

**General Studies and
Communication Skills**
Date: Tuesday, 18th June 2024
Period: 14H00' - 17H00'



END OF TERM III EXAMINATIONS
QUESTION PAPER

GRADE: SENIOR FIVE(S5)
LEVEL: ADVANCED
COMBINATION : ALL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND LANGUAGES COMBINATIONS

DURATION: 3HOURS

MARKS:

...../100

CAMIS:

...../30

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 2) This paper consists of **THREE** sections: **A, B** and **C**

SECTION A: Attempt **ALL** questions **(25marks)**

SECTION B: Attempt only **TWO** questions **(50marks)**

SECTION C : Attempt only **One** question **(25marks)**

- 3) Avoid any rubbing
- 4) You must answer in clear continuous prose.
- 5) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen

SECTION A: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (25 marks)

1) Enumerate any 4 ways in which Art can be expressed. **(4 marks)**

2) Answer by True or False to the following statements **(5marks)**

- a. ICT is used for a wide range of purposes beyond entertainment, including communication, education, business, healthcare, and more.
- b. ICT has no impact on government services and citizen engagement, and it does not contribute to building smart cities.
- c. ICT has transformed businesses by enabling automation, data analytics, e-commerce, and digital marketing, driving innovation and competitiveness.
- d. ICT has no role in addressing global challenges such as climate change, poverty, and healthcare disparities.
- e. ICT has no impact on cultural exchange and understanding among different communities.

3) Match each tourism concept to its development impact **(5marks)**

Tourism Concept	Development Impact
i. Sustainable Tourism	A. Economic growth and job creation
ii. Ecotourism	B. Conservation of natural and cultural resources
iii. Community-based Tourism	C. Empowerment of local communities and preservation of cultural heritage
iv. Adventure Tourism	D. Environmental protection and biodiversity conservation
v. Cultural Tourism	E. Promotion of cultural exchange and understanding

4) Fill in the blank spaces by use of the following concepts **(5marks)**

Protection, Women, Counselors, HIV/AIDS/STI, HIV/AIDS

- a. Gender-based violence increases the risk of _____ transmission, as victims may have limited power to negotiate safe sex practices.
- b. Survivors of gender-based violence may face barriers to accessing _____ services, including testing, treatment, and support.
- c. _____ are at higher risk of experiencing gender-based violence and are also disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS and STIs.
- d. _____ are trained professionals who provide counseling, support, and information to survivors of gender-based violence.
- e. Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in responding to gender-based violence by investigating cases, apprehending perpetrators, and providing _____ to survivors.

5) Mr Mutanguha is a manager of a firm that deals in carrying out development projects in Rwanda. There is a project on tarmacking a rural road and his firm is involved. Briefly explain his role in this project as a manager? **(3marks)**

6) Differentiate a report from a minute **(3marks)**

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (50 marks)

7) Imagine you come from a village where there is a shortage of rain. Because of this there is lack of food and people eat mainly cereals provided as relief food by the government. Because of water shortage the level of hygiene is low.
QUESTIONS:

1. Propose some practices that can promote the eating of a balanced diet in the village.

2. Suggest any measures that can be taken to promote good hygiene in the village. **(25marks)**

8)

a. Suppose you are a mediator in a conflict between two community members. Describe the steps you would take to facilitate a resolution.

b. Discuss the consequences of conflicts in society

9) Critically assess the role played by environmental management on sustainable development. **(25marks)**

10) Imagine that you have been working as the school bursar for the last 10 years and now you feel it is time to move and get another job. Write a letter to the school head teacher expressing your desire to leave the current job.

