

S.5 DIVINITY 245/1

SECTION A

Item 1

"I am the Lord your God who brought you out of Egypt where you were slaves, worship no god but me. Do not make yourselves images of anything in heaven or on earth or in the water under the earth. Do not bow down to any idol or worship it because I am the Lord your God and I tolerate no rivals. I bring punishment on those who hate me and on their descendants down to third and fourth generation. But I show love to thousands of generations of those who love me and obey my laws. Do not use my name for evil purposes..... EXO 20:2-7 GNB

When one hears the above message wonders about God's ways because Job terribly suffered yet he was a committed believer and obeyed all God's laws and commands and in spite of his suffering, he simply said "I was born with nothing and I will die with nothing". The Lord gave me and now, he has taken away. May his name be praised.

Task:

- a) Analyse the ways in which the Bible text above can strengthen the faith of Christians in God in Uganda today.
- b) Examine the ways in which job's life experience in the above text can help a suffering Christian to be committed to God.

Item 2

"So John appeared in the desert baptizing and preaching" turn away from your sins and be baptized". He told people and God will forgive your sins. Many people from the province Judea and Jerusalem city went out to hear John. They confessed their sins and be baptized in River Jordan. John wore clothes made of camel's hair and a leather belt around his waist and his food was locust and wild honey.

He announced to people "the man who will come after me is much greater than I am. I am not good enough even to bend down and untie his sandals. I baptize you with water but he will baptize you with Holy Spirit. Mark 1:4-8 GNB.

- a) Analyse ways in which the message in the above bible text shapes contemporary religious leaders to prepare Christians to receive Jesus Christ.
- b) Examine the duties of religious leaders today that are in line with ones reflected in the Bible text above.

SECTION B

Item 3

In some area of Uganda, there are some priests who mis behave. They carry out adultery with some of their female followers. They use people efforts for their personal gains and offer to God left overs. They are proud and arrogant, discriminate against their followers basing on one's financial status. They worship idols instead of believing in one God whom they serve.

Task:

- a) Discuss the Christian teaching that can help the priests in the scenario above to do their work the right way.
- b) Analyse the contemporary approaches that can be used to enable the priests in the scenario above live a normal life.

Item 4

Samuel said to the people of Israel, “if you are going to turn to the Lord with your hearts you must get rid of all the foreign Gods and the images of the goddess Astarte. Dedicate yourselves completely to the Lord and worship only Him and he will rescue you from the power of philistines “so the Israelites get rid of their idols of Baal and Astarte and worshipped only one God. The Samuel sent for all the Israelites to meet at Mizpah, saying “I will pray to the Lord for you there. So they all gathered at Mizpah. They drew some water and poured it out as an offering to the Lord and fasted that whole day. They said. “We have sinned against the Lord” Islam 7:3-6 GNB.

Task

- a) Analyse the ways in which Samuel can act as a role model to modern religious leaders given guidance in the Bible text above.
- b) Discuss the obligation of Christians in the church as presented in the Bible text above.

S.5 DIVINTY TWO

Item 1

At Kame senior secondary school, the head teacher and the community around the school have noticed increasing cases of students engaging in risky sexual behaviors such as casual relationships, mis-use of social media for sexual content. This has led to concerns about declining moral standards, increased cases of teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and strained relationships among the students.

On Monday morning during the school assembly, the head teacher invite the Christian religious class students to discuss on the behaviors and guide fellow students using Christian teachings about sex.

Task:

- a) Using your knowledge of CRE and the examples from the scenario, examine the impact of sex deviations in society today.
- b) Apply Christian teachings about sex to advice on how they should preserve the sacredness of sex.

