Lesson 1: Use of Adverbs

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) identify ways of doing things.

ii) use of adverbs in your daily life activities.

You will need:

- a pen
- a book

Introduction

An adverb is a word that tells more about a verb, an adjective and another adverb. Adverbs tell us how an action is done: when? why? how? and where?

Examples

i) The cyclist is riding slowly.

ii) Children should cross the road carefully.

Activity 1

Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentences below. Examples have been given to guide you.

1. Tino cleverly avoided the punishment. (clever)

2. Uganda's population is steadily rising. (steady)

3. St Thomas choir sang the second compulsory song _______________. (beauty)

4. The host welcomed us _______________. (cheer)

5. We ____________________ waited for his return from Ojipaku market. (patience)

6. Italians have seen the __________________ corona virus attacked. (worse)

7. They answered the question ___________________. (wise)

8. A machete is ______________________ bigger than a knife. (usual)

9. The hungry boy ate the mango ___________________. (greed)

10. The hunter ______________ attacked the lion in its den. (brave)

Activity 2

Order of Adverbs

When more than one adverb is used in a sentence, they usually follow in this order: manner (how?), place (where?) and time (when?).

Example

The pedestrian crossed the road carefully (how?) at the zebra crossing (where?) yesterday (when?).

From the sentences below, underline the adverbs of manner, place and time.

1. The traffic officer called the driver loudly at the junction in the morning.

2. Many cyclists ride carelessly at the traffic lights every day.

3. The bus driver spoke politely to the passenger on the bus on Tuesday.

4. My mother nicely made cakes from the kitchen last weekend.

5. It rained heavily in our area last year.
1. (a) Computer servicing is the practice of keeping computers in a good working state while computer repair is the act of restoring computer hardware and software to good condition or working order.
(b) Why a computer laboratory should have:
   (i) Burglar proofs
      To safeguard or secure the laboratory against burglars.
   (ii) Woolen carpet
      To enhance safety of equipment in case a hardware component falls down.
   (iii) Electric blower
      Used to remove dust from hardware.

2. STATEMENT	WORD
The process of entering data into a computer. Input
Can also refer to the data itself. Communication
The transmission of data from one device to another. Storage
The operation of saving data, programmes or output for future use. Information
Data that has been processed into a meaningful form Processing
Performing operations on data that has been entered into a computer to convert it to information.

3. (a) The appropriate programme or processing technique that matches:
   (i) Virtual memory
      folder
   (ii) File compression programme
      Zipped file
   (iii) Spooling
      Printer
   (b) File extension that can be created by:
      (i) .accdb
      (ii) .pub
      (iii) .ppt

4. (a) A password is a secret combination of characters used to gain access to a computing device, network, website or other resource.
(b) Strategies for creating a strong password:
   (i) Make the password have at least eight characters.
   (ii) Password should have lower case and upper-case characters.
   (iii) It should include numbers and special characters.
   (iv) Choose passwords that are not in a dictionary.
   (v) Determine a passphrase that you can remember.
   (vi) Do not keep a written copy of the password in your desk or typed to your monitor.

5. (a) Editing refers to changing the content of a document, such as inserting or deleting words, while formatting refers to changing the appearance of a document, such as changing the margins or font size.
(b) Operations one can do using a mouse:
   (i) Pointing
   (ii) Clicking
   (iii) Dragging
   (iv) Highlighting
   (v) Selecting
   (vi) Scrolling

6. (a) File extension is usually three or four characters preceded by a period at the end of the filename, which indicates the type of file.
(b) File extension that can be created by:
   (i) Microsoft PowerPoint
      .ppt
   (ii) Microsoft publisher
      .pub
   (iii) Microsoft Access
      .acdb

7. (a) Machine language is a binary-based programming language, consisting only of 0s and 1s, that a computer can execute directly.

8. (a) Which term refers to the amount of data that a CPU can manipulate at one time?
   A computer word.
   (b) A computer user was advised to buy a computer with a 64-bit processor. What is the meaning of a 64-bit processor?
      This means a processor can simultaneously process 64 bits, or 8 bytes, at one time.
      (c) Smartphones are commonly used in Uganda than landlines. Does a smartphone need a multi-core processor? Why?
         Yes, multi-core processors allow smartphones to deliver increased performance, while delivering better battery life.
         The tasks that run on a smartphone have widely different performance needs; for instance, compare writing an SMS text message with playing a 3D game.
         To provide this scalability of performance and power in today's advanced chips manufacturing processes, it is better to have multiple smaller cores.

9. (a) Machine cycle is series of operations involved in the execution of a single machine-level instruction.
   (b) State the machine cycle stages at which the following occurs:
      (i) The instructions are carried out
         Execute.
      (ii) The original data or the result from the ALU is stored in the CPU's registers.
         Store.
      (c) How can a person find out if more memory can be added to a computer?
         The best way to upgrade memory is to go to a memory manufacturer's website (such as Kingston.com) and look up your PC to see which memory upgrade options are available.

10. (a) Multitasking is the capability of an operating system to run more than one program at one time.
    (b) An area in RAM or on the hard drive designated to hold data that is waiting to be used by the computer.