Note: Use the following names:

Writers 'name: Kubwimana from Kamonyi District **(25marks)**

SECTION C: Attempt only ONE question. (25 marks)

11) A survey was conducted to assess the saving habits of individuals in a community. The results are summarized in the table below:

Age Group	Number of Individuals	Average Monthly Savings (\$)
18-25	150	\$200
26-35	200	\$300
36-45	180	\$400
46-55	120	\$500
56+	100	\$600

- a) Calculate the total number of individuals surveyed. **(2marks)**
- b) Determine the total monthly savings for all individuals surveyed. **(3marks)**
- c) Calculate the average monthly savings across all age groups. **(2marks)**
- d) Which age group has the highest average monthly savings? **(1mark)**
- e) Determine the total monthly savings for individuals aged 26-45. **(3marks)**
- f) Calculate the percentage of individuals aged 46+ who have monthly savings exceeding \$400. **(4marks)**
- g) Mobile payments have revolutionized the way consumers manage their finances and make purchases, offering efficient payment experience in today's digital life. Briefly explain how it has transformed the payment landscape. **(10marks)**

12) **Read the text below and answer the questions that follow**

Colonialism refers to the establishment, maintenance, acquisition, and expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory. It is often associated with European expansion from the 15th century onwards, where European powers colonized vast regions of Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Oceania. Colonialism was driven by economic motives, including the extraction of resources, expansion of markets, and accumulation of wealth. It was also justified by ideologies of racial superiority, cultural superiority, and the so-called "civilizing mission" to spread European values and institutions to indigenous populations.

Colonialism had profound and lasting impacts on both colonizing and colonized societies. Economically, colonial powers exploited the natural resources and labor of colonized territories to fuel their industrialization and economic growth. They established extractive economies based on cash crops, minerals, and other resources, often at the expense of indigenous livelihoods and environmental sustainability. Socially, colonialism led to the displacement, marginalization, and oppression of indigenous peoples, as well as the imposition of European languages, religions, and cultural norms.

Politically, colonialism reshaped the geopolitical landscape by creating artificial borders and divisions among indigenous societies, often leading to conflicts and instability. It also entrenched systems of colonial governance and administration that privileged European settlers and marginalized indigenous populations, perpetuating inequalities and power imbalances. Moreover, colonialism had profound psychological and cultural impacts, as indigenous peoples were

subjected to racist ideologies, cultural assimilation policies, and erasure of

their histories and identities.

Despite its legacies of exploitation, oppression, and violence, colonialism also sparked resistance movements and struggles for independence across colonized territories. These movements, driven by nationalist, anti-colonial, and liberation ideologies, challenged colonial rule and fought for self-determination, sovereignty, and social justice. While colonialism formally ended in many parts of the world following waves of decolonization in the 20th century, its legacies continue to shape contemporary global dynamics, including persistent inequalities, conflicts, and debates over restitution, reparations, and historical memory.

Questions on the passage

- a. What is colonialism, and what were its primary motives?
(3marks)
- b. Explain the following concepts as used in the passage
(5marks)
- i. Economic motives
 - ii. Sparked
 - iii. Restitution
 - iv. Indigenous populations
 - v. Geopolitical
- c. What were some of the impacts of colonialism on colonized societies?
(4marks)
- d. How did colonialism reshape the geopolitical landscape?
(2marks)
- e. What were some of the resistance movements against rule?
(3marks)
- f. How do the legacies of colonialism continue to impact contemporary global dynamics?
(3marks)
- g. Mention atleast 5 strong leaders of Africa and their countries who spearheaded the post-colonial nationalism.
(5marks)

END

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MARKING GUIDE**

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SECTION C : Attempt only **One** question **(25marks)**

- 3) You must answer in clear continuous prose.

