulting in late planting and crop failure like in 2005.
- ✓ There was a steady increase in the exportation of cotton between 2002 to 2004 due to reliable and ready market.
- ✓ The poor quality of seed led to reduced production of cotton hence reduced exportation in 2002.

c) Agrarian systems are various farming systems. These systems are based on climate, soil and other requirements for crop and livestock production. The major agrarian system can be identified from the surface of Uganda, they include:

- Banana-cotton-cereal
- Cereal-cotton-cattle
- Montanne banana-coffee
- Intensive Banana-coffee
- Tobacco-cassava-cereals
- Pastoral-Annual crop

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING AGRARIAN SYSTEMS.



the growing of Tobacco-cassava and cereals

Regions which receive heavy rainfall throughout the year of about 2000mm like slopes of Mount Elgon favour Montanne banana-coffee system. These are perennial crops that require much rainfall to grow well.

However, the establishment of agrarian system of farming does not depend on only variation of rainfall patterns; there are other several factors like soils, nature of relief and altitude, population distribution, biotic factors, social-cultural factors and transport network, among others.

The nature of relief and altitude of an area, for example, the establishment of the montanne banana-coffee system is based on this factor.

Biotic factors, for example, areas infested with tsetse flies have tended to offer poor prospects for animal rearing. This is one of the reasons why much of the central part offers less in terms of animal rearing.

The availability of reliable market for various agricultural products, for example, development of intensive-banana-coffee cattle system occur in densely populated areas.

Influence of social and cultural factors, for example, the development of pastoral-annual crops system in north-eastern Uganda has been largely a result of this.

The nature of population distribution in an area, for example, the intensive-banana-coffee-cattle occurs in areas which are densely populated like the southwestern districts and lake Victoria shoreline.

The process of urbanisation which set a bigger base for market of agricultural produce.

Government policy also helps to direct the nature of agrarian system.

Transport network in an area influences the nature of agrarian system, for example, intensive-banana-coffee-cattle system needs an improved transport network.

To a great extent agrarian system is as a result of variation in rainfall patterns as explained below.

The regions which receive heavy rainfall of about 1500-2000mm per year which is well distributed throughout the year like Mpigi, Mukono, Masaka, Kiboga have favoured the establishment of the intensive banana-coffee-cattle system.

The regions which experience high temperatures and little rainfall below 500mm per year have favoured the establishment of pastoral-annual crop system, they include areas of north-eastern Uganda like Nakapiripiriti, Soroti and Kaabong.

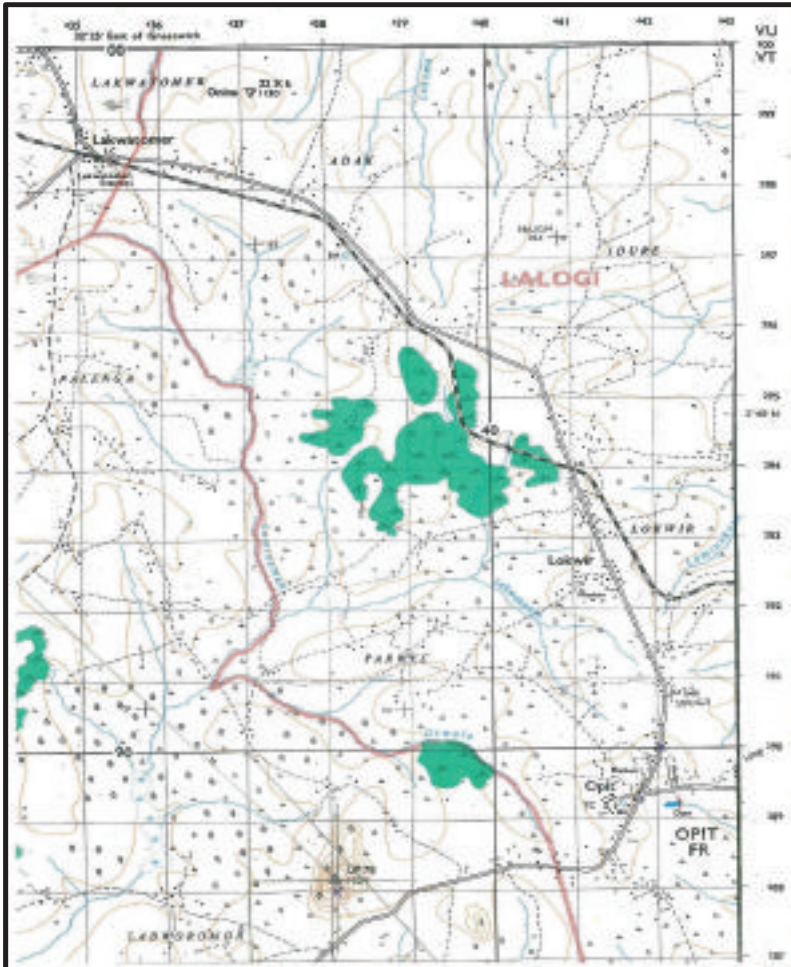
The regions which receive moderate rainfall of about 500-750mm per year which highly seasonal like Arua favour the



GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE (AGE0006)

MAPWORK

1. Study the 1:50,000 (UGANDA) KIJURA Map extract, part of sheet 22/4. Series Y732, Edition 2-U.S.D and answer the questions that follow:



2. Study the photograph provided and answer the questions which follow.



Questions:

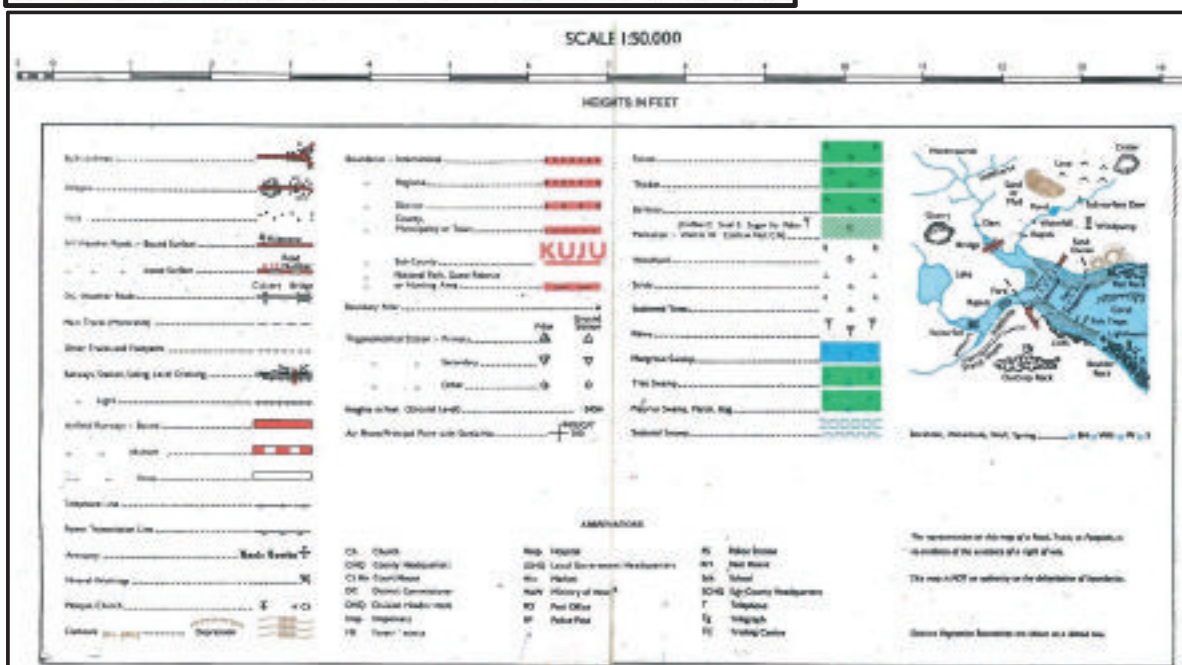
- Draw a landscape sketch of the area shown on the photograph on it mark and name:
 - three physiographic regions
 - two land use types
 - two vegetation types.
- Describe the relationship between land use types and relief in the area shown in the photograph.
- Explain the problems facing land use types shown in the photograph.
- What is being done to solve the problems facing land use types?
- Suggest one area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken.

SECTION B:

- Describe the plate tectonic theory in relation to landform development.
- Examine the influence of river action in its torrent stage on landform development in East Africa.
- Describe the theories of coral reef formation

SECTION C:

- Examine the factors that influence rainfall patterns in East Africa.
- To what extent has altitude influenced the distribution of forests on Mt. Kilimanjaro?
- To what extent is soil erosion in East Africa caused by human activities?



- State the grid reference of dam near OPIT.
 - Identify the feature found at grid reference 409973.
- Give the direction of flow of river Otswala.
 - Find the bearing of Air photo principal point sortie No. 51 from Air photo principal point sortie No. 50.
 - Find the trend of the railway line.
- Reduce the map by 50%, on it mark and label:
 - railway line,
 - dry weather road,
 - Thicket vegetation and
 - hilly area.
- Calculate the new scale of the reduced map.
 - Describe the relationship between settlement and transport.
- Account for land use types in the area shown on the map.

TOMORROW IN SUNDAY VISION: LOOK OUT FOR PASS PLE