



1. Examine the success and challenges of Herbal Medicine in Uganda. (50 marks)

Definition: Herbal medicine – These are drugs or substances prepared locally from various plants using leaves or backs of the trees as well as roots. They are prepared to form liquids, powder or otherwise and used to treat various ailments/sicknesses diseases. e.g Aloevea, bitter leaves.

SUCCESS (S)

1. Herbal medicine is now recognized by the National Drug Authority.
2. It is known and applied / used to cure / prevent many diseases e.g pressure, cough, sexual disfunction, Covid 19etc.
3. Industrialization, Herbal medicine processing, packaging and preservation has been improved.
4. It is known to cure many diseases.
5. There is continuous research that is going on about herbal medicine.
6. The production of this medicine is being sustained by growing and preserving medicinal plants e.g Aloesher organic plant project.
7. Herbal medicine is now full time employment (sellers & manufactures)
8. It is a source of revenue to government through tax and licencing.
9. It has promoted utilization and conservation of wildlife both flora and fauna.
10. Stood taste of time.
11. Less side effects.

CHALLENGES (C)

1. Some traditional healer still accompany herbal medicine with unpopular rituals.
2. With environmental destruction many of the useful plants are becoming scarce.
3. Herbal medicine is becoming expensive.
4. Many quack herbalists take advantage of unsuspecting clients and exploit / steal money from them. For example sellers claim it cures all diseases which is obviously not possible.
5. Preservation is still difficult to make the medicine stay longer on the shelves.
6. Dosage and prescription is difficult and not clear.
7. Herbal medicine may contain nicotine which is addictive / toxic substances.
8. Many chances of fake products on the market.
9. Some herbal medicine not scientifically tested.

SP = 05

GE = 10

Dfn = 05

Count (s) 5 pts up to 3 marks @ 15

(c) 5pts up to 3 marks @ 15

TOTAL 50marks

2. Explain the adverse effects of unemployment in Uganda. 50 marks

Defn: Unemployment is a situation where the number of people looking for jobs very much exceeds the number of jobs available OR when people are available and willing to work at the current wage rate but cannot find work.

ADVERSE EFFECTS (AE)

1. Poverty amongst the population.
2. High crime rate in the country.
3. Increases corruption in society.
4. Domestic violence/conflict.
5. Idleness and disorder- lines among the youth.
6. Drug abuse among the youth.
7. Dropout from school-parents unable to sustain children at school.
8. Disease and death due to lack of proper medical care.
9. Migration to other countries /brain drain / lost human resource (Professional)
10. Over exploitation of labour /workers.
11. Human trafficking / slavery under the guise of getting jobs for people.
12. Increased population as the youth especially girls look for marriage to men to support them.
13. Prostitution in the community and its consequences.
14. Unpopularity of the government e.g protests by "jobless fraternity", Political instability.
15. Low levels of development due to no income, no savings, no investment.
16. Ugandans suffer in foreign countries and are mistreated or even killed.
17. Depression and suicide.
18. Marriage breakups
19. Income inequality.

Mark Allocation

SP = up to 5 marks

GE = up to 10marks

Dfn = up to 05 marks

Con AE = up to 10pts up to 3 marks each 30

Total 50 marks

3. Describe the measures that should be taken to reduce teenage pregnancy (50 marks)

Dfn: teenage pregnancy – refers to a situation where female human beings indulge in sex and conceive when they are below 19 years of age more so below 18 years. They eventually bear children when they are still children.

MEASURES (M)

1. Community should ensure children go/are kept at school.
2. Provide constant guidance and counseling to children by both parents teachers and community.
3. Sensitise parents, guardians, teachers on how to protect children from such mishaps / child monitoring.
4. Children on how to avoid risky behavior, sex before marriage, negative peer influence etc.
5. Fight poverty in communities.
6. Fight drug abuse in the community through sensitization about its dangers.
7. Enforce the law on drug abuse.
8. Engage teenagers in less risky activities but productive e.g sports, garden, etc. that is supervised by responsible people like house chores.
9. Enforce the laws on defilement and rape by punishing offenders.

10. Should be sensitized about leaving children with strangers and relatives with bad character.
11. Sensitise the community constantly about dangers of teenage pregnancy.
12. Introduce sex – education in primary and secondary schools.
13. Promote abstinence from sex until marriage among the teenagers.
14. Discourage negative cultural practices.
15. Strengthen cultural values among.
16. Promote gender equality
17. Regulation of mass media by government.

Mark Allocation – discourage negative cultural practices.