11. (a) Data communication is the process of transferring data from one device to another through a network.
    (b) Components of a data communication system:
       (i) Messages
       (ii) Sender

12. (a) Analog signal refers to a type of signal where the data is represented by continuous waves while digital signal refers to a type of signal where the data is represented by 0s and 1s.
    (b) For the statements below, fill in the term analog or digital, depending on what the statement stands for:
       (i) Data in space being transferred from one telephone
          Circuit to another
          Analog
       (ii) Data being transferred within a computer
          Digital
       (iii) A device that can convert an analog signal to digital signal and a digital signal to analog signal.
          Modem

13. The smartphone uses Android
    (i) Apart from Android, a smartphone can use Symbian, iOS, BlackBerry OS operating system.
    (ii) At what speed does the processor of this smartphone work?
       Speed= 2.3GHz
       (iii) What is the battery life of this smartphone?
       3500 mAh

14. (a) User interface is the means by which an operating system or any other programme interacts with the user.
    (b) Which user interface is shown in the screenshot above?
       Graphical user interface
       State two advantages of the user interface shown in the screenshot.
       (i) User friendly because it is easy to work and learn with.
       (ii) There is no need to type and memorize any command language.
       Interface is similar for any application.

15. (a) Internet is the largest computer network linking billions of devices all over the world, while World Wide Web (Web) refers to the collection of Web pages available through the Internet.
    (b) Services provided by the Internet.
       (i) World Wide Web
       (ii) Instant messaging
       (iii) Telnet
       (iv) Electronic mail

16. (a) (i) A blog is a webpage that contains short, frequently updated entries in chronological order, typically by just one individual.
       (ii) A cookie is a small file stored on a user's hard drive by a web server commonly used to identify personal preferences and settings for that user.

17. The function of:
   (i) To
      (ii) Send
      (iii) Receive
      (iv) Protocol
      (v) Medium
      (vi) Digital

18. (a) Encryption is a method of scrambling electronic content in order to make it unreadable if an unauthorised user intercepts it.
    (b) Ways one can safeguard their personal information when filling online forms:
       (i) Read a website's privacy policy before providing any personal information.
       (ii) Avoid putting too many personal details on your website or a social media site.
       (iii) Avoid using location-based services that share your personal location.
William Shakespeare: Richard III

Question 1:
Discuss the effectiveness of soliloquy in the play, Richard III.

We see various instances where Shakespeare uses soliloquy to enable his reader appreciate characters’ traits, identify themes, understand plot, etc.
In Act I, Scene I, we encounter Richard appearing alone on a London Street in a soliloquy announcing to the audience his plans to overthrow his brother, King Edward. He says, “And, therefore, since I cannot prove a villain...” He admits that since he cheated of the goodness of those around him, he is determined to rob them of their positions.
This reveals to us Richard as malicious, evil and power-hungry. This soliloquy also helps in the development of plot. Later in the play, we see Richard becoming the villain that he says he is determined to be. It clearly manifests his treacherous plan to seize the throne and insures us the progression of his scheme. Richard says, “...he had that rank and unchaste air that dogs bark at me as I halt by them.” This reveals to the reader Richard’s physical deformity. This deformity is symbolism for his inward evil nature.
In Act I, Scene II, Richard yet makes another soliloquy. He says of Anne, “Was ever woman in this humour won? I'll have her, but I will not keep her long. What? That, I tell thee husband and his father, to take her in her heart’s extremest hate.”
The themes of hypocrisy and injustice are portrayed in this soliloquy. We see the heights at which Richard can get hypocritical. We also see how insensitive to people’s feelings and plight Richard is.

This soliloquy builds an overall mood of gloom and melancholy. The soliloquy arouses anger and hatred for Richard and sadness and sympathy for Anne.

Sophocles: King Oedipus

Question 2:
Show how effectively Sophocles uses Chorus in the play.

In Oedipus Rex, the chorus is made up of the elders of Thebes representing the voice of the average citizens and contributes insight that cannot be communicated by the other characters in the play. Chorus is very vital in the play because it helps the reader appreciate the aspects of literature, such as plot development, thematic development, portrayal of characters, development of atmosphere etc.
On a number of occasions, we see the chorus making reference to the gods and Teiresias, the prophet. This to the reader, the role of the gods in the lives of the Thebans is portrayed. The first time we encounter the chorus, we see them invoking Athena, daughter of Zeus; Artemis and Phoebus.
Chorus also plays a structural role of keeping the flow of the story sustained. By constantly announcing approaching characters, it acts as a chain between events. This also sets a gloom mood in the play. The chorus says, “...Baldry telling, the city reeks of death in her streets, death bringing. None weeps, her children die.” They speak about the gruesome atmosphere that has befell the city.
The chorus also serves as the primary medium between the audience and the characters of the play, revealing new perspectives to the audience that the characters themselves cannot show. When Teiresias reveals to Oedipus that the killer he seeks is Oedipus himself, the latter latches out at Creon whom he accuses of being a member of the blind prophet to bring down his kingship. The chorus says, “...to our thinking, the city reeks of death in her streets, death bringing. None weeps, her children die.” They speak about the gruesome atmosphere that has befell the city.
The chorus also serves as the primary medium between the audience and the characters of the play, revealing new perspectives to the audience that the characters themselves cannot show. When Teiresias reveals to Oedipus that the killer he seeks is Oedipus himself, the latter latches out at Creon whom he accuses of being a member of the blind prophet to bring down his kingship. The chorus says, “...to our thinking, the city reeks of death in her streets, death bringing. None weeps, her children die.” They speak about the gruesome atmosphere that has befell the city.
The chorus’ comment further portrays Oedipus as irascible and rash. The chorus’ sympathy to Oedipus at the very end of the play pushes the audience to commiserate with him.

