

# HOME SCHOOLING MATERIAL

**PASS A LEVEL**

**GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS,  
LITERATURE & IT**



# YOUR GUIDE AWAY FROM SCHOOL

## SOLUTIONS TO PAPER ONE (A1003)

- 1 (a) Computer literacy is knowing about and understanding computers and their uses.

OR

Computer literacy refers to the knowledge and understanding of basic computer fundamentals.

(b) How ICT devices be used in the following fields

### (i) Police

- Police can use computers to store databases on security controls such as fingerprints which are automatically analysed by computers.
- Traffic police can use computer-controlled traffic lights to control traffic flow on the roads.
- ICT devices such as CCTV cameras can be used in monitoring security of a given place.

### (ii) Business

- ICT devices such as radios & televisions can broadcast business adverts.
- ICT devices can help in online shopping.
- ICT devices can help in online and mobile banking.

### (iii) Health

- ICT devices, such as computers can be used to maintain patient's records in hospitals, clinics and other health centres.
- They can be used to monitor patients 'vital signs in hospitals, at home and clinics.
- They can be used to carry out computer-assisted medical tests in clinics and hospitals.
- They can be used in diagnosing medical conditions of patients.

- 2 (a) Cold booting refers to starting a computer which has been previously off while warm booting refers to restarting a computer.

(b) Things you could do to try to speed up a sluggish computer without resorting to purchasing a new system.

- Stop some programmes running on start up.
- Update your operating system, drivers and application software.
- Delete unnecessary files.
- Uninstall programmes which you do not use.
- Run a disk cleanup.
- Defragment your hard drive.

3. Fill in the best word that describes the statements given in the table below.

Statement	Word
A collection of related web pages usually belonging to an organisation or individual.	Website
An Internet address, usually beginning with http:// or https://, that uniquely identifies a web page.	Uniform Resource Locator
The operation of saving data, programs, or output for future use.	Storage
The fastest, most expensive, and most powerful type of computer.	Super computer
The largest and most well-known computer network, linking billions of devices all over the world.	Internet

- 4 (a) Sequential access allows a computer system to retrieve the records in a file only in the same order in which they are physically stored while random access (also called direct access) allows the system to retrieve records in any order.

(b) A computer user wishes to store 100GB of data using single-layer blue-ray discs. How many discs shall be required by this computer user to store the data.

25GB can be stored on 1 single-layer blue ray disc

1 GB----- 1 disc

100GB----- 1x 1000 discs

25  
= 4 discs

- 5 (a) A utility software is a type of system software that performs a specific task, usually related to managing or maintaining a computer system.

(b) Utility programmes which are available on smartphones?

- Antivirus such as Avast, Kaspersky, Avira, AVG etc.
- Disk cleaner eg smart clean.
- Search utility.
- CPU cooler.

- 6 (a) A storage medium refers to the physical material on



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## SUBSIDIARY ICT



which data is stored.

OR it is part of a storage system, such as a DVD disc, where data is stored.

While

Storage device refers to a piece of hardware, such as a DVD drive, into which a storage medium is inserted to be read from or written to.

(b) Suppose you have a 500GB hard disk with the following data:

ITEM	STORAGE SPACE USED
Operating system	15 GB
Other software	1350 MB
Digital Photos and videos	50 GB
Other documents	85 MB

How much storage space is currently used? And How much is left?

Space used = 15GB + 1350MB + 50GB + 85 MB

1GB = 1024MB

(15x1024) MB + 1350MB + (50x1024) MB + 85MB

15360MB + 1350MB + 51200MB + 85MB

= 67995MB

The space used can be converted back to GB. Divide it by 1024MB

Space used =  $\frac{67995}{1024}$  = 66.4 GB

Space left = 100GB - 66.4GB  
= 33.6GB

7. (a) The type of utility programme designed to automatically make duplicate copies of your hard drive content for safe keeping is backup utility.

(b) For the following file path, identify the drive on which the file is located, the name of the file, type of the file and whether or not the file is stored inside a folder.

D:\Download\school\important.ppt

Drive: hard disk partition D

Name of the file: important

Type of file: presentation file

Folder: The file is stored inside a folder named Download and in a subfolder called school.

- 8 (a) A shareware refers to a copyrighted software that is distributed and consumers should either pay for it or uninstall it after the trial period.

(b) Companies should give their customers a shareware because;

- Shareware helps customers to try functionalities of a given software before paying for it and this leads to customer satisfaction.
  - Shareware helps companies to get feedback from customers about a given product before they pay for it.
- (c) Examples of a software suite which can be used on a computer.
- Microsoft office suite
  - Adobe creative suite

- 9 (a) Three advantages of having an electronic national

database like one at National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA).

- It is easy to enter, update, read and delete data about citizens.
- Data sharing among the government arms is made easier.
- Data inconsistency is reduced.
- A database can be accessed by many people at the same time.

(b) An individual's information can be differentiated from that of other citizens within the NIRA database by using a National Identification Number (NIN) as a primary key.

(c) A database tool a NIRA officer can use to retrieve records of a given district is a query.

10. For each of the following list of computer input and output devices, write the appropriate abbreviation (I or O) in the space provided to indicate whether each device is used for input (I) or output (O).

- Biometric reader..... I
- Speaker ..... O
- Data projector..... O
- Microphone..... I
- Touch pad..... I

- 11 (a) For a customer database containing 30 customers and recording data about the customers' number, last name, street, city, state, ZIP code and current balance.

i) How many records are in the database?

30 records

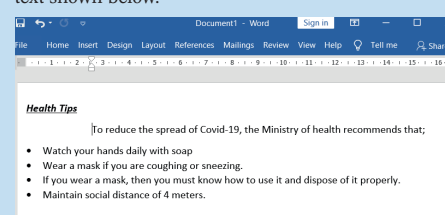
ii) How many fields are in the database?

7 fields

(b) Re arranging paragraphs in a document is considered editing since editing involves changing text by adding, deleting and re arranging letters, words, sentences and paragraphs.

- 12 (a) Word processing refers to using a computer and software to create, manipulate and print written documents, such as letters, contracts while a word processor is a software that create, manipulate and print written documents.

(b) Identify three formatting features which are used in the text shown below.



- Italics
- Bold
- Indent
- Bullets
- Underline

- 13 (a) VPN is a private, secure path across a public network (usually the Internet) that is set up to allow authorised users private, secure access to a network.

(b) Explain the difference between WI-FI and Bluetooth in speed, range and the purpose of each networking standard.

Bluetooth	WI-FI
A networking standard for very short-range wireless connections.	A widely used networking standard for medium-range wireless that uses IEEE 802.11 standard.
It supports up to 26 Mbps.	It supports more than 1 Gbps.
Covers approximately 33 feet.	100 and 300 feet indoors and 300 to 900 feet outdoors.

- 14 (a) Why would a person opt to use a fiber-optic cable other than a coaxial cable?