SECTION A: Attempt ALL questions

(25marks)

1) 4 ways in which Art can be expressed are:

- Traditional dance
- Music
- Paintings
- Carving
- Pottery
- Basketry
- Architectural designs
- Dressing and culinary arts

(Any 4 listed elements x 1 = 4marks)

2) **Answers on the statement**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. True**
- D. False**
- E. False**

(1mark for each correct answer x 5 = 5marks)

3) **Answers**

- i. Sustainable Tourism : A. Economic growth and job creation
- ii. Ecotourism : D. Environmental protection and biodiversity conservation
- iii. Community-based Tourism : C. Empowerment of local communities and preservation of cultural heritage
- iv. Adventure Tourism : E. Promotion of cultural exchange and understanding
- v. Cultural Tourism: B. Conservation of natural and cultural resources

(1mark for each correct answer x 5 = 5marks)

4) **Answers**

- i. HIV/AIDS
- ii. HIV/AIDS/STI
- iii. Women
- iv. Counselors
- v. Protection

(1mark for each correct answer x 5 = 5marks)

5) Mr Mutanguha's role as a manager would include: creating policy, organising, planning, controlling and directing the organisation's resources in order to achieve the objectives of the organisation. He also has the power and responsibility to make decisions and oversee the running of the development project.

(0.5 mark for each correct point x 6) = 3marks

- 6) A report is a document or a statement that presents information in an organised format for a specific audience and purpose while a minute is a term used to define notes taken by a secretary during an official meeting.

(1.5marks for each point of difference x2=3marks)

SECTION B: Attempt only **TWO** questions

(50marks)

7)

a. A balanced diet refers to a diet that provides all the essential nutrients your body needs in the right amounts to maintain health, energy, and well-being. It includes a variety of different foods to ensure an adequate intake of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water. Promoting the eating of a balanced diet in a village setting can significantly improve the health and well-being of its residents. Here are some practices that can help achieve this goal:

- **Community Gardens:** Establishing community gardens where villagers can grow fruits, vegetables, and herbs can promote access to fresh and nutritious produce. These gardens can also serve as educational spaces where residents learn about gardening techniques and the importance of consuming a variety of plant-based foods.
- **Nutrition Education Workshops:** Organize nutrition education workshops and cooking demonstrations to teach villagers about the importance of a balanced diet and how to prepare nutritious meals using locally available ingredients. These workshops can cover topics such as portion control, food diversity, and meal planning.
- **Local Food Markets:** Encourage the establishment of local food markets where villagers can purchase fresh fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins. Supporting local farmers and producers not only promotes economic development but also ensures access to locally sourced and seasonal foods.
- **Subsidized Healthy Food Programs:** Implement subsidized or affordable healthy food programs to make nutritious foods more accessible to villagers, especially those with limited financial resources. This can involve providing vouchers or discounts for purchasing fruits, vegetables, and other healthy staples.
- **School Nutrition Programs:** Collaborate with schools to implement nutrition education programs and provide healthy meals for students. School gardens, nutrition workshops, and school meal programs can help instill healthy eating habits from a young age and support children's overall development.
- **Traditional Food Preservation Techniques:** Teach villagers traditional food preservation techniques such as drying, fermenting, and pickling to extend the shelf life of perishable foods and reduce food waste. This can ensure a steady supply of nutritious foods throughout the year, even during periods of scarcity.
- **Promotion of Indigenous Foods:** Highlight the nutritional value of indigenous foods and traditional recipes that have been passed down through generations. Celebrating cultural food practices can foster a

sense of pride in local culinary traditions and encourage the consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