William Wycherley: The Country Wife

Question 3:
Discuss the contribution of disguise in the play, The Country Wife.
Disguise is the substitution or alteration of dramatic identity, whereby one character sustains two roles. In the play, there are various instances when it is used to enhance dramatic aspects like plot, characterisation, themes, lessons and atmosphere.

Firstly, Harry Horner disguises as an imposter. In order to gain sexual access to “respectable” women, he spreads the rumour that venereal disease has rendered him impotent. He does this to have as many women as possible. This helps in building plot. We see the effect of such characters like Lady Fidget and Dainty Fidget and her sister, Squeamish, go to his lodge to interact with him.

The disguise also helps to portray characterisation. Harry Horner is disguised as a deceptive character. It further helps in developing the theme of deception/appearance versus reality.

Secondly, Margery Pinchwife is disguised by her husband, Jack Pinchwife as a man. Jack Pinchwife, an archetypal jealous husband dresses his wife in a man’s suit to give an impression as a man. This helps develop plot in a way that Harry Horner is able notice a striking resemblance between the “man” he has seen and the woman he saw the day before. He kisses “him” and asks that “he” transfers the kisses to the sister. This later strains the relationship between Margery and Jack, when later Margery writes a love letter to Horner.

The disguise also helps in developing the theme of deception. It helps in developing a tense atmosphere as suspense is built with the strained relationship.

A reader can also learn that all that glitters is not gold.

To answer the question: “In what ways does disguise help the play run, thereby fostering development of the plot.”

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of xenophobia “nullification” – one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight; “and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.”

Questions:
1. a) What troubles is the Negro faced with?
   b) What according to the speaker must be done immediately in order to lessen the Negroes’ troubles?
2. What constitutes the speaker’s dream?
3. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.
   a) momentous decree
   b) segregation
   c) material prosperity
   d) table of brotherhood
   e) fierce urgency

SECTION II

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

I heard a Spaniard behind me say that the bullet had gone clear when I was hit. “In the throat,” they said.

It was at the corner of the parapet, at five o’clock in the morning. This was always a dangerous time, because we had the dawn at our backs and if you stuck your head above the parapet it was clearly outlined against the sky. I was talking to the sentries preparatory to changing the guard. Suddenly, in the very middle of saying something, I felt—it was very hard to describe what I felt, though I remember the sensation vividly.

I had a dream that one day, this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of Now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilising drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God’s children.

Adapted from Homage to Catalonia by George Orwell

Questions:
1. Briefly explain the main idea in the passage.
2. What impression of being a soldier has the writer created?
3. How has the writer brought out his intended message in the passage?
3. Comment on the following:
   i. Tone
   ii. Mood

SECTION III

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

I have a dream that one day, this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

Questions:
1. Identify the following in the poem:
   a) Speaker
   b) Audience
2. What is the poem about?
3. Comment on the poet’s use of symbolism.
4. Comment on any other aspects of style employed in the poem.
1. (a) (i) Price elasticity of demand refers to the measure of the degree of responsiveness of quantity demanded of a commodity to the change in the price of the commodity, while cross elasticity of demand refers to the measure of the degree of responsiveness of quantity demanded of a commodity to the change in the price of another commodity.

(ii) Chef and pate: To deal with military invasion and natural disasters.

To the producer:
- Used in price determination.
- Used in price discrimination.
- Used to determine prices of joint products.
- Used to determine the intensity of competition.
- Used to determine the wage rate.

To the government:
- Used to determine goods to be provided as public utilities.
- Used to determine the incidence of a tax.
- Used in taxation.

To consumers:
- Helps consumers to make expenditure plans.

(b) Break-even point of a firm is one where the firm neither makes normal profits nor loss i.e. it is a point where the firm is making normal zero profits. (AR=AVC), while shut down point of a firm is one where a firm cannot cover all its average costs of production or it is a point below which a firm cannot cover its variable costs of production. i.e. a point where AR=AVC.

(ii) Circumstances under which firms can continue to operate when they cannot meet their average costs of production:
- In case it is still an infant/beginner firm.
- In case the firm hopes to merge in future.
- When the firm hopes to switch to a cheap mode of production.
- When the firm fears to lose its contracts due to the punitive measures that result from breach of contract.
- When the there is hope for better management.
- In case it is a state-owned firm whose aim is not to maximise profits but to offer essential services.
- In case it is a branch of a bigger firm and its losses are compensated by the profits made by the bigger firm.
- In case the firm fears losing control or grip of its market share and good will.

(c) Calculation:
- Stock of machinery = Shs. 200 billion
- Total output = Shs. 600 billion
- Depreciation rate = 10%
- Value of depreciation = depreciation rate x Stock of machinery = $0.10 \times 200,000,000,000 = Shs. 20,000,000,000

Net Output = Total output – Value of depreciation = Shs. 600 billion – Shs. 20,000,000,000 = Shs. 480 billion

(d)(i) Absorptive capacity is the ability of a country to use its foreign resources (borrowed funds or aid) efficiently and effectively or optimally to behave the intended/desired objectives.