SECTION B

Respond to only **one** item from this **section**

Item 2

In karamoja district, residents have raised concerns about the violation of their rights. Some local leaders misuse public funds meant for community development Election and voting exercise is ever married with violence, torture of political opponents, and imprisonment of some politicians by police and rigging of votes. They also complain of excessive brutality by police something that cause worries to everyone

However many people are unaware of their rights and responsibilities leading to poor participation in community activities such as voting and maintaining public property. Cases of discrimination and unfair treatment have also been reported

In response many nongovernmental organisations are preparing seminars and conferences to sensitize masses

Task

- a) Explain the Christian teaching that can help people in the above scenario to live in harmony
- b) Examine the ways in which the church has tried to protect the rights of people

Item 3

Prejudice inflicts deep measurable damage across every level of society. It acts as an invisible torture on targeted groups restricting their safety, wealth and mental wellbeing nearly 25% of people report experiencing discrimination in their life time. The most common reported grounds are race, gender and disability

Joseline a 23years brilliant I.T enthusiast got an I.T internship at prestigious Agriculture firm far from her village setting. Joseline living with diabetes had to strictly manage her blood sugar levels. She needed to take insulin injections before meals and required predictable breaks to eat and check her glucose levels. However her manager Luq who is tribalistic often mocked her for being diabetic at that age, accused her for making excuses just to dodge work and denied her salary that could have enabled her meet her health expenses .Lug emphasised that they needed reliable people, not liability cases to the company .during the appraisal forms Luq noted that Joseline was culturally incompatible and therefore could not be employed in the company

The Bible presents the story of the good Samaritan who crossed cultural boundaries and helped an injured man. Today societies upholds fair treatment of all people regardless of background

Task

- a) Discuss the Christian teachings to inspire Luq relate well with Joseline
- b) Examine the forms of prejudice and discrimination evident in African societies

END

ECONOMICS

SECTION A

- 1a) Distinguish between public goods and merit goods. (02 marks)
- ii) Give any two examples of public goods. (02 marks)
- b) Define the term price. (01 marks)
- ii) State any three methods of determining prices in an economy (03 marks)
- c) Define the term capital accumulation (01 mark)
- ii) State any three factors that limit capital accumulation in an economy (03 marks)
- d) Give any four causes of agricultural price fluctuation in an economy. (04 marks)
- e) State the three fundamental economic problems (03 marks)
- ii) How are the above problems related? (01 mark)

SECTION B

- 2a) Explain the features of a perfectly competitive market structure. (08 marks)
- b) How does a firm under perfect competition maximize profits in the
- i) Short run (06 marks)
- ii) Long run (06 marks)
- 3a) Explain the causes of inflation in an economy (10 marks)
- b) Explain the effects of inflation in an economy (10 marks)
- 4a) Distinguish between joint supply and competitive supply. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that determine supply for a commodity in an economy (16 marks)

SECTION C

Item five

The government of Uganda wants to transit to an economic system where it owns and allocates resources on behalf of its citizens. However, policy makers have been engaged in an intense debate regarding the consequences of adopting such an economic system.

Task.

- a) Identify the features underlying such an economic system to be adopted by government. (06marks)
- b) Discuss the potential benefits and drawbacks of adopting such economic system. (14marks).

Item six

A group of entrepreneurs is planning to open retail stores in your local town. They want to sell a variety of products including clothes, food items, smartphones, and school supplies. However, they are worried about level of ability and possibility of the people in the town to buy and use their

products and they have instructed their research department to carry out research and make a report before the business commences.

Task.

- a). Identify and define the economics concept the entrepreneurs are worried about. **[02marks]**.
- b) Write and explain the factors that the research department should consider in their report. **[18 marks]**.

Item seven

The price of commodity Z increased by a very big percentage from shs 10,000 to shs 18,000. However, the response to a change in quantity demanded of the same commodity by the consumer was negligible from 20kgs to 19kgs.

Task

- a) Calculate the degree of response in demand by the consumer. **[04marks]**
- b) Explain to the consumers in your community about the factors responsible for such responsiveness in demand. **[16marks]**

END

ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

Item 1

Ayiiko is an entrepreneur who lacks communication skills. He talks any how to his customers, workers and government officials. Because of this his messages are not normally understood by the intended parties and some times it sparks off conflicts with other parties.

She employs 6 workers who attend to Customers but among these workers Zainah is an excellent worker in the department of sales.

Ayiiko wants to appreciate Zainah but she does not know how to prepare this message..

Task:

Using your communication skills acquired from Entrepreneurship education, guide Ayiiko on the;

- (a) essential of effective communication she should always put into consideration when communicating.
- (b) process of effective communication she should strictly observe.

Item 2

Egesa is planning to establish a general merchandise suppliers business in Kampala city. He intends to carry out negotiations with many customers, employees and government authorities but Egesa is not knowledgeable about business negotiation.