- Fiber-optic cable has a faster transmission speed of data.
- Fiber-optic can be used for long distances because it suffers low attenuation.

(b) If you need to transfer a 35MB file from one computer to another over a Fast ethernet network that supports data transfer rates of 100Mbps, how long should it take to

**From page 1**

download the file?

First convert 35MegaBytes (MB) to Megabits (Mb)

1 byte = 8 bits

35MB= 35x 8 Mb= 280Mb

So, the ethernet cable transmits 100Mb per second.

100Mb----- 1 second

1 Mb-----  $\frac{1}{100}$  seconds

280 Mb-----  $\frac{1 \times 2800}{100}$  seconds

= 2.8 seconds

(c) What real-world condition might affect the download

time in 14 (b)?

Electromagnetic interference

- 15 (a) A search engine refers to a software programme used by a search site to retrieve matching web pages from a huge database of information about web pages.

(b) Why an individual may choose online shopping over the traditional method of visiting the shop.

- Shopping is convenient and is done at any time of the day.
- Better prices can be obtained from online shops.
- It is flexible since one can acquire goods as far as abroad.
- Easy price comparisons
- There is much greater potential market online.

- 16 (a) Identify the following from the email address provided [ictteacher@gmail.com](mailto:ictteacher@gmail.com)

**Domain name**.....gmail

**Top level domain**.....com

**Username**.....ictteacher

(b) Two examples of web browsers that can be used to access email service.

Safari, google chrome, internet explorer, opera, Mozilla Firefox, UC browser, etc

17. (a) Sign in is a set of credentials used to gain access to an area requiring proper authorisation, while Sign up refers to creating credentials which can be used for authorisation when an individual access a website.

(b) State any three social media Apps running on the Internet. Facebook, twitter, Instagram, Tencent QQ, WhatsApp, WeChat, QZone, Tumblr, Viber, LINE, Snapchat etc.

- 18 (a) Plagiarism refers to presenting someone else's work as your own.

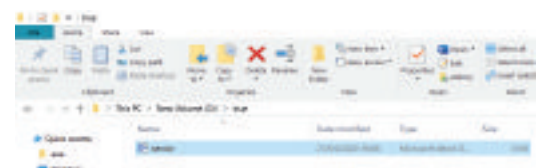
(b) Indicate plagiarism or no plagiarism for the statement given. "A teacher sharing a poem with a class, clearly identifying the poet". **No plagiarism**

(c) A person finds a lost device (such as a Memory card), is it ethical to look at the contents in order to try to determine its owner? Why?

Yes, you do have an ethical obligation to return something of value that you find to its rightful owner. You can and should try to find the person who lost it, but it is more likely that you could do this by looking at the names on the files than by reading every single letter. The key is to remember that your objective in browsing through content is to facilitate its return to the person who lost the USB drive, not to satisfy your personal curiosity about that person's private affairs.

19. (a) Moving a file refers to permanently transferring a file from one location to another while copying a file means the act of duplicating files

(b) Consider the screenshot given below.



i) Write the file path for the document named senior.

D:\true\senior.doc or

D:\true\senior.docx

ii) On which disk partition is the above file stored.

Disk partition D.

iii) Suggest the application software a person would use to create the specified document?

Microsoft Word

20. In the table below, write T for the statements which are right and F for statements which are false.

Statement	T/F
The amount of data that can be transferred over a bus in a given time period determines the bus's volatility.	F
Cache memory is typically built into a CPU.	T
A bus is a pathway, such as on the motherboard or inside the CPU, along which bits can be transferred.	T
Computers that process data with light are referred to as quantum computers.	F
A storage medium that can hold 256 GB can hold about 256 billion characters.	T

## SUBSIDIARY ICT PAPER ONE (AICT004)

1. (a) To keep your computer laboratory functional, you need to service and repair computers. Differentiate Computer servicing from computer repair?  
(b) Give one reason why a computer laboratory should have each of the following items.

- Burglar proofs
- Woolen carpet
- Electric blower

2. Fill in the best word that describes the statements given in the table below. (05 marks)

STATEMENT	WORD
The process of entering data into a computer; can also refer to the data itself	
The transmission of data from one device to another.	
The operation of saving data, programs, or output for future use.	
Data that has been processed into a meaningful form	
Performing operations on data that has been entered into a computer to convert it to information.	

3. (a) From the list below, write the appropriate programme or processing technique that matches each term as used in file management.

Zipped file, Printer, swap file, folder

- Virtual memory.....
- File compression program.....
- Spooling.....

(b) Consider the screenshot below obtained from a print window. Use it to answer the question that follow.



- (i) How many page(s) of the above document shall be printed?

- (ii) What does the term collate mean?

4. (a) Explain the term password?  
(b) state three strategies for creating a strong password.

5. (a) Distinguish editing from formatting as used in word processing.  
(b) state three operations which you can do using a mouse.

6. (a) Explain the term file extension.  
(b) Write the file extension that can be created by each of the following computer programmes.  
(i) Microsoft PowerPoint  
(ii) Microsoft publisher  
(iii) Microsoft Access

7. (a) Define the term machine language.  
(b) State the use of each of the following in a system unit.  
(i) Power supply  
(ii) Expansion slots  
(iii) Memory slots

8. (a) Which term refers to the amount of data that a CPU can manipulate at one time?  
(b) A computer user was advised to buy a computer with a 64-bit processor. What is the meaning of a 64-bit processor?  
(c) Smartphones are commonly used in Uganda than landlines. Does a smartphone need a multi-core processor? Why?

9. (a) Define the term machine cycle.  
(b) State the machine cycle stages at which the following occur.  
(i) The instructions are carried out.  
(ii) The original data or the result from the ALU is stored in the CPU's registers.  
(c) How can a person find out if more memory can be added to a computer?

10. (a) Define the following terms as applied to computer software.  
(i) Multitasking  
(ii) Buffer  
(b) State the one advantage of multitasking on a computer?

11. (a) Explain the term data communication.  
(b) State three components of a data communication system.

12. (a) Distinguish analog signal from digital signal.

(b) For the statements below, fill in the term analog or digital depending on what the statement stands for?

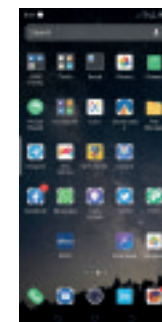
- Data in space being transferred from one telephone mast to another.....
  - Data being transferred within a computer.....
- (c) Mention a device which can convert an analog signal to digital signal and vice-versa.

13. Consider the screenshot below which was captured from a smartphone. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



- Which operating system does this smartphone have?
- Apart from the operating system used, which other operating system can be used on a smartphone?
- At what speed does the processor of this smartphone work?
- What is the battery life of this smartphone?

14. (a) Define the term user interface.  
(b) The screenshot below was taken from a hand-held device. Use to answer the questions that follow.



- Which user interface is shown in the screenshot above?
- State two advantages of the user interface shown in the screenshot.