(ii) Causes of low absorptive capacity
- Low level of accountability/high level of corruption.
- Limited skilled labour.
- High degree of conservatism.
- Political instability.
- Poor government plans.
- Poorly developed infrastructure.
- Poor technology.
- Unfavorable strings/conditions attached on aid.

(e)(i) Agricultural modernisation refers to the changing of the agricultural sector from subsistence production to commercial high yielding production. Agricultural mechanisation refers to the adoption and use of machines, tools and equipment in the production of agricultural products.

(ii) The government of Uganda should/can/maps:
- Improve agricultural sector
- Improve entrepreneurial skills through training.
- Train/equip farmers with better production methods.
- Introduce high yielding seeds and animal breeds.
- Provide soft/affordable credit facilities to farmers.
- Improve infrastructure, such as roads.

2. (a) Why small scale industries are widely spread in Uganda:
- They use the high potential of many small scale industries in Uganda. In the explanation, show how the factor given in the question above requires you to simply suggest or use words “CANDY OR SHOULD?

(i) Ways the government of Uganda should (can/ may) do/propose to modernise the agricultural sector:
- Encourage external economic dependence since the import of raw materials reduces.
- Increase agricultural productivity through research in better seeds.
- Modernise the agricultural sector.
- Encourage specialisation and its benefits.
- Promotes the utilisation of would-be idle resources.
- Increases output, hence contributing to the country’s GDP.
- Encourages external economic dependence since the import of raw materials reduces.
- Enhances skills development through training of labour.
- Leads to low levels of output, hence low levels of economic growth.
- Worsens income inequality as farmers continue to earn less.
- Leaders to capital outflow through profit repatriation.
- In the long run, there is technological unemployment as these industries decay and become capital intensive.

(b) Positive implications:
- Increases output, hence economic growth.
- Encourages external economic dependency since the import of raw materials reduces.
- Enhances skills development through training of labour.
- Leads to capital outflow through profit repatriation.
- In the long run, there is technological unemployment as these industries decay and become capital intensive.

(c) Negative implications:
- Leads to low levels of output, hence low levels of economic growth.
- Worsens income inequality as farmers continue to earn less.
- Leaders to capital outflow through profit repatriation.
- In the long run, there is technological unemployment as these industries decay and become capital intensive.

(c) What are the requirements for giving justifications for the spread of small scale industries throughout Uganda? Don’t give the advantages. In the explanation, tell us how the factor given in the point makes them widespread throughout Uganda.

- Provide a source of revenue to government through taxation.
- Improves the balance of payments position because many of the small scale industries use fewer imported raw materials.
- Encourages or promotes the development of infrastructure.
- Encourages technological development because they enable the emergence of local artisans making industrial machines.
- Enhances skills development through training of labour.
- Promotes the utilisation of would-be idle resources.
- Reduces income inequality through providing jobs.
- Provides market to other sectors like agriculture due to linkages.

(d) (a) Factors that hinder the success of the East African regional co-operation include:
- Lack of the will to sacrifice national interests. This is due to the desire to maintain national sovereignty.
- Absence of a common currency among the member states.
- Similar opportunity cost in all states/absence of specialisation in production. Most of countries produce similar products.
- Uneven distribution of industries. This results in polarisation of trade, with industries concentrating in one country.
- Unequal gains from co-operation.
- Trade creation effect membership to parallel economic blocs. Some East Africa states are not willing to sacrifice their cheap non-member partners in favour of the regional high-cost trade. E.g. Tanzania prefers trade with SADC.
- High costs of running the regional government through periodic contributions.

(e) Why the East African regional co-operation on production is negative and positive?

 Positive implications:
- Trade creation effect. The East African regional co-operation enables Uganda to acquire commodities at a lower price.
- Promotes specialisation and its benefits.
- Stimulates industrial development due to existence of larger markets.
- Avoids a repetition of resource allocation due to specialisation.
- Low average cost of joint research and information gathering.

 Negative implications:
- Leads to low levels of output, hence low levels of economic growth.
- Worsens income inequality as farmers continue to earn less.
- Leads to capital outflow through profit repatriation.

SECTION B

3. The investment multiplier is still low in Uganda because:

- High interest on loans/high cost of borrowing.
- Low marginal efficiency of capital, which has scared a lot of people from procuring.
- Low levels of income, leading to low savings.
- Unfavorable government investment policies like heavy taxation (this necessary bureaucratic discouragement investors).
- Low level of existing stock of capital in Uganda.
- The low level of entrepreneurship skills.
- Insecurity/political unrest in some parts of the country.
- Economic instability and price fluctuation.
- Poor state of technology used (rudimentary technology).
- Small market size has slowed investment in Uganda.

NOTE: The question requires you to give reasons why the rate at which investments in Uganda increase has not helped to improve greatly the size of national income.

The following should be done to improve the investment multiplier in Uganda:

Control population growth to reduce the dependence.
- Maintain good capital markets to encourage foreign investment.
- The government should improve the infrastructure.
- Extend credit facilities to investors.
- Improve the tax and incentive system.
- The government should control inflation.
- Provide investment incentives, such as subsidies and tax holidays.
- The government should fight corruption.
- Improve entrepreneurial skills.
- The government should re-distribute income.