Assuming Egesa has got a business deal with Kabalega retail shop to supply it with general merchandise but they need to first meet and negotiate about the price, quality and quantities of the products.

Task:

Use your entrepreneurship skills to guide Egesa on;

- (a) the steps to follow when preparing for negotiation with Kabalega retail shop.
- (c) advise him on the challenges he is likely to encounter during the negotiation process.

Item 3

Adong has saved UGX 25,000,000 and he is in the process identifying a suitable business ideas and later turn it into a business. For this to be done he wants to first research the idea and latter turn it into a business opportunity. But amidst all these, Adong has limited knowledge about these processes.

Task:

Use your entrepreneurship skills to guide Adong on;

- (a) the process of researching a business idea
- (d) the process he can take to turn the idea into an opportunity.

END

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

ITEM 1.

For this item, use the 1:50,000 Uganda Map Extract of Moroto, Series Y732, sheet 27/3, Edition 5-D.O.S.1972

Mountain Moroto is located in an arid and semi-arid region. It receives seasonal erratic rains which are received in a short period of time of sometimes less than three months which make the unstable volcanic soils on the slopes of the mountain become boggy heavy, slippery and lose their cohesion force. This makes them very vulnerable to several seasonal natural occurrences which at times lead to loss of lives and massive destruction of property.

The ministry of disasters, preparedness and refugees regards this area as one of the most disaster affected areas which occur frequently especially in the areas of Nadunget, the South Karamoja hunting area, Rupa and most of all, East, South Eastern and North Eastern Moroto.

As a geomorphologist, you have been chosen to conduct a detailed field work study about the area of Moroto to provide the necessary information including, the cause of the natural occurrences in the area and the measures to overcome the associated challenges.

Task.

Write a report from your field work study and in your report, it should include; the height of the hill in grid square **9181**, a sketch map of the area showing major features, causes and mitigation measures of any one natural occurrence that affects the area.

Item 2.

Mountainous areas in East Africa have various slopes on which local people carryout various activities like agriculture and settlement, as shown in Fig. 1.

A field study in one of the mountainous areas in East Africa found that upper slopes had exposed rocks due to constant erosion. Middle section had gentle slopes with fairly deep soils where farming

could be carried out. Lower slope had thick accumulation of rock materials which formed very deep soils from rock deposition.

The impact of mass movement of soil down slope was found to be severe, affecting food security, infrastructure and livelihood.



Fig. 1 *Photograph of one of a landscape in Uganda.*

Task:

Write an article on the findings for publication. The article should account for the different slopes of slopes in the area, and propose measures to manage slope related hazards.

SECTION B

ITEM 3.

In Butinindi, a village near the shores of Lake Victoria, farmers noticed that mornings are usually cool and misty, while afternoons become hot and uncomfortable. Clothes take long to dry up during the rainy seasons and people often complain of sweating heavily even when temperatures are not extremely high.

Meteorologists explain that the area experiences high water vapour in the atmosphere which is terms as humidity partly because of the large water body nearby, frequent evaporation and dense vegetation.

During the dry season, however, the air becomes less moist and conditions feel more comfortable.

The farmers in the area however, are still not convinced as to why the conditions in the area are the way they are as described in the scenario which are greatly affecting their way of life. So, they approached as a geography student to explain to them what really causes such variations in the humidity experienced in the area.

Support material



Task.

Write a report to present those farmers. The report should include factors responsible for such variations in the humidity and how it affects the ways of life of people of East Africa.

ITEM 4

Climate change is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time. It is largely driven by both natural processes and human activities. Its impacts are global, but they manifest differently across regions, influencing ecosystems, economics, and human livelihoods.

In East Africa, rainfall and sunshine once followed predictable seasonal cycles. Farmers relied on distinct wet and dry seasons to plan agricultural activities. However, in recent years, these patterns have drastically changed. Rainy seasons have turned into prolonged dry spells, creating little distinction between wet and dry periods. This has severely affected farming communities, leading to crop failures, food shortages, and increased vulnerability. Beyond Africa, the effects of climate change are evident worldwide. Ice sheets in the Arctic and Polar Regions are melting, contributing to rising sea levels. In pastoral communities, competition for pasture has intensified, sparking conflicts and instability. In some areas, seas and lakes have started retreating, altering ecosystems and threatening water security. These changes have created fear, uncertainty, and instability in different parts of the world due to competition for scarce resources. Recognizing the urgency of the situation, the Uganda Meteorological Association has approached you to carry out a feasibility study on climate change, focusing on its causes, challenges, and developmental implications.

support material



Task

Make a write-up that you will present to the Association members. In your write-up include the causes of the phenomena in question, its negative effects and how it can be mitigated.