- **Community Cooking Clubs:** Establish community cooking clubs where villagers can come together to prepare and share healthy meals. These clubs provide an opportunity for social interaction, skill-building, and peer support in adopting healthier eating habits.
 - **Integration with Health Services:** Integrate nutrition counseling and screening into existing health services to identify individuals at risk of malnutrition or diet-related health problems. Healthcare providers can offer personalized nutrition advice and support to help villagers make healthier food choices.
 - **Policy Advocacy:** Advocate for policies that support food security, nutrition education, and access to healthy foods at the local government level. This may include zoning regulations to promote farmers' markets, subsidies for healthy food initiatives, and incentives for local food production.
- b.** Promoting good hygiene in a village setting is essential for preventing the spread of diseases and improving overall health and well-being. Here are some measures that can be taken to promote good hygiene in a village:
- **Access to Clean Water:** Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water by maintaining and improving water sources such as wells, boreholes, or piped water systems. Implement water treatment methods such as filtration, chlorination, or boiling to eliminate contaminants.
 - **Sanitation Facilities:** Provide adequate sanitation facilities such as latrines, toilets, and handwashing stations to promote proper waste disposal and personal hygiene. Encourage the construction and use of hygienic toilets that are separated from living areas and water sources.
 - **Handwashing Promotion:** Educate villagers about the importance of handwashing with soap and water to prevent the spread of diseases. Install handwashing stations in strategic locations such as schools, markets, and community centers, and promote regular handwashing practices, especially before eating and after using the toilet.
 - **Community Clean-Up Campaigns:** Organize community clean-up campaigns to remove trash and debris from public spaces, streets, and waterways. Encourage villagers to take pride in their surroundings and participate in keeping their environment clean and litter-free.
 - **Hygiene Education Programs:** Conduct hygiene education programs and workshops to raise awareness about the importance of good hygiene practices. Topics can include personal hygiene, food hygiene, water sanitation, and environmental cleanliness.
 - **Promotion of Safe Food Handling:** Teach villagers about safe food handling practices to prevent foodborne illnesses. This includes proper food storage, cooking, and serving techniques, as well as avoiding cross-contamination between raw and cooked foods.

- **Vector Control:** Implement measures to control disease vectors such as mosquitoes, flies, and rodents that can transmit diseases. This may involve mosquito net distribution, insecticide spraying, and waste management strategies to reduce breeding sites.
- **Healthcare Access:** Improve access to healthcare services, including preventive care, immunizations, and treatment for waterborne diseases and other health conditions. Encourage regular health check-ups and seek prompt medical attention for illness and injuries.
- **School Hygiene Programs:** Integrate hygiene education into school curricula and establish hygiene clubs or committees to promote good hygiene practices among students. Encourage the adoption of hygienic behaviors both at school and at home.
- **Community Monitoring and Support:** Establish community monitoring mechanisms to track progress in hygiene promotion efforts and identify areas for improvement. Engage community leaders, volunteers, and local organizations in supporting ongoing hygiene initiatives and addressing challenges as they arise.

Conclusion is open

Introduction: Def. of key word + Introductory sentence (2+1)=3marks

Body (16marks:

a) Practices (4elements x 2marks each=8marks)

b) Measures (4elements X 2marks= 8marks

Conclusion: (Concluding word in a paragraph) =2marks

Spelling(1mark) + grammar(1mark) + logic(2marks) = 4marks

Total=25marks

8) a. "Conflict" refers to a situation where individuals or groups have opposing interests, views, goals, or values, leading to a struggle, disagreement, or competition between them while a mediator is a neutral third party who facilitate discussions and negotiations between conflicting parties with the goal of reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. The mediator does not take sides or make decisions for the parties but instead guides the conversation, helps clarify issues, and assists in finding common ground.

As a mediator in a conflict between two community members, the steps you would take to facilitate a resolution are:

- I would first create a safe and neutral environment for dialogue.
- Then, I would encourage both parties to share their perspectives and concerns, ensuring that each person feels heard and understood.

- Next, I would facilitate open communication and guide the negotiation process, helping parties brainstorm potential solutions and reach a mutually agreeable resolution.
- Finally, I would follow up to ensure that the resolution is implemented effectively and address any remaining issues or concerns.

b. The consequences of conflicts in society are:

- **Loss of Lives and Injuries:** Conflicts often result in casualties and injuries among civilians, combatants, and peacekeepers. The loss of lives devastates families and communities, leading to long-term psychological trauma and social disruption.
- **Displacement and Refugees:** Conflicts force people to flee their homes to seek safety and shelter elsewhere, leading to internal displacement or becoming refugees in neighboring countries. This displacement disrupts livelihoods, strains resources, and creates humanitarian crises.
- **Destruction of Infrastructure:** Conflict damages or destroys critical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, roads, and utilities, disrupting essential services and hindering economic development and recovery efforts.
- **Economic Impact:** Conflicts disrupt economic activities, leading to loss of livelihoods, unemployment, inflation, and decreased investment. The economic consequences of conflicts can have long-term implications for poverty, inequality, and socio-economic development.
- **Social Divisions and Polarization:** Conflicts deepen social divisions along ethnic, religious, or political lines, leading to polarization, discrimination, and mistrust among different groups. This fragmentation undermines social cohesion, unity, and the prospects for reconciliation and peacebuilding.
- **Human Rights Violations:** Conflicts are often accompanied by human rights abuses such as arbitrary arrests, torture, sexual violence, forced disappearances, and restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly. These violations further exacerbate tensions, fuel grievances, and undermine the rule of law and democratic governance.
- **Psychological Trauma:** Conflicts leave lasting psychological scars on individuals and communities, resulting in trauma, anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The

psychological toll of conflicts can affect mental health, relationships, and overall well-being for years to come.

- **Environmental Degradation:** Conflicts contribute to environmental degradation through deforestation, pollution, displacement of wildlife, and damage to ecosystems. This degradation exacerbates resource scarcity, competition, and environmental vulnerabilities, leading to long-term environmental and humanitarian challenges.
- **Political Instability:** Conflicts destabilize governments, undermine institutions, and erode trust in political leadership. This instability can lead to power struggles, governance failures, and cycles of violence, perpetuating a climate of insecurity and uncertainty.
- **Regional and Global Impact:** Conflicts have spill-over effects beyond national borders, destabilizing neighboring countries, exacerbating regional tensions, and posing security threats at the international level. The global repercussions of conflicts can impede peace efforts, humanitarian responses, and sustainable development initiatives.

Conclusion is open

Introduction: Def. of key word + Introductory sentence (2+1)=3marks

Body (16marks):

- **Steps (4steps x 2marks each=8marks)**
- **consequences (4elements X 2marks= 8marks)**

Conclusion: (Concluding word in a paragraph) =2marks

Spelling(1mark) + grammar(1mark) + logic(2marks) = 4marks

Total=25marks

- 9) Environmental management is the practice of overseeing and controlling the interactions between human activities and the environment to ensure sustainable use of natural resources, protection of ecosystems, and prevention of environmental degradation. It involves a range of activities, policies, and strategies aimed at minimizing negative impacts on the environment while promoting sustainable development. Environmental management encompasses various dimensions, including regulatory frameworks, policy development, planning, implementation of best practices, monitoring, and enforcement.

Environmental management plays a crucial role in sustainable development by providing a framework for balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. Here's a critical assessment of its role:

- **Preservation of Ecosystem Services:** Effective environmental management ensures the preservation of ecosystem services such as clean air, fresh water, fertile soil, and biodiversity, which are essential for supporting human well-being and economic activities
- **Mitigation of Environmental Degradation:** Through regulations, enforcement mechanisms, and incentive-based approaches, environmental management seeks to minimize negative impacts on ecosystems and prevent irreversible harm to the environment
- **Promotion of Resource Efficiency:** Environmental management encourages resource efficiency through measures such as waste reduction, recycling, energy conservation, and sustainable land use practices
- Environmental management helps communities and ecosystems cope with changing environmental conditions and minimize vulnerabilities to natural disasters and other shocks
- Reduction of levels of poverty
- Reduction of cases of extreme hunger
- Reduced cases of malnutrition
- Increased standards of hygiene and better health
- Increased levels of literacy
- Sustainable growth hence stronger economy
- Increased job creation
- Promoting tourism industry, etc

Conclusion is open

- **AWARD OF MARKS**
- **Introduction: Def. of key word + Introductory sentence (2+1) =3marks**
- **Body (16marks: 8 Elements x 2marks each) =16marks**
- **Conclusion: (Concluding word in a paragraph) =2marks**
- **Spelling(1mark) + grammar(1mark) + logic(2marks) = 4marks**
- Total: 25marks**