NOTE: The question requires you to advise/order/command the government on what should be done to ensure that the rate at which investments grow helps to increase the size of national income greatly. In your explanation, show how the factor stated can improve national income after increasing investment and ensure that you maintain the sustaining tense.

4. (a) Implications of the existence of many small scale industries:

(i) Positive implications:
- Encourage external economic dependence since the import of raw materials reduces.
- Increases the rate of output, hence contributing to the country’s GDP.
- Encourages technological development because they enable the emergence of local artisans making industrial machines.
- Enhances skills development through training of labour.
- Promotes the utilisation of would-be idle resources.
- Reduces income inequality through providing jobs.
- Provides market to other sectors like agriculture due to linkages.
- Improves the balance of payments position because many of the small scale industries use fewer imported raw materials.
- Encourages or promotes the development of infrastructure.
- Encourages self-reliance in the economy to some extent.
- Improves the terms of trade by adding value to export commodities.
- Encourages external economic dependence since the import machines and some raw materials.
- Encourages technological development because they enable the emergence of local artisans making industrial machines.
- Enhances skills development through training of labour.
- Leads to low levels of output, hence low levels of economic growth.
- Worsens income inequality as farmers continue to earn less.
- Leads to capital outflow through profit repatriation.

Positive implications:
- Encourage external economic dependence since the import machines and some raw materials.
- Increases the rate of output, hence contributing to the country’s GDP.
- Encourages technological development because they enable the emergence of local artisans making industrial machines.
- Enhances skills development through training of labour.
- Promotes the utilisation of would-be idle resources.
- Reduces income inequality through providing jobs.
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- Worsens income inequality as farmers continue to earn less.
- Leads to capital outflow through profit repatriation.

(iii) Cultural differences (absence of shared language).
- High costs of running the regional government through periodic contributions.
- Geographical barriers. Mountains, lakes, rivers, rift valleys and other physical features have limited geographical proximity.
- Political instability.
- Cultural differences (absence of shared language).
- Differences in historical background, hindering co-operation for mutual growth among member countries.

NOTE: Make sure you maintain the suggestive tense.

Desire to avoid trade diversion effect/membership to parallel economic blocs. Some East Africa states are not willing to sacrifice their cheap non-member partners in favour of the regional high-cost trade. E.g. Tanzania prefers trade with SADC.

Desire for self-sufficiency over integration by some states.
- Personal disagreements among political leaders.
- Ignorance of the long-term benefits of the co-operation.

Desire for mutual growth among member countries.
- Unequal development of the member states.
- Differences in historical background, hindering co-operation for mutual growth among member countries.
- Desire to avoid trade diversion effect/membership to parallel economic blocs. Some East Africa states are not willing to sacrifice their cheap non-member partners in favour of the regional high-cost trade. E.g. Tanzania prefers trade with SADC.
- High costs of running the regional government through periodic contributions.

NOTE: The question requires specific factors that have hindered the growth of regional co-operation in the East African community. By your explanation, tell us how/why the factor stated has not helped the East African co-operation to progress.

(b) The government of Uganda should (can/may/should) do/propose to encourage external economic dependence since the import machines and some raw materials.
5. (a) Describe Irving Fisher’s Quantity theory of money. 

Irving Fisher’s quantity theory of money states that the general price level in an economy is determined by the quantity of money, assuming that the velocity of circulation of money (V) and the volume of transactions (T) are constant.

The theory is represented by the equation

\[ MV = PT \]

Where

- \( M \) = Quantity of money
- \( V \) = Velocity of circulation of money
- \( P \) = General price level
- \( T \) = Level of transactions

A change in any of the variables will influence the price. According to the theory, the volume of transactions (T) vary directly while V varies inversely with the general price level (P).

(b) The assumptions of the quantity theory of money:

- It assumes that the velocity of circulation of money is constant.
- It assumes that the level of transactions is constant.
- All transactions take place using money as a medium of exchange.
- A general price level which is directly proportional to the volume of money in circulation.
- A constant cash ratio.
- A constant tax rate.
- A constant price level.
- A constant velocity of money.

6. (a) Stagflation is a situation in which high inflation rates co-exist with high levels of unemployment while/

\[ where \text{as/yet stagnation} \] refers to a prolonged economic period of slow economic growth (slow GDP growth) usually characterised by low levels of investments and low levels of employment.

(b) Why have prices of foodstuffs in Uganda gone up after the government declaration of a lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

- Breakdown in the transport system as fewer vehicles were allowed to operate.
- High costs of production e.g. high wages for essential staff, high costs of production e.g. high wages for essential staff, heavy government expenditure on issues like elections and tests.
- High levels of prices of imports due to high demand for the same commodities, prompting price hikes.
- Issuance of licences by the central bank and by the government.
- Breakdown in the transport system as fewer vehicles were allowed to operate. 
- Importation of oil from abroad in the form of donations and loans, COVID-19 relief, hence high amounts of money in circulation forcing prices to rise.
- Heavy government expenditure on issues like elections provision, infrastructure, waging COVID – 19 pandemic, the Government has reduced compliance costs.
- Reduced corruption within the government. Many Ugandans are now paying their taxes willingly because they know the funds collected will not be diverted.

The question requires you to write the interventions government has put in place to reduce tax evasion in Uganda. In your explanation, maintain the past tense and show how the stated government interventions have reduced tax evasion.

7. (a) Account for the rampant tax evasion in Uganda.