END

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

ITEM 1:

Agriculture remains the backbone of Uganda's economy, employing over 70 percent of the labor force, the majority of whom are engaged in subsistence farming. According to the plan for transformation of Agriculture (PTA) most rural households produce food primarily for home consumption, while very little surplus for the market. This reliance on tradition methods make the food supply highly vulnerable to seasonal changes. Understanding the specific types of subsistence systems- ranging from shifting cultivation in sparsely populated areas to intensive subsistence in densely populated regions like the Lake Victoria basin – is crucial for government intervention.

To help the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) modernize the sector, Geography students conducted a field study in a rural district to document the characteristics of local farms and the challenges faced by peasant farmers. They recorded data on farm sizes, tools used and the annual calendar of activities. Their findings are summarized in table 1 and 2.

The ministry has appointed you as an agricultural extension officer to analyze this data to help move these farmers from subsistence to commercial agriculture.

Table 2: annual subsistence Farming Calendar and Climate Statistics

Month	Rainfall(mm)	seasons	Land preparation	planting	Harvesting
Jan	38	Short dry	Clearing bushes		Millet, sorghum
Feb	64		Burning debris		
Mar	125	Long rains		Maize, cassava	
Apr	211			groundnuts	
May	158		Weeding		
Jun	46				
Jul	15	Long dry			Maize, sweet potatoes
Aug	25		Fallowing land		
Sept	31				
Oct	53	Short rains			
Nov	109		Weeding		
Dec	86				Vegetables

Tasks:

- (a) Using data from table 2, draw a suitable diagram to show the annual subsistence farming calendar and climate statistics in the rural district.
- (b) Analyze the challenges the farmers face based on the data and advise the ministry on how to help farmers manage the long dry season to ensure food supply.

ITEM 2: Study the text and table below then do the tasks that follow

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has reported great disparities in the pace of local development across the country. While the central and western regions have seen a rapid increase in industrialization and infrastructure, parts of northern and eastern Uganda specifically the Karamoja region continue to experience high poverty levels as shown in the table below, for instance in Karamoja over 60 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. The effects of this inequality

on the overall standard of living in the affected area are visible. Policy makers and local leaders disagree on the causes and the effects of these development gaps.

As a national Development Planning Officer, you have been appointed to lead a session at the 2026 National Conference on Regional development at the Serena Hotel, Kampala. The theme of the Conference is; *‘Bridging the Regional Development Gap through understanding the causes and consequences of the widening development gap between the sub-region’*

Poverty headcounts index by Sub-region in Uganda (2019- 2023)

Sub-region	2019 [%]	2020[%]	2021[%]	2022[%]	2023[%]
Karamoja	60.2	61.5	64.8	65.2	66.1
Northern (Acholi/ Lango)	32.5	31.8	33.1	34.0	33.7
Eastern (Basoga/ Bukedi)	28.9	29.5	30.2	31.4	32.0
Central (Wakiso/ Mpigi)	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.8
Western (Mbarara/ Hoima)	12.4	13.1	13.5	14.2	14.0