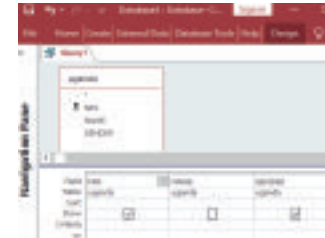
- 15 (a) Differentiate Internet from world wide web.  
(b) List down three services provided by the internet.
- 16 (a) Explain the following terms as used in information technology.  
(i) Blog  
(ii) Cookie  
(b) Explain what the following protocols do in relation to internet.  
(i) SMTP  
(ii) http  
(iii) FTP
17. State the function of each of the following fields while interacting with emails.  
(i) To  
(ii) Subject  
(iii) Carbon copy  
(iv) Blind carbon copy  
(v) Attachment

18. (a) Explain the term encryption.  
(b) Some Ugandans have seen their private information being published on social media. State three ways how can you safeguard your personal information when filling online forms.

19. In the table below, write T for the statements which are right and F for statements which are false.

Statement	T/F
Windows 10 Pro is an example of an operating system used on smartphones	
Versatility of a computer makes it run the same activity over and over again without getting tired.	
A radio is an example of ICT device.	
A mainframe can manage large amounts of centralised data & run multiple programs simultaneously.	
ICT can be integrated in education without the use of desktop and laptop computers	

20. (a) Define a database.  
(b) Consider the screenshot below to answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Which database object is shown in the screenshot?  
(ii) Which field shall not appear when the database object is run?  
(iii) Which field is acting as a unique identifier of the records in the database object?

## PAPER ONE SOLUTIONS

### SECTION I

- (a) **An appropriate title would be;**  
 ◊ Tribute to Princess Diana.  
 ◊ Farewell Princess Diana. This title is appropriate because it is a speech given at Princess Diana's funeral.
- (b) **Character of Diana**  
 ◊ Selfless, she put other people first other than herself.  
 ◊ Friendly and sociable.  
 ◊ Sympathetic to the poor and neglected/dejected.  
 ◊ Sacrificial – put down her royal titles and attended fundraisings for the poor.  
 ◊ Generous – fundraising for the poor.  
 ◊ Courageous and determined – to help the poor.
- (c) **Aspects of speech**  
 ◊ First person 'I', someone is speaking as others are listening.  
 ◊ One voice speaking without interruption.  
 ◊ It is a eulogy – speech to honour the dead.  
 ◊ The speaker is standing before an audience.  
 ◊ The personal pronoun 'You' shows he is addressing listeners.
- (d) **Attitude of the speaker**  
 ◊ He is proud of Princess Diana.  
 ◊ He cherishes/ adores her.  
 ◊ Appreciates her achievements.  
 ◊ He values her activities.
- (e) **Meanings of words**  
 (i) **transcend nationality** – go across borders/ go out of her country to mix with all races.  
 (ii) **particular brand of magic** – she had her own ways of touching people's hearts.  
 (iii) **canonise your memory** – to declare her as a saint.  
 (iv) **stand tall** – be seen/known/ appreciated by the whole world.  
 (v) **constituency** – the disadvantaged ones/ poor/group of the dejected people

### SECTION II

- a) The writer means to bless his readers. He says May Road Be Rough as a blessing to him, no success comes without some sort of hardships/suffering/struggle. He, therefore, intends to wish his readers well.
- b) The other alternative title could be  
 ◊ No Pain No Gain  
 ◊ The Rough Road to Success  
*I suggest the title because the author of the passage, educates his readers that for success to be attained, one has to endure some pain. He says, "... all that is noble and laudable is to be achieved only through difficulties".*
- c) No, the speaker does not admire the farmer. He compares the farmer's lifestyle to the life of a caveman, who simply sits and things are done for him. The farmer has everything he needs in the backyard and he does not look beyond that. Contrary to this, the writer admires a life of hardwork.
- d) - ◊ He despises it.  
 ◊ He is scornful towards it.  
 ◊ He resents it.  
 ◊ He is dismayed by it.

### e) Techniques

- ◊ An ironic title "May Your Road be Rough" to arouse interest.  
 ◊ First person speaker 'I' for credible information.  
 ◊ Irony – the roughness he wishes the reader is intended to bring blessings.  
 ◊ Contrast – The farmer's laziness to the hardwork the writer admires.  
 ◊ Exclamation "may there be plenty of troubles this year!" – to emphasise more struggles hence more achievements.  
 ◊ Short sentences e.g. "He was self-sufficient" – to emphasise finality.  
 ◊ Long sentences e.g. "any moment now the counts three, two, one, zero, are going to go..."  
 ◊ Direct speech. The mother's speech is quoted which makes the reader hear from the horse's mouth and it also sustains the reader's interest.  
 ◊ There is the use of symbolism. "Road" symbolises the pattern of our lives. It helps the reader relate the journey of his life to a road.

### SECTION III: POETRY EMOTION

#### a) Subject matter

The poem is about a regretful person expressing the emotional pain he goes through after committing a murder. This is done to revenge against someone who took him through pain. The desire to revenge overpowers the goodness and light in him despite the struggle against it. He wonders how strong the negative/evil feeling leaves him in more agony instead of relief.

#### b) Aspects of style

- ◊ first person "I" it gives credible information.  
 ◊ rhetorical questions e.g. "that engulfs me like a blanket" – to show that the persona is overpowered by the desire for revenge.  
 ◊ punctuation – exclamation marks to show shock.  
 ◊ one-line stanza – to show regret  
 ◊ irony – persona gets agony instead of relief while seeking revenge.  
 ◊ Metaphors like acid, fruit of reason, etc., to show the destructive emotions.  
 ◊ Visual imagery; blackening heart to show the evil inside him.  
 ◊ Similes, like a pimple – unwanted feeling of revenge.  
 ◊ Captivating title "EMOTION"; it creates tension in the reader.  
 ◊ Simple language through the poem – for easy understanding of the message.

#### (i) Tone

- ◊ regretful  
 ◊ full of shock  
 ◊ bitter  
 ◊ tone of confusion

#### (ii) Atmosphere

- ◊ tense  
 ◊ full of agony/sad/ pensive/sombre

#### c) Lessons

- ◊ It is important to control one's emotion.  
 ◊ Revenge yields no satisfaction/ relief.  
 ◊ Forgiving those who wrong me.  
 ◊ Two wrongs do not make a right.

## LITERATURE IN ENGLISH



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## PAPER TWO (PLAYS) DRAMATIC TECHNIQUES

In drama, the playwright tries to present life as it is lived in the real world. However, it is not possible to present real life on stage, so he presents an illusion of reality. He needs certain devices to make this illusion as realistic as possible. He also needs them to make his reader appreciate his text better. It is, therefore, imperative that you, as a candidate, are able to identify these dramatic techniques, discuss how they are used and to what effect.