- Unfair tax system, which is discriminatory.
- High tax rates and amount payable in Uganda increases tax compliance by traders and consumers.
- Complicated tax laws and lengthy administrative procedures.
- Low level of taxpayer satisfaction about the advantages of tax compliance.

The question requires you to give the factors/factors in Uganda after declaration of lockdown that have made the prices of commodities to be high. Emphasis on explanations should address the factors that have led to scarcity of goods relative to their demand making their prices to be high.

(b) Calculate the:

- Simple price index for each commodity.
- Weighted price index for each commodity.
- Weighted price index for each commodity.
- Weighted price index for each commodity.

- Note: The question requires you to give the factors that have made many of the Ugandan taxpayers to refuse to pay the taxes and in the right time and amount. In the explanation, tell us how/why the factor given has made many people to evade the taxes.

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4. Features resulting from glacial erosional processes.

**Approach:**
- Define glacier and glacialiation.
- Describe the processes of glacial erosion.
- Explain the resultant glacial erosional features from the processes.

Accompany the explanation with relevant illustrations and examples in East Africa.

**Glaciation** is the massive ice and snow cover over land. Glacier is moving ice. The large mass of ice move out of a snow field under the influence of gravity. In East Africa, snow or ice is found in high altitude areas above snow line that is, 4500 metres above sea level. This is referred to as highland (mountain) glacier. In East Africa, it is found on peaks of mountains namely, Rwenzori in Uganda, Mt. Kenya in Kenya and Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. As glacier moves down the valley, it erodes the surface in three ways or processes namely, abrasion, plucking and basal sapping (freezing and thawing.

**Abrasion** refers to wearing away of the valley bottom and sides by rocks frozen within the glacier. Plucking is where a glacier erodes away chunks of bed rock frozen at the bottom and sides of the valley.

**Basal sapping** is where the rocks between the glacier and valley sides are broken up due to alternate freezing and thawing of water in the rock joints.

The following are the resultant features of glacial erosion processes; cirque (Corrie), arêtes, pyramidal peak, roche moutonnée, crag and tail, glacial troughs (U-shaped valley), hanging valleys, truncated spurs, ribbon lake, rock steps.

**Cirque/Corrie/CWM**
This is an armchair-shaped hollow high on a mountain side with steep back and side walls. Through plucking, freezing and thawing process, rock joints on the sides of the mountain are deepened and widened forming a cirque. Examples in East Africa are Bujuju, Butaha, Lac Nior on Mountain Rwenzori in Uganda, Nyamindi, Kupingazi, Nanyuki on Mountain Kenya in Kenya.

**Illustration**

**Arêtes.** This is a knife-shaped ridge separating two cirques. It is formed when two cirques lying opposite or side by side erode backwards (recession) by the help of plucking process. A sharp wall or ridge is left standing in between two cirques.

**Pyramidal peak**
It is a radial pattern or focal point of many arêtes. It is formed when three or more cirques are eroded backwards by plucking and abrasion towards the central peak forming a jagged peak inform of a pyramid hence the name pyramidal peak. Examples of pyramidal peaks in East Africa include Margherita peak (5109m) which is the highest, Stanley, Speke on Mountain Rwenzori and Piggot, Noloon, Batia, Midget on mountain Kenya in Kenya.

**Illustration**

**Glacial troughs (U-Shaped valleys)**
These are steep sided valleys formed by plucking and glacial abrasion. They are formed as a result of a big movement of glaciers along a former river valley. As glacier moves along the main valley, it deepens the bottom, cuts off the spurs and straightens the sides of the valley. Examples of glacial troughs are Mubuku, Kamusoso, Bujuku on Mountain Rwenzori.

**Illustration**

**Crag and tail**
This is similar to a Roche moutonnee but composed of both hard and soft rocks. The harder rock protects the softer rock from glacial erosion as glacier moves. The hard rock is steepened by plucking to form the crag, while the protected soft rock forms the tail. The best example is found on Mountain Kilimanjaro.

**Illustration**

**Hanging valley**
This is formed when a tributary river valley becomes frozen, turning the tributary river into a glaciated valley. As a main U-shaped valley is eroded deeply and widened since it occupies a large glacier. The tributary valley has small glacier and therefore cannot erode deeply hence it is left hanging above the main U-shaped valley. Example of hanging valleys are Lubi, Bujuju, Mugasa valley on mount Rwenzori and along the Gorges valley on mountain Kenya.

**Illustration**

5. Landform development formed by a river in the lower course.

**Approach:**
- Define river.
- Describe with characteristics the river in old stage.
- Explain the processes responsible for formation of landforms in lower course of river.

Accompany the explanation with relevant illustrations and examples in East Africa.

A river is a stream of water (natural or artificial) flowing in a defined channel. The river’s duty is to erode, transport and deposit. This work is done in different stages. **Rivers erode in four ways:**

- **Abrasion or corrasion:** This is when large pieces of bedload material wear away the river banks and bed.
- **Attrition:** This is when bed load itself is eroded when sediment particles knock against the bed or each other and break, becoming more rounded and smaller.
- **Hydraulic Action:** This is when the force of water erodes softer rock.