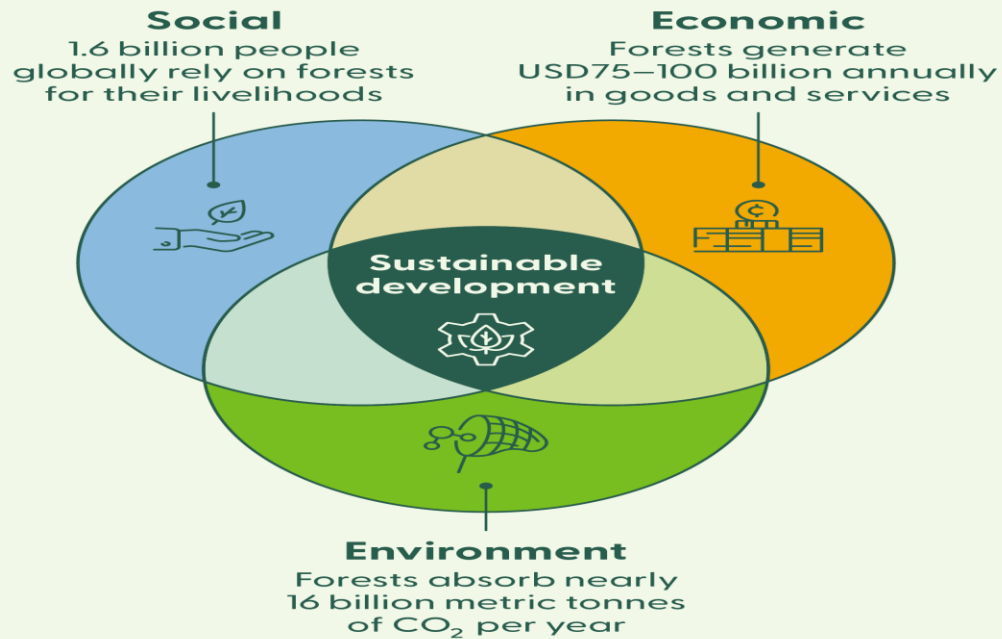
Task: Basing on the theme of the symposium, write a detailed presentation paper to be delivered to the district chairpersons and national ministers.

SECTION B

ITEM THREE

You are an international development consultant advising a government that is the early stages of implementing the United National’s Sustainable Development Goals (S.D.Gs) as part of the long term national development strategy. The country is striving to enhance its economic growth while addressing social inequalities and environmental challenges. As part of your role help the government understand the SDGs and their potential impact sustainable development and standards of living.

The 3 pillars of sustainable development



Source: WRI, IUCN, Woodwell Climate Research Center

Task:

Identify the key SDGs that were adopted by the United Nations member and Analyze how the sustainable development goals have contributed to improving standards of living in your country?

ITEM FOUR

A rapid population growth and large cohort are reshaping development in Uganda, projections indicate that population keeps rising from about 50 to over 70 million people, with urban areas absorbing most new entrants into the labor force. The demographic pressure intensifies demand for housing, water, schools, health, services and jobs while rural regions face land scarcity and limited off-farm opportunities. The government seeks to harness the demographic dividend through enhanced education, reproductive health, climate resilient infrastructure. In spite of its negativity, scholars argue that a high population growth is also an asset to the country.

Task

Through the use of as detailed essay, how is a high population growth a liability and an asset?

END

GENERAL PAPER

Item 1

Road traffic accidents remain one of the leading causes of death and injury in many parts of the country. According to recent road safety reports, thousands of people are killed or seriously injured every year due to failure to observe traffic regulations, and limited road safety awareness. Apart from the loss of lives, road accidents have placed a heavy burden on families, health facilities, and the national economy.

Your district has recorded an alarming increase in road accidents over the past year, particularly along the main highway that passes through the town. Community members have attributed the problem to speeding vehicles, overloaded motorcycles, careless pedestrians, poorly maintained roads, and inadequate road signs. Several school-going children and other road users have been injured while crossing busy roads. During a road safety stakeholders' meeting attended by transport operators, traffic police officers, local leaders, teachers, and community representatives, participants agreed that immediate intervention was necessary. They recommended that members of the public should submit practical proposals on how the increasing number of road accidents could be reduced.

Task:

As a concerned citizen, you have been requested to communicate your recommendations to the District Traffic Officer. In **300–400 words**, write what you would present.

END

HISTORY PAPER 2

[HISTORY OF WORLD AFFAIRS SINCE 1789]

ITEM ONE

By the year 1789, European states particularly France were in a period of political, economic and social breakdown that called for the attention of the groups of people that existed in the country. The groups that were upset by this breakdown included the middleclass and the peasants who demanded for political, social and economic changes through the famous French revolution of 1789. The revolution also had several positive and negative effects not only if France but also Europe at large. A senior six has consulted you to help her discuss the political, social and economic conditions that made the peasants and middle-class men to demand for changes and effects that the revolution had on the people of Europe up to 1848.