Here are a few dramatic techniques:

#### ■ Prologue

This is the introductory part of the play usually including a foreshadowing. It could be an opening scene, a speech or an address. In most cases, it introduces the action and makes a statement on what the audience should expect in the play.

#### ■ Epilogue

This is the direct opposite of the prologue. It is presented at the end of the play. It sums up the action of the play and in some cases, makes a statement (an advice or a lesson) on the action or events presented in the play.

#### ■ Soliloquy

Soliloquy is a speech made by a character when he is alone. The audience hears it but the other characters are not expected to hear it. It is very common in Renaissance plays. Shakespeare in particular made use of soliloquies in his play a lot. Playwrights use this device to reveal the thoughts or the feelings of specific characters in reaction to certain events or situations.

#### ■ Disguise

Disguise is defined as the substitution, overlaying or metamorphosis of dramatic identity, whereby one character sustains two roles involving deliberate or involuntary masquerade, mistaken or concealed identity, madness or possession.

#### ■ Use of letters

Playwrights use letters as a vital device. We see, for example, in *A Country Wife* Pinchwife instructs his wife to write a letter to her lover. Pinchwife delivers the letter to Horner. This letter is critical to our understanding of the other aspects of the play.

## From page III

### ■ Aside

Aside is a dramatic technique in which a character speaks to himself or makes a comment in the presence of another character. However, that other character is not expected to hear the comment, but the audience hears it. An aside is a very brief remark and in most cases, it is indicated in the stage direction.

### ■ Chorus

In the early days of Greek drama there was only one actor on stage, playing all the different parts. The introduction of the chorus, then, was largely practical. It provided the audience with a distraction while the sole actor went off stage to change or prepare for his next role.

In due course, however, the role of the chorus became more closely related to the structure and tone of the play. In providing a commentary on the action, for instance, the chorus would serve to establish a much closer connection between the audience and what was happening on stage. The chorus could also help prepare the audience for dramatic shifts. This would allow the playwright more effectively to control the overall mood of the play.

Later, the chorus became part of the action on stage rather than simply commenting upon it. We see, for example, in *Oedipus Rex*, the chorus is made up of the elders of Thebes to comment on the events of the play.

### ■ Dramatic Reversal

This is the turning point in a drama after which the plot moves

steadily to its denouement. It is the ironic twist of the tragic protagonist's fortune from good to bad, which is essential to the plot of a tragedy. A perfect example is in Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*.

### ■ Irony

Irony can be categorised into different types, including, verbal, situational and dramatic.

**Verbal Irony** is where one person says one thing, but they mean the opposite, for example, when you congratulate someone who has miserably failed in a test.

**Situational irony** is when the actual outcome of a situation is the opposite of what was expected, for example, posting on Facebook how useless Facebook is, a fertility counselor has difficulty getting pregnant, a marriage counsellor files for a divorce. In *Oedipus Rex*, it is ironical when Oedipus kills his father and marries his mother.

**Dramatic irony** is when in a work of literature the reader or audience knows something that the characters don't know about. In *A Country Wife*, we know that Harry Horner is not innocent, yet some characters are not cognisant of this fact.

### ■ Symbolism

This is when in a play the playwright uses an object to represent something or an idea greater than itself. The play *The Floods* is pregnant with symbols.

### Note

*These are just a few dramatic techniques. There are lots more that can be identified in our set plays and discussed with your teacher.*

- These techniques help us to identify other dramatic aspects like plot, characterisation, atmosphere, themes, feelings, etc.
- Always remember to cite an event where a particular technique is used before discussing its effectiveness.

With that guidance attempt the following questions on dramatic techniques

William Shakespeare: *Richard III*

#### Question 1:

Discuss the effectiveness of soliloquy in the play, *Richard III*.

Sophocles: *King Oedipus*

#### Question 2:

Show how effectively Sophocles uses The Chorus in the play.

William Wycherley: *The Country Wife*

#### Question 3:

Discuss the contribution of disguise in the play, *The Country Wife*.

John Ruganda: *The Floods*

#### Question 4:

Discuss John Ruganda's use of symbolism in the play.

# ECONOMICS PAPER ONE ANSWERS (AL003)



## SECTION A

1. (a) **Public goods** are those goods which when provided, usually by the state, for a particular individual or group of individuals, also becomes available for others to use at zero or no extra costs and consumption by one person does not reduce the amount available for other users e.g. roads, national defence, law and order, street lights, public clocks, public schools, public hospitals **WHILE Merit goods** are items whose consumption is intrinsically desirable and are meant to improve the quality of life of the people and their consumption should be encouraged e.g. hygiene and sanitation, healthcare and education.

(ii) Advantages of government supplying public goods include;

- It aids in provision of high quality public goods.
- Some public goods are so expensive to maintain and, therefore, require government intervention.
- It helps government to regulate the supply of strategic items like defence materials and nuclear energy.
- It helps government to set fair charges paid for public goods e.g. road tolls and cost-sharing in public hospitals.
- It ensures provision of durable public goods.
- It enables even distribution of the public goods.
- It guarantees regular maintenance of public utilities since they are budgeted for.
- It raises the popularity of government.
- It helps in development of planned linkages between sectors.

b(i) **Product differentiation** refers to the process of making similar products appear different in the eyes of consumers e.g. by using different colour, flavours, etc **WHILE/WHERE AS price discrimination** is a situation where a producer, who is a monopolist, charges different prices to different consumers of the same commodity regardless of the costs of production.

(ii) Conditions necessary for price discrimination include:

- The market should be divided into sub-markets based on age, level of income, gender and geographical separation.
- There should be different price elasticities of demand in the different markets.
- The marginal revenue in different markets should be the same.
- The producer or seller must be a monopolist selling a commodity with no close substitutes.
- The cost of transferring a commodity by a consumer from one sub-market to another should be high (no arbitrage).
- The cost of separating markets by the monopolist should be low so as to gain from price differences.
- The consumer must be ignorant about the existence of other cheaper sub-markets so that one who buys at high price does not know that the commodity can be acquired at a lower price.
- There should be no government interference in the market in the form of price controls.
- Where goods are sold on special order or contracts because consumers cannot know what is being paid by other customers.
- Price discrimination thrives in cases of personal services which cannot be transferred from one person to another,

## ECONOMICS TEACHERS



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for example, medical services.

- There should be low cost of separating the markets by the producer.
- The producer must be a monopolist/there must be one producer of the commodity and the commodity must not have a close substitute.

C (i) A **subsistence wage** is a wage that is just enough for a worker to meet only the bare scarce necessities of life e.g. clothes, water and food **WHILE/WHERE AS a living wage** is one that can enable an employee to cater for the basic necessities of life and still remain with enough income to cater for other needs.