**Solution or corrosion:** This is when acidic water erodes rock. **Rivers transport material in four ways:**

- **Solution:** Minerals are dissolved in the water and carried along in solution. This typically occurs in areas where the underlying bedrock is limestone.
- **Suspension:** Fine light material is carried along in the water.
- **Saltation:** Small pebbles and stones are bounced along the river bed.
- **Traction:** Large boulders and rocks are rolled along the river bed.

**Lower course/Senile of a river**

**Truncated spur**
These are blunt ended rock ridge of land which have been cut off from spur as glacier moves through the main valley. Truncated spurs descend from the steep sides of a U-shaped valley. They are separated by hanging valleys and are often rounded at the top but steep at the bottom. **Ribbon lake**
This is a long and narrow, finger shaped lake. It is usually found in a glacial trough. Its formation begins when a glacier moves over an area containing alternative band of hard and soft bedrock. Glacier erodes the soft rock more quickly by abrasion process creating a hollow called a rock basin. When filled with water, it forms a ribbon lake. Examples include Kitandara lake in Kamusoso valley on Mountain Rwenzori, Kami on Teleki valley on mountain Kenya.

**Illustration**

**Rock steps**
These look like real steps on a house. These are caused by intrusion like dykes in a U-shaped valley. They cause uneven vertical erosion. Examples are found on the floor of the upper Mubuku valley on the slopes of Mountain Rwenzori.
A river in its senile stage is characterised with; very low gradient, large volume of water that was eroded in the upper course, very slow speed.

The volume of water in a river is at its greatest in the lower course. This is due to the contribution of water from tributaries. The river channel is deep and wide and the land around the river is flat. Energy in the river is at its lowest and deposition occurs.

Deposition

Deposition is the processes where material being transported by a river is deposited. Deposition occurs when a river loses energy. This can be when a river enters a shallow area (this could be when it floods and comes into contact with the flood plain) or towards its mouth where it meets another body of water.

The following are landforms that develop due river deposition in senile stage; flood plain, meanders which turn into ox-bow lakes, meander scars, levees, lagoons, deltas, and alluvial fans.

Flood plain.

This is a wide gently sloping plain of alluvium covering the valley floor. Rivers flood on a regular basis. The area over which they flood is known as the floodplain and this often coincides with regions where meanders form. Meanders support the formation of flood plains through lateral erosion. When rivers flood the velocity of water slows. As a result of this the river’s capacity to transport material is reduced and deposition occurs. This deposition leaves a layer of sediment across the whole floodplain. After a series of floods layers of sediment form along the flood plain. Examples of flood plains are found on river Manafwa in Uganda, Kilombero river in Tanzania, River Nyando forming Kano plains and River Tana in Kenya.

Meanders.

These are bends/curves in the lower course of the river. The meanders form due to the heavy load and reduced gradient of the river which leads to reduced speed. Water flows down, and begins to drop the load of eroded materials it carried from upstream. As the river tries to dodge the deposits by flowing around them in semi-circular circles, it forms meanders. Meanders are well developed.

Distributaries

These are formed when the river deposits its load at the mouth due to extremely reduced speed. This causes the river to subdivide into small short streams through which water escapes to the sea. Distributaries are found on river Rufiji in Tanzania, Tana in Kenya.

Deltas

These are large flat low lying plains made of successful layers of deposits laid down at the entry to the sea or lake. Deltas are formed when the load is extremely great, speed is sufficiently low and when the river load is deposited faster than it is removed by tides and currents or waves of the sea or river where the river pours its water.

Levees

These are formed on the sides of the river after flooding. Larger material and the majority of deposition occurs next to the river channel. This is the result of increased friction (with the flood plain) causing the velocity of the river to slow and therefore rapidly reduce its ability to transport material. This leaves a ridge of higher material next to the river channel on both banks of the river known as a levee.

Braided channel.

This is when the river sub-divides (splits) into several channels which rejoin while flowing around the obstacle deposited within the flood plain. This is caused by deposition of the material into the river’s way hence blocking its own channel. The deposits form obstacles and cause the river to split in several channels flowing around the deposited obstacles. Examples are on river Semiliki in Uganda, Tana and Nyando in Kenya.

Ox-Bow Lake.

This is a horse-shoe shaped lake. It is formed as the river deposition on the inside side bends of meanders cut off the meander loop to trap water in the meander. It is formed as a result of lateral erosion and deposition along the meander.

Alluvial fans.

These are river (alluvial) deposits that accumulate at the foot of a cliff where a tributary stream joins the main river. Alluvial fans also form where a hanging valley joins a main U-shaped valley. Alluvial fans form on dry land.

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may also contribute to aridity, this is because winds gather momentum ... variation in rainfall?

Coriolis effect force: this is a drag force as a result of the earth’s rotation and has effect in that any object moving in the northern hemisphere from the southern hemisphere is deflected to the right. This force accounts for the prevalence of arid conditions in the Ankole - Masaka corridor and other parts to the N.West of Lake Victoria. This is because when the S.E trade winds blowing through Tanzania cross the Equator, they are deflected eastwards i.e to the right leaving the North West parts of Lake Victoria without moist winds. This explains the semi-arid/arid conditions experienced in the Ankole-Masaka corridor and the neighbouring areas.

Perturbation: This is a situation where low pressure conditions due to high temperatures are created on the Indian Ocean and as a result air from the land or air that would have blown on shore is instead redirected into this low pressure belt. Air will therefore blow from the land to the Indian ocean thereby becoming offshore winds and as a result rain is formed in the Indian ocean while parts of the East African mainland and including Northern Kenya are left dry. Perturbation that may occur during certain seasons contribute to aridity and especially extended drought in East Africa.