Task

- a) Analyze the political, social and economic conditions that made the two groups to demand for changes.
- b) Discuss the effects of the revolution on Europe up to 1848.

ITEM TWO

In the year 1799, France was exhausted by a decade of revolutionary wars, hyperinflation, and political instability. Under these unbearable circumstances, there emerged a brilliant and ambitious military general named Napoleon Bonaparte. Having won popularity through the battlefield victories in Italy and Egypt, he capitalized on this to launch a successful coup d'état, where he rose to power and consolidated his authority first as First Consul, and later, by crowning himself Emperor of the French in 1804. He then reshaped the nation by centralizing state power, building a highly efficient bureaucracy, and implementing the Napoleonic Code as a unified legal framework that stabilized the country while cementing his absolute domestic control. With France secure, Napoleon unleashed an aggressive foreign policy aimed at dismantling the traditional European balance of power. Driven by a desire for total continental influence, he expanded the French borders through brilliant tactical strategies, where he repeatedly crushed coalitions of rival monarchies. Napoleon then encountered his primary threat, Great Britain, by establishing the Continental System, an economic blockade that was designed to paralyze British trade. He also forcefully annexed territories and conquered nations into a network of satellite states ruled by his own family members.

However, this overextended foreign policy sparked fierce nationalist resistance, such as the devastating Peninsular War in Spain, a draining conflict that severely bled French military resources. Napoleon's aggressive character reached its fatal point in 1812 with his fateful invasion of Russia, aiming to punish Tsar Alexander I for violating the Continental System. Napoleon's decisive defeat in Russia weakened him so severely that a newly unified coalition of European powers launched a massive counter-offensive and defeated him at the Battle of Leipzig. He lost the support of his war-weary generals and the civilian public. In 1814, he was forced to abdicate his throne and was exiled to the island of Elba, bringing an end to an era of French dominance.

In the country of Tukuruku, there is a leader who has risen to power and transformed his country in accordance with the desires of the masses. However, his foreign policy is becoming so aggressive that the leaders of other countries have decided to overthrow him. This has proved that contemporary aggressive leaders are worthy to be overthrown.

Task:

- a) Analyze the downfall of the European leader seen in the scenario by 1814.
- b) Defend the need to overthrow the contemporary aggressive leaders.

ITEM 4

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire had grown so weak that European statesmen openly referred to it as "the sick man of Europe." Tsar Nicholas I of Russia looked upon this decline as an opportunity to expand Russian influence Southwards towards the Mediterranean and he pressed the Ottoman Sultan to recognize Russia as the official protector of the Orthodox Christians living within Ottoman territory. At the same time, a bitter quarrel had broken out between Roman Catholic and Orthodox monks over the guardianship of the Holy Places in Palestine with

France backing the Catholics and Russia backing the Orthodox faction. When the Sultan, encouraged by France and Britain, refused to grant Russia the protectorate she demanded, Nicholas I ordered his troops to occupy the Ottoman principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1853 and in November of that year the Russian navy destroyed an Ottoman fleet at Sinope. The Ottoman government responded by declaring war on Russia.

This destruction of the Ottoman fleet alarmed Britain and France, who feared that a Russian advance towards Constantinople and the Turkish Straits would upset the European balance of power and threaten their trade routes to the East. Consequently, in March 1854, Britain and France entered the conflict on the side of the Ottoman Empire, and fighting was concentrated chiefly in the Crimean Peninsula. The war exposed serious weaknesses in Russian military organization and ended with Russia's defeat and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

Task:

- a) Account for the causes of the Crimean War of 1854–1856 as brought out in the scenario.
- b) Assess the effects of the war.

ITEM 5

By the early twentieth century, Europe had become divided into two rival alliance blocs, the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia. Each bloc engaged in a costly arms race, with Germany and Britain in particular competing to build ever larger navies, while the major powers also scrambled for colonies and markets in Africa and Asia, deepening mutual suspicion. In the Balkans, Slavic nationalism encouraged by Russia clashed with Austro-Hungarian ambitions in the region, creating what many statesmen called the “powder keg of Europe.” Tension finally exploded on 28 June 1914, when a Bosnian Serb nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in Sarajevo.