(ii) Advantages of having the majority of workers earning a living wage include:

- It enables workers to meet the rising costs of living. A living wage enables workers to cope with the rising cost of living.
- It reduces brain drain. This applies especially when the living wage is higher than either the market wages or legislated wages in the neighbouring countries.
- Workers don't feel exploited because they earn beyond the subsistence means.
- It ensures industrial peace. A living wage reduces workers' strikes for increased wages since workers are given enough wages to cater for all demands.
- It increases demand for goods and services. A living wage increases the purchasing power of many workers, hence increased demand, leading to increased standard of living of the workers.
- It helps to fight corruption or bribery among workers. A living wage reduces malpractices, such as theft and embezzlement of business funds by employees.
- It increases labour productivity and efficiency. A living wage enables workers to save and invest, thus increasing the productivity of the economy.
- It ensures fair distribution of income or wealth among different workers.
- It wins political support for the government. Workers may fear a change of government because change of political

leaders may put into power leaders who are not sensitive to workers' welfare.

- It encourages savings or capital accumulation by the workers. A living wage leads to high levels of savings and investment in an economy, thus increasing output.
- It helps to reduce voluntary unemployment. A living wage helps to attract labour from other sectors of the economy into the public sector.
- It helps to reduce labour instability, such as moonlighting (A situation where a worker holds more than one job simultaneously in order to make ends meet). A living wage makes the labour force more stable at its current place of work.
- It helps to prevent rural-urban migration since wages will be enough to workers both in rural and urban areas.

d(i) **Disguised unemployment** is a situation where labour appears to be working full time and actively involved in production but when the value of its marginal product is either zero, negligible or even negative.

### OR

It is a type of unemployment where the work available is insufficient for the workforce such that the marginal product of labour is negligible, zero or negative.

(ii) **Causes of disguised unemployment**

- Poor land tenure system. This causes shortage of land, hence encouraging small-scale subsistence agriculture in the rural areas.
- High population growth rate. This results in excess workers in certain occupations which causes marginal product of labour to become either zero or negative.
- Ignorance about other existing job opportunities. This causes immobility of labour and the workers remain overcrowded in certain occupations.
- Over recruitment of workers due to nepotism and favouritism, especially in the public sector. This results into excess workers in an organisation who contributes less to marginal product.
- Employer's desire to retain workforce for future use. This makes the present workforce redundant as it waits for meaningful work in future. Therefore, at the present moment, there is disguised unemployment. For example, construction companies always retain workers expecting to use them in future in new projects.
- Inadequate supply of capital. This limits expansion of production units, leading to employment of many workers in the small-scale firms.
- Inadequate skills by labour. This leads to low labour productivity, hence making marginal product to be zero or negative.
- Poor and unco-ordinated manpower planning. This leads to excess supply of labour in certain fields, hence causing disguised unemployment.
- Desire to retain family labour in employment, especially in family businesses

e (i) Given that a micro-finance bank has an initial deposit of shs. 200,000 and the required cash ratio is 0.4. Calculate the;





- i) Credit multiplier.  
ii) Total deposits created.

Solution:

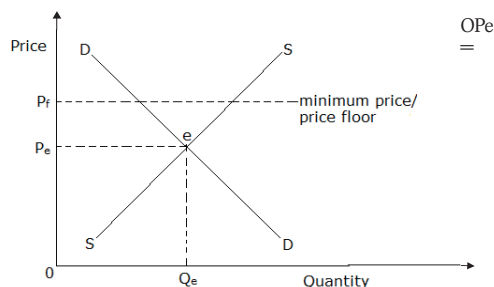
Credit multiplier =  $1 \div \text{cash ratio}$   
 $1 \div 0.4 = 2.5$  times.  
 Total deposits = Initial deposit  $\times$  bank multiplier  
 $200,000 \times 2.5 = \text{shs. } 500,000$

- 2 (a) **Minimum price** refers to the price set by the government above the equilibrium price below which it becomes illegal to buy or sell a commodity.

While

**Maximum price** refers to a price set by the government above the equilibrium price above which it becomes illegal to buy or sell the commodity.

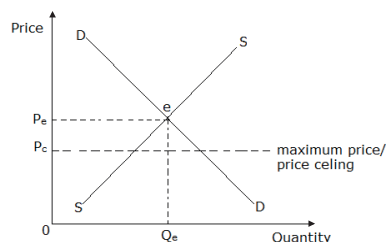
Illustration.



equilibrium price.

$Q_e$  = equilibrium quantity demanded or supplied.

$OP_e$  = minimum price/price floor.



(b) Reasons why the government may be reluctant to legislate/control prices in an economy.

- Fear of discouraging entrepreneurship development (maximum price).
- Fear of causing shortage of commodities (maximum price).
- Fear of causing underutilisation of resources/excess capacity (maximum price).
- Fear of causing unemployment (maximum price).
- To avoid incurring high administrative costs in implementation of price controls (both).
- To avoid causing surplus output (minimum price).
- To avoid increasing costs of production. (minimum price).
- Fear of causing trade malpractices like smuggling of goods (minimum price).
- Fear of creating excess supply/storage problems of commodities (minimum price).
- Fear of causing inflation (minimum price).
- Fear of reducing people's social welfare (minimum price).
- To avoid worsening income inequality (minimum price).
- To avoid causing over utilisation of resources (minimum price).

#### NOTE:

The reasons for the government's reluctance in legislating prices come from the demerits of price controls. Answers should, however, be presented using qualifying words "FEAR OF" or "TO AVOID". In the explanation, make sure that you show which of the two i.e Maximum or Minimum price causes a given negative implication.

- 3 (a) Factors that determine the strength of trade unions.
- Level of availability of funds/size of funds available.
  - Degree of government interference in the trade union activities/affairs.
  - The size/level of membership in the trade union.
  - Elasticity of demand for products produced by the trade union members.
  - Elasticity of demand for the trade union members/skills of trade union members.
  - Elasticity of supply of the trade union members.
  - Prevailing economic conditions/performance.
  - The level of productivity of trade union members.

- Level of employment of trade union members.
- Degree of organisation of the trade union.
- Level of commitment of trade union members towards the union activities.
- Quality of leadership/leadership and mobilisation skills of the union leaders.

#### NOTE:

State the points in a neutral form and clearly explain both sides showing how your point enhances or inhibits the effective operation of Trade unions in an economy.

(b) Circumstances under which trade unions may be justified to demand for higher wages.

- When there is an increase in the cost of living.
- When there is an increase in the productivity of workers.
- When the wage being offered is below the government's set wage/minimum wage.
- When higher wages are offered to workers of a similar industry.
- When there is an increase in profits of the employer/when abnormal profits are earned.
- When there is an increased risk at the job.
- In case employers fail to effect an agreed-upon periodical wage increase.
- In case the labour supply of trade union members becomes inelastic/scarc.
- In case the goods supplied by the labour becomes inelastic.
- In case there is an increase in the workload or the hours offered at work.
- In case workers acquire better education and/or higher skills.
- When there is an increase in the prices of products that labour produces.
- When the wage bill is a very small proportion of the firm's total costs of production.