Human causes of aridity.

These include man’s environmentally unfriendly activities such as the following:

Deforestation: The removal of vegetation by man is a cause of aridity. This has been due to man’s activities in the clearance of forests and other forms of natural vegetation. The main activities involved include cultivation, lumbering, industrialisation which have led to the destruction of natural forests that contribute to atmospheric moisture. Destruction of this source of atmospheric moisture results into aridity. Deforestation also contributes to erosion, which in turn leads to poor plant growth consequently leading to poor rates of transpiration thereby compounding the problem of aridity.

Overstocking: The rearing of a big number of animals i.e. more than what the pastureland can accommodate can lead to aridity. In case the carrying capacity of the land is exceeded, the pastures are depleted very fast and the large number of animals trample the ground to create bare patches of land and loosening the soils thereby promoting erosion. This results into poor vegetation growth and low levels of transpiration and consequently leading to aridity.

Overgrazing: This may be as a result of continuous grazing by herbivorous animals, which are consuming the land to rest. Overgrazing depletes the vegetation cover and may lead to low rainfall because of limited transpiration.

Burning: This may also be responsible for aridity because it leads to the degeneration of the grass and other plants and reduces transpiration. Traditional farmers normally burn grass with the aim of enhancing growth of fresh pastures for the animals but this may have adverse effects on the climate.

Reclamation of wetlands: Fishponds, grasslands, swamps, marshlands and swamps are major sources of atmospheric moisture through evapotranspiration and their reclamation greatly reduces the amount of moisture. In addition, the water table falls, plant roots may fail to access the soil moisture and as a result the plants wither. This therefore reduces the capacity of the vegetation to recharge the atmosphere with water vapour through evapotranspiration and this may increase on the problems of aridity.

Deforestation: This has been one of the major and human activities that have contributed to aridity. Deforestation has been one of the major and human activities that have contributed to aridity. Evidence shows that deforestation has interestingly increased in the past few decades. With the loss of natural vegetation, there is a significant reduction in the capacity of the vegetation to recharge the atmosphere with moisture through transpiration and hence aridity.

Mining: The extraction of minerals and more so through open cast method leads to the destruction of surface vegetation meaning that the ability of the vegetation to contribute to the atmospheric moisture is greatly reduced and thereby compounding the problem of aridity.

Floods: In dealing with water resources at the local and international level, it is important to note that human causes of aridity increase desert conditions. They are also the causes of desertification. Otherwise the naturally existing desert areas of East Africa are basically as a result of physical factors.

7. Use of vegetation for land use planning.

Approach:

• Describe the term vegetation.
• Describe with characteristics of different vegetation types.
• Explain how the occurrence of different vegetation types can be used for land use planning.
• Conclude.

Vegetation is the general plant cover of an area. Plants can grow on their own. These are called natural vegetation. There are different types of natural vegetation among which include: Equatorial, Savanna, Montane, semi-desert, Mangrove (swampy) etc.

Equatorial vegetation trees are ever green due to heavy rainfall received and fertile soils. Trees are tall about 50-60 meters because of sunlight for growth of canopy. Equatorial vegetation is characteristic of scattered trees which are umbrella shaped.

There is thick undergrowth. Trees are medium sized with their branches arising from the trunk. Equatorial vegetation is characteristic of scattered trees which are umbrella shaped.

Boreal forest: This is a coniferous forest characteristic of scattered trees which are umbrella shaped.

There is thick undergrowth. Trees are medium sized with their branches arising from the trunk. Equatorial vegetation is characteristic of scattered trees which are umbrella shaped.

SECTION A: FIELDWORK

1. For any one fieldwork study you have conducted either as a group or an individual, a) State the topic of the study b) How did you use the following tools during the fieldwork study? (i) books and pen (ii) pencil and note book? c) Describe the geographic area of the study. d) What steps did you carry out to conclude your research? e) For any one fieldwork study you have carried out on a fishing pond a) i) State the topic of the study. ii) Outline the objectives of the fieldwork study. b) Describe how you use the following methods during the fieldwork study. (i) Sampling (ii) Recording (iii) Observation. c) Describe the factors which have favoured the establishment of the fishing pond the area studied. d) Outline the problems encountered when collecting data during the study.

2. Use of vegetation for land use planning.

Crop 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005
Coffee 97,650 96,630 100,230 124,240 172,940
Cotton 13,430 9,520 17,760 20,760 28,820
Cottonseed 30,030 31,290 38,310 37,260 34,270
Tea 55,230 56,240 57,250 58,260 59,270
Sorghum 22,340 23,450 24,560 25,670 26,780
Soy 12,340 13,450 14,560 15,670 16,780
Wheat 6,780 7,890 8,900 9,010 10,120
Sugar cane 16,780 17,890 18,900 19,010 20,120
Maize 10,120 11,230 12,340 13,450 14,560
Cassava 14,560 15,670 16,780 17,890 18,900
Millet 8,900 9,010 9,120 9,230 9,340
10. Describe the processes responsible for the formation of the Rwenzori Mountain. b) Explain the importance of the Rwenzori Mountain to the development of Uganda. c) To what extent are agrarian systems a result of variation in rainfall?