Austria-Hungary, backed by Germany, issued Serbia a harsh ultimatum and declared war when the terms were not fully met. Russia mobilized in support of Serbia, prompting Germany to declare war on Russia and, soon after, on France. When German forces invaded neutral Belgium in order to outflank France under the Schlieffen Plan, Britain entered the war as well. Within weeks, a localized Balkan dispute had drawn every major European power into a continental, and eventually a world, war.

Today, many regional organizations in Africa, such as the African Union and various regional economic blocs, bind member states together through mutual defense and cooperation agreements. Analysts warn that a localized dispute between two member states, if left unmanaged, could similarly draw in allied states and escalate into a wider regional conflict, as has been witnessed in parts of the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa.

Task:

- a) Examine the causes of the First World War of 1914–1918 as reflected in the scenario.
- b) Assess the extent to which regional alliances and organizations in Africa today risk turning localized disputes into wider conflicts.

LUGANDA.

OKUKYUSA. Ekitundu kya buwazze.

1. a) mugandawo alonze ekiwandiiko kino wammanga nga kiri mu lulimi lungereza era akusabye omutegeeze obubaka obukirimu kubanga ye tategeera lulini lwekirimu. Kkola nga bwolaggiddwa.[Obubonero 15].

FIGHT CORRUPTION TO ENSURE SERVICE DELIVERY – BOBI WINE.

NUP Party President Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu, aka Bobi Wine, while addressing a rally at Masaka Recreation Grounds on Friday 31st. May. 2024 said that there was no disunity in NUP as is being portrayed in the media. “The only problem we have in NUP, which is also the same problem for Ugandans, is changing leadership and removing corrupt leaders...”

Regards corruption, Mr. Kyagulanyi rallied Ugandans to join efforts to fight corruption, saying it is suffocating proper service delivery across the country. Quoting the latest Inspector General of Government (IGG) report on corruption, the NUP President said Uganda lost over Shs 10trillion in corruption, which is almost quarter of the national budget.

“With the powers I have, I can only sack those who are corrupt within our ranks, but when we get into power, we shall do more than that,” he said. The NUP president urged his supporters to remain focused on the ideals of the struggle, saying removing the current government is still possible through the ballot.

[Extracted from ‘The Daily Monitor, Monday, June 3, 2024 on Page 6 with minor modifications. Article by Malik Fahad Jjingo & Al – Mahdi Ssenkabirwa].

KITUNDU B

2. Ku mitwe egikuweereddwa wammanga, londako gumu oguwandiikeko emboozi ya bigambo nga [500].

. a) Ebyakuumanga obufumbo bw’Abaganda bya somesebwanga abaana abaali batuuse mu mbeera eyolekera obufumba . wewaaoo.olwaleero banji ku bakwanobo basaannye bategeere ensonga zinno okusobola okutambuza obufumbo .

Mu bigambo nga [500] wandiika emboozi eri abamywannyibo abo basobole okutegeera enkola y’o kukwatamu obufumbo bwabwe.

b) Oli ku pulogulamu y’abavubuka ku laadiyo emu. Yogera eri eggwanga ng’onyonnyola ku ngeri abavubuka gye bayinza okweggya mu bwavu. [Kozesa ebigambo nga 500].

BIKOMYE.

LITULICA MU LUGANDA ESSAAWA SSATU [2]

EKITUNDU A.

Ensanji zino abantu bakyaye nnyo ebyobuwanggwawo okusingira ddala emmirimu nga okuyiisa omwenge ,okulima, okulunda nebirala. Nolwensonga eyo , osabiddwa okutegeera abantu abo waggulu

ku byobuwanngwa ebyo waggulu nga oyita mu kitontome . kola nga bbwolagiddwa [kozesha ebigambo 350-500]

EKITUNDU B.

1. Ssemitego omuyizzi kungwa
2. Okalyadda kadda dda.
3. Bukyabaggalabifulukwa

Muyizzi munno asomye ku bitabo ebyenjawulo ebyo waggulu era alabise okuba nga teyategeera bigendererwa bya bawandiisi abenjawulo.

Nga ggwe omuyizi w'oluganda mu kibiina ekya s5, nnyonnyola muyizi munno nga okozesa ekimu ku bitabo ebyo wa ggulu asobole okunnyonnyoka ebigerendererwa by'omuwandisiisi.

BIKOMYE.

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