#### NOTE:

For circumstantial questions, always begin your points with circumstantial verbs such as "When or In case".

- 4 (a) **Inward looking strategy/import substitution** strategy refers to a strategy of producing internally the formerly imported industrial goods to reduce outflow of foreign exchange.

OR

**Inward looking** strategy refers to measures aimed at establishing industries to produce locally goods that were formerly imported.

While/where as

**Outward looking** industrial development strategy/**export promotion** industrial development strategy refers to an industrial strategy of promoting the domestic manufacturing sector with the view to increasing the export of manufactured goods.

OR

Is the policy of establishing industries to produce goods for the export market.

Positive implications of inward looking industrial strategy

- Controls imported inflation/reduces imported inflation. The strategy helps to control imported inflation by reducing the volume of imports from inflation-prone economies.
- Encourages entrepreneurial development. The strategy facilitates the development of local entrepreneurs who undertake to bear risks and uncertainties through organisation of other factors of production.
- Encourages capital inflow in the form of foreign private investments. The strategy facilitates the transfer of productive resources by foreign investors into the economies of developing countries, leading to increased foreign exchange.
- Leads to foreign exchange earnings in the long run. In the long run, the strategy is outward paying and source of foreign exchange through exportation of the surplus products.
- Acts as a wider source of government revenue because it has more linkages and, hence, more economic activities, which are taxed to raise income for recurrent and development expenditure.
- Promotes economic growth. The strategy fosters internal growth of the economy through increasing the quantity of consumer goods available.
- It saves an economy's scarce foreign exchange. The strategy saves scarce foreign exchange resources available by restricting expenditure on imported products.
- Reduces economic dependence. The strategy leads to production of goods that were formerly imported which results in reduced importation of manufactured goods, hence reducing external dependency.
- Encourages exploitation of idle resources. More domestic

resources are exploited as some of the industries use the locally available raw materials in the production process.

- Provides greater employment opportunities in the long run. This is because the strategy has more forward and backward linkages and facilitates the use of labour intensive techniques of production.
- Improves balance of payments (B.O.P) position. The strategy facilitates the setting up of industries that produce many goods that were formerly imported, thus reducing importation and expenditure abroad.
- Facilitates technological transfer from More Developed Countries (MDCs). Efficient modern technology is imported, which leads to the improvement of the local technology, thus increased productivity.
- Stimulates growth of the industrial/manufacturing sector. This is because of the increased backward and forward linkages, which enable the setting up of many industries.
- Promotes development of local skills through training. The strategy enables the organisation of workshops and seminars for the training of workers to operate and repair machines, which results in improvement of skills.
- Promotes infrastructural development. The strategy encourages the construction of roads and rails to ease the transportation of raw materials and finished products.

Negative implications of inward looking industrial strategy

- Encourages capital flight through profit and income repatriation. The strategy promotes excessive capital outflow since most of the industries are owned by foreigners.
- Subjects nationals to highly priced goods due to high costs of production. The strategy leads to high domestic prices due to high production costs, leading to low standards of living.
- Limited variety of goods, hence falling standards of living. There is limited variety of goods on the market because of protectionism, which limits entry of imports.
- Consumption of poor quality goods/inferior substitutes due to continued government's protection, which limits competition.
- Encourages high use of imported capital and intermediate goods, causing balance of payments (B.O.P) problems as a result of increased import expenditure.
- Tends to encourage capital intensive techniques, resulting in technological unemployment whereby people are replaced by machines in the production process.
- Promotes monopoly tendencies with all the negative effects due to protectionism that limits competition from imported goods.
- Increased wastage of resources due to limited market. These industries produce excess capacity due to limited market resulting in wastage of resources.
- Over protectionism may lead to retaliation, which reduces the volume of trade.
- Increased rural-urban migration with its evils since many of the industries are urban based. Many people move to urban areas to look for jobs, leading to high crime rates, congestion, prostitution and development of slums.
- Results in a decline in government revenue due to a fall in import duty resulting from reduced importation.
- Increased government expenditure on subsidising the industries to encourage them to grow.
- High social costs like pollution because of many industries that are established eve off gases and release industrial wastes which pollute the environment.
- Management contracts are usually expensive to maintain, for example, tax holidays and concessions given. This reduces the net benefits of the investments in import substitution industries, especially by foreigners.

- 5 (a) **Deficit financing** refers to the process of the government borrowing both (internally and externally) to finance its expenditures that may not be covered by tax revenue.

While

**Taxation financing** refers to the process of government raising revenue from taxes to finance its expenditures.

(b) Advantages of debt financing over taxation financing/borrowing.

- It is easier for the government to borrow than collect taxes.
- Borrowing does not cause serious negative political effects compared to taxes that may cause political resentment.
- Debt financing enables government to utilise both domestic and foreign sources unlike taxation, which uses only domestic sources.
- Debt financing improves on the country's relationship with other countries or international organisations like IMF, which isn't the case with taxation.

Turn to page VI

**From page V**

- Debt financing/borrowing doesn't have adverse/negative effects on the economy unlike taxes, which reduce on the disposable income.
- Debt financing enables government to supplement its revenue in cases of a narrow taxbase, unlike taxes, which entirely depend on the taxbase.
- The debt burden can be shifted to the future generation which isn't the case with taxation.
- Borrowing doesn't discourage consumption and investment, unlike taxes that reduce the disposable income, hence aggregate demand.
- Borrowing doesn't raise the cost of production unlike indirect taxes that cause inflation, hence increased production costs.
- Borrowing doesn't affect savings, unlike direct taxes that reduce people's disposable income.
- Debt financing enables government to realise a lumpsum of money unlike taxes where revenue comes in slowly i.e. borrowing is a quicker way of raising revenue.
- Borrowing is more appropriate than taxation in times of rapid structural changes, such as floods, pandemics break up, natural calamities etc, since it is quicker to raise funds.

**NOTE:**

*This is a comparative question, therefore use comparative terms in your explanation such as "than, compared to and unlike" to show how deficit financing is better than taxation.*

- 6 (a) The need for economic development planning in an economy:
- To identify suitable areas for public and private investment.
  - To reduce economic dependence or promote self-reliance.
  - To correct the deficiencies of price mechanism, especially during rapid structural changes.
  - To reduce the level of unemployment.
  - For proper resource allocation.
  - For harmonious and consistent use of resources.
  - To improve the country's balance of payment position.
  - To encourage the public corporation in the development process, hence winning political support.
  - To attain and maintain price stability by influencing production levels.
  - To relate present activities to future activities.
  - To determine the rate of economic growth and development.
  - For equitable distribution of incomes and wealth.
  - To solicit for foreign aid.

**NOTE:**

*Economic development planning involves activities such as taxation, subsidisation, government expenditure, national budget etc. Therefore, each point has its unique way of explaining using any of those activities. Read this area exhaustively.*

- (b) Constraints/limitations/hindrances to economic development planning in an economy.
- Inadequate funds to the planning machinery.
  - Political instability.
  - Limited statistical data.