SP = up to 5 marks – strengthen cultural values among

GE = up to 10 marks – promote gender equality communally

Dfn = up to 05 marks – Regulation of mass media by government

Count (M) up to 10pts up to 3marks each 30

Total Marks 50

4. **Assess the contribution of science and technology to the fight against the HIV/AIDS scourge today. (50 marks)**
Dfn: HIV / AIDS – Human Immune Virus /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (2 marks)

Dfn: Science and Technology. Science is the study carried out through experimentation and observation to come up with valid assumptions and conclusion. **(12 marks)**

Technology is the application of scientific findings to solve day to day problems in the world. **(1 mark)**

CONTRIBUTION (C)

1. Testing has been advanced and made quicker and easy.
2. ARVS have helped destroy the syndrome / symptoms thus fighting trauma and stigma.
3. Science and Technology have boosted the research about HIV and helped in treatment.
4. A possible cure is being developed and tried and may soon come out.
5. Research is also being carried out on a possible vaccine and a break through may be possible.
6. Prevention of mother to child transmission has been made possible (PMTCT).
7. ICT has been used to spread the message further and regularly than ever before. Increasing awareness hence reducing transmission / infection.
8. Manufacture of ARVs in many countries has enabled access to them by those infected.
9. Birth control methods such as condom use have also reduced infection in adults and even children born.
10. The discovery of food supplements and immune boosters helps the infected to live longer and productive lives.
11. Safe male circumcision.
12. Safe blood transfusion screening & testing.
13. Prep – tested & approved to prevent HIV

Mark Allocations

SP = up to 5 marks

GE = up to 10 marks

Dfn = up to 05 marks
 Cout (C) up to 10pts x up to 3 marks = 30marks
 Total mark 50 marks

5. (a) (i) Application fees
 $4,500 \times 50,000 = 225,000,000/-$ 2marks
- Registration fee
 $4,500 \times 100,000 = 450,000,000/-$ 2marks
- Tuition (4,500 – 500 Gov't sponsored)
 $4,000 \times 600,000 \times 2 = 4,800,000,000/-$ 2marks
- Total = 5,475,000,000/- 2 marks
- (ii) Application fees
 $8,000 \times 50,000 = 400,000,000/-$ 2 marks
- (iii) Registration fees for an academic year
 $15,750 \times 100,000 = 1,575,000,000/-$ 2 marks
- (b) (i) Tuition money for the academic year
 $15,750 - 4500 = 11,250 \checkmark$
 11,250 pay tuition
 $\therefore 11,250 \times 600,000$
 $= 6,750,000,000/- \checkmark$
 2 semesters = $6,750,000,000 \times 2 \checkmark$
 $= 13,500,000,000/- \checkmark$ 4 marks
- (ii) Tuition 13,500,000,000
 Registration 1,575,000,000
 Application: 400,000,000
 Gov't Grant: 400,000,000,000
 Total 415,475,000,000/- 4 marks

- (c)
- promote research at the University.
 - Invest in ICT to ease learning.
 - Motivate lecturers/workers with a living wage.
 - Provide scholarships o lecturers/best performing students.
 - Improve environment and facelift repair buildings / Need to expand facilities
 - Start income generating projects.
 - Promoting co-curricular activities.

any 5pts 2marks each 10 marks

- (d)
- Donations from organisations
 - Fund raising activities for specific projects.
 - Issue of certificates and transcripts to the alumna.
 - Providing consultation services.
 - Offering medical services to the public from the medical schools interns.
 - Organizing short term courses to the public e.g. offering computer lessons

- offering technical services from faculties such as engineering Technology, veterinary agriculture.
- Carrying out research for organisations.
- Parking fees.
- Library services / internet services
- Hiring out infrastructure e.g. halls.
- Invest in transport (buses)
- Tourism

any 5pts 2 marks each 10 marks

SPGE = 10

Total = 50 marks

6. (a)

- The science of History
- Is History a science?
- The controversy of History as a science.
- History and science.

Any appropriate one. 2 marks

(b) (i) Past information cannot be relied on no one can be sure about it and cannot be used to predict events.

(ii) no trials can be tried out in History. 2 free marks

(iii) The fact that past events happen unexpectedly makes it impossible to try to determine future happenings.

2 marks each 6 marks

(c) Reasons for meteorology as a science

1. Systematized knowledge
2. Formulated knowledge
3. Searches for relevant facts
4. Aims at ascertaining the truth
5. Uses laws for critical judgment.
6. Organized

Any 4, 2 marks each 8 marks.

Against

- Generalization about climate is not possible.
- Laws according to which weather depends have never been established.
- Weather for casts can be incorrect the more exact they try to be.

Any 2, 2marks each 4 marks.

(d) (i) alleged – assumed, supposed, believed to be.

(ii) conceivable - understandable / known very well/ clear.

(iii) feasible - possible, can be/ happen, true can be seen / understood.

(iv) absurd notion, - funny idea/ unreasonable view, unacceptable view / idea.

- (v) hurly – burly – quarrel, violent argument, heated disagreement.
- (vi) Santient – of long ago, past, Ancient
- (vii) Obviated – reduced, made less severe, taken away.
- (viii) ambiguous – not very clear cannot easily be understood; explained.
- (ix) gropes – aims, fights hard to get at looks for, concentrates focuses on.
- (x) prejudice – bias, indecision, uncertainty.

Up to 2 marks each 20 marks

SPGE = 10 marks

Total = 50 marks

END