- High rate of inflation.
- Poorly developed infrastructure.
- Natural calamities e.g. landslides, floods, etc.
- Limited commitment by the by the government/planning machinery and people.
- Shortage of skilled manpower.
- Interference by politicians/political sabotage.
- High level of corruption and embezzlement of funds among planning officials.
- Non responsive private sector.
- Overly ambitious plans/plans being too ambitious.
- Over dependence on foreign aid, which is inconsistent, inadequate and sometimes tied/conditional.

- 7 (a) Tools of protectionism
- Tariffs/import duty.
  - Total ban.
  - Import quotas.
  - Quality controls.
  - Administrative controls.
  - Foreign exchange control.
  - Trade embargo.
  - Subsidisation of domestic industries.

**NOTE:**

*It is a must to define these tools to earn full marks.*

- (b) Role of protectionism in an economy

Positive roles include:

- Protects infant/domestic industries from foreign competition, thus enhancing their growth.
- Reduces external resource dependency/promotes self-reliance.
- Improves the country's balance of payment position.
- Discourages dumping of foreign goods.
- Raises government revenue through taxation.
- Discourages importation of demerit goods e.g. drugs and spirits.
- Controls imported inflation.
- Protects domestic through protection of domestic industries.
- Encourages utilisation of the would-be idle local resources.
- Encourages investment in the economy.

Negative roles include:

- Results into inefficiency of the local infant industries due to reduced foreign competition.
- Limits consumers' choice by limiting the variety of imports in the country.
- Encourages monopolistic tendency (of the protected domestic producers) and its associated negative consequences.
- Protectionism increases government expenditure.
- It subjects nationals to highly-priced domestic goods.
- It results into retaliation from other trading partners.
- Encourages trade malpractices, such as smuggling, which leads to loss of revenue.
- Results in loss of government revenue, especially where quotas and total ban are used.
- Subjects nationals to consumption of poor quality

## ECONOMICS P.2 (AECON004)

### SECTION A

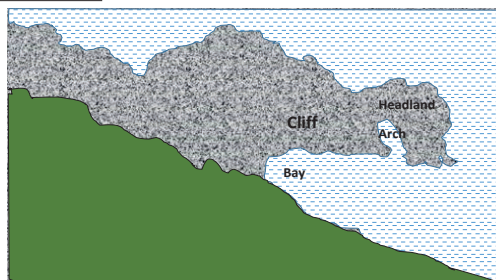
- 1 (a)(i) Distinguish between price elasticity of demand and cross elasticity of demand.  
(ii) State two uses of price elasticity of demand in Uganda.  
(b) (i) Distinguish between a break even and shut down point of a firm.  
(ii) State two circumstances under which firms in Uganda continue to operate even when they cannot meet all their average costs of production?  
(c) Given that a country's stock of machinery is valued at shs.200 billion at the start of the year, the total output from machinery during the year was shs.600 billion, depreciation costs during the year was 10%. Calculate the:  
(i) Value of depreciation  
(ii) Net output  
(d) (i) Define the term absorptive capacity as used in foreign aid.  
(ii) State any three causes of a low absorptive capacity in Uganda.  
(e)(i) Distinguish between agricultural modernisation and agricultural mechanisation.  
(ii) Mention two ways through which the government of Uganda can modernise the agricultural sector.

### SECTION B

2. (a) Why are small scale industries widely spread in Uganda?  
(b) What are the implications of the existence of many small scale industries in Uganda?  
3. (a) Why is the investment multiplier still low in Uganda?  
(b) Suggest the measures that should be taken to increase the investment multiplier in Uganda?  
4. (a) What factors hinder the success of the East African regional cooperation?  
(b) What are the implications of the East African regional co-operation to Uganda?  
5. (a) Describe Irving Fisher's quantity theory of money.  
(b) What are the limitations of the quantity theory of money in Uganda?  
6. (a) Distinguish between stagflation and stagnation as used in economics.  
(b) Why have prices of foodstuffs in Uganda gone up after government declaration of a lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic?  
7. (a) Account for the rampant tax evasion in Uganda.  
(b) What has been done to reduce the tax evasion in Uganda?

# GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE AG001 SOLUTIONS

## COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION A LANDSCAPE SKETCH OF THE AREA SHOWN ON THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING AN ARCH, BAY, A CLIFF AND A HEAD LAND.



- b) Formation of landforms shown in the sketch.

**Approach:**

- Identify the feature.
- Describe the feature.
- Explain the formation of the feature using different processes
- Illustrate the feature

## HEADLAND AND BAY

A headland is a projection of land into the lake or sea. A bay is an extension of the shoreline water onto land. These are formed where the waves erode a coast with alternating hard and soft rocks. Through abrasion and solution processes, the soft rocks wear away to form bays and the hard rocks from the headland remain resistant.

Illustration.



## Cliff

A cliff is a steep-slope rock face bordering the sea/lake along the coast. It is formed when the waves create a notch (small hole) at high tide level of the coast by the help of abrasion and

## GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS



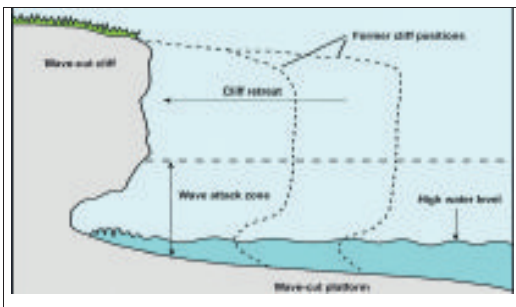
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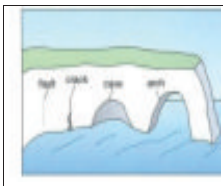
**TOM KIBIRANGO,**  
ST CATHERINE SS, BUJUKKO

hydraulic action processes. The notch form a point of weakness which is further widened causing rock falls and landslides. As a result, the coast is steepened eroded back forming a cliff.





## An Arch



An arch is a bridge like feature found above the cave. It is formed where the caves develop on either side of a headland and they alternately join due abrasion and hydraulic action.

- b) Economic importance of bays and headlands:
- ✓ Bays are used for recreation hence fetching money.
  - ✓ Bays are shallow and rich in planktons hence support fishing helping people to earn income.
  - ✓ Headlands provide strong basement for establishment of ports and fish landing sites.
  - ✓ Headlands are hiding places for law breakers and tax defaulters.
  - ✓ Headlands shelters landing sites from strong waves to ensure that boats land safely hence promoting fishing activity.
- c) The photograph could have been taken from Kasenyi fish landing site along the northern shores of Lake Victoria because of presence of headlands and bays.

## SECTION B

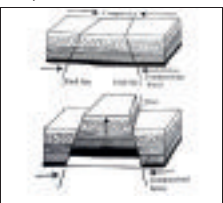
### Approach:

- Define tectonism.
- Identify tectonic processes.
- Briefly describe the origin of tectonic processes.
- Explain the resultant landform from tectonic processes.
- Accompany the explanation with relevant illustrations and examples in East Africa.

Tectonism is a geological term used to describe major structural features and the processes that create them, including compressional or tensional movements on the earth's surface that produce faults, mountains, ridges, or scarps. Tectonic or structural movements are driven by the internal heat of a planet, that are caused by geochemical and radio activity reactions. Tectonic processes include; faulting, folding, warping, vulcanicity and earth quakes.

### Influence of faulting on landform development in East Africa:

#### a) Block or Horst Mountain



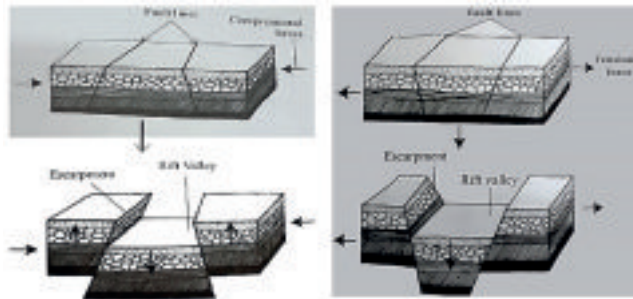
A horst is a raised fault block bounded by normal faults. Formed by the process of faulting which happens within the crust. Faulting is fracturing of the earth's crust by either compression or tension forces.

When compressional forces act on the earth's crust, reverse fault lines (cracks) develop in the crust. The middle block is forced to rise to form a block or horst mountain. Example of Block Mountains in East Africa include is Rwenzori in Uganda, Uluguru, Pare and Usambara in Tanzania.

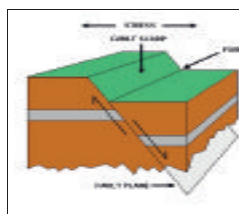
#### b) Rift valley

Rift valley is an elongated depression bordered by escarpments. The rift valley was formed as a result of faulting. Faulting is aided by compressional and tensional forces. Once the crust is subjected to tensional forces, it develops normal faults. The middle block is forced to sink under the influence of gravity leaving an elongated depression bordered by escarpments. If the crust is subjected to compression forces, it develops reverse

faults, the middle block rises but eventually sinks under the influence of gravity forming a rift valley. (See illustrations)



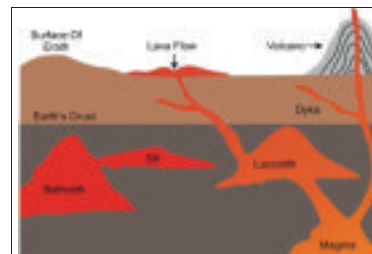
#### c) Escarpment (fault scarp)



An escarpment is a steep side of a rift valley. It is formed by faulting when one block is displaced along a fault line. Examples include Butiaba, Mau escarpment.

Others features resulting from faulting include, rift valley lakes, fault guided rivers and valleys. (Candidate is expected to identify, describe, explain formation and give examples)

### Influence of vulcanicity on landform development in East Africa:



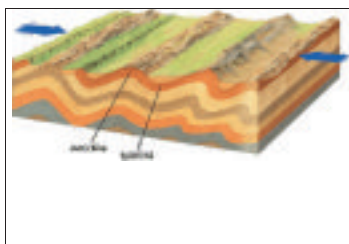
(NB: Candidate is expected to identify, describe, explain the formation, illustrate and give examples in East Africa)

Vulcanicity is the process molten rock (magma) is either injected or ejected into or onto the earth's surface respectively. This leads to formation of either intrusive or extrusive features formed due to solidification of magma.

Extrusive volcanic features include; volcanoes (composite, shield volcano, ash and cinder cones), lava plateau, craters, calderas, volcanic plugs/neck, hot springs, lava dammed lakes.

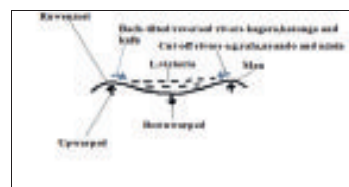
Intrusive volcanic features include; sill, dyke, batholith, laccolith, laccolith which can be exposed due to weathering and erosion thus forming different landforms.

### Influence of folding on landform development in East Africa:



Folding is the bending of earth's crust. It is brought about by compression forces. It occurs in young sedimentary rocks leading to formation of synclines (valleys) and anticlines (hills or mountains). Folding did not affect much of East Africa region, simple synclines and anticlines formed especially in Buganda region

### Influence of warping on landform development in East Africa



Warping is a large scale sinking or uplift of earth's surface. Warping in East Africa influenced the formation of Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga due to reversal of rivers like Kafu for formation of Kyoga. Katonga, Kagera and Nzoia for formation of Lake Victoria.

Impression marks 25

**MORE PAPER ONE ANSWERS NEXT WEEK**

# GEOGRAPHY P.TWO QUESTIONS (AGE0002)

## (WORLD PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT)

### SECTION A

1. Study the table below showing countries of West Africa by area and total population. (1973 – 1976) and answer the questions that follow.

Country	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total population
Nigeria	923,300	79500
Niger	1,267,000	4852
Ghana	238,500	9,852
Ivory coast	322,500	6,673
Liberia	133,400	1,603
Mali	1,240,000	6,308
Mauritania	1,030,700	1,400
Siera Leone	71,700	3,002
Burkina Faso	274,000	6,173
Togo	56,000	2,312
Benin	115,800	3,112
Senegal	196,200	5,100
Guinea Bissau	36,100	800
Guinea	245,900	5143
Gambia	10,500	494

Source: 1/Oeji. A New Geography of Africa.

- (a) Using an atlas draw a basemap of West Africa and use it to answer question 1.
- (b) Outline the advantages of using the statistical method above.
- (c) Describe the nature of the population density as portrayed on the base map you have used.
- (d) Account for the population density pattern displayed.

### SECTION B

1. "In many parts of tropical world, agricultural output per unit area is relatively low"
- (a) Suggest reasons for this low productivity.
- (b) Discuss the possible means by which productivity could be improved.
3. To what extent has the Pacific Ocean contributed to the development of the fishing industry in either the North West or South East Pacific fishing ground.
4. (a) Discuss the problems faced in harvesting forests in either Scandinavia or Democratic Republic of Congo.
- (b) What are the effects of forest destruction in the region chosen?
5. Of what importance is either the Aswan high dam project or the Tennessee Valley project to the respective region?
6. Assess the significance of the transport network to the development of either Switzerland or Zambia.
7. Explain the role of physical factors in the development of the tourism industry in either Switzerland or Egypt.
8. Account for the high rate of environmental degradation in either Africa or South America.

# TOMORROW IN SUNDAY VISION: LOOK OUT FOR PASS PLE