10) **Points to consider and marks allocation when you are marking a resignation letter**

Structure:

- Headings-greetings-introduction-body-conclusion-signature
(6marks)
- Margins /1mark
- neatness /1mark

Content:

- Clarity: Evaluate whether the letter clearly communicates the employee's intention to resign and includes relevant details such as resignation date and any necessary next steps

- Introduction/2marks
- Body: ideas /8marks
- Conclusion/2marks
- Grammar and language use /3marks (2 errors-1mark)
- Coherence/2marks
- Completeness (Check if the letter includes the resignation date, acknowledgement of receipt, expression of understanding, outline of next steps, expression of appreciation, offer of support, and well wishes for the future)

SECTION C : Attempt only One question (25marks)

11)

a) Total number of individuals surveyed = $150 + 200 + 180 + 120 + 100$
= 750 individuals **(2marks)**

b) Total monthly savings for all individuals surveyed = $(150 * \$200) + (200 * \$300) + (180 * \$400) + (120 * \$500) + (100 * \$600) = \$15,000 + \$60,000 + \$72,000 + \$60,000 + \$60,000 = \$267,000$ **(3marks)**

c) Average monthly savings across all age groups = Total monthly savings / Total number of individuals surveyed
Average monthly savings = $\$267,000 / 750 = \356 **(2marks)**

d) The age group with the highest average monthly savings is the 56+ age group with an average of \$600. **(1mark)**

e) Total monthly savings for individuals aged 26-45 = $(200 * \$300) + (180 * \$400) = \$60,000 + \$72,000 = \$132,000$ **(3marks)**

f) Number of individuals aged 46+ with monthly savings exceeding \$400 = $120 + 100 = 220$ individuals Percentage = $(\text{Number of individuals with monthly savings exceeding } \$400 / \text{Total number of individuals in the 46+ age group}) * 100$ Percentage = $(220 / 220) * 100 = 100\%$ **(4marks)**

g) Mobile payment, also known as mobile money or mobile wallet, refers to a digital method of conducting financial transactions using a mobile device, such as a smartphone or tablet. It allows users to make payments for goods and services, transfer money to other individuals, pay bills, and perform other financial transactions using their mobile phones.

Mobile payments have indeed revolutionized the payment landscape in several ways:

- **Convenience:** Mobile payments offer unparalleled convenience by allowing users to make transactions anytime, anywhere, using their smartphones or other mobile devices.
- **Speed:** Mobile payments are typically faster than traditional payment methods like cash or cards.
- **Security:** Modern mobile payment technologies incorporate advanced security features such as tokenization, encryption, and biometric authentication. These measures help protect users' financial information and minimize the risk of fraud, providing peace of mind to consumers.
- **Accessibility:** Mobile payments have democratized access to financial services, particularly for underserved populations who may not have access to traditional banking infrastructure.
- **Contactless Payments:** Contactless payments allow users to make transactions without physical contact with payment terminals, promoting hygiene and minimizing the spread of germs, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion is open

- **Definition: 2marks**
- **Atleast 3points well explainedx2marks=6marks**
- **Conclusion: 2marks**

12) Answers to questions on the passage

- a. Colonialism refers to the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory. Its primary motives were economic, including resource extraction, market expansion, and wealth accumulation, as well as ideological notions of racial and cultural superiority. **(3marks)**
- b. Meaning of the given concepts as used in the passage **(5marks)**
- i. Economic motives: Are reasons or incentives related to making money, saving resources, or improving financial situations that drive people's decisions and actions.
 - ii. Sparked: Means to cause something to begin or happen, often suddenly or with a small initial action that leads to a larger reaction or event.
 - iii. Restitution: The act of restoring or compensating for loss, damage, or injury.
 - iv. Indigenous populations: Refer to the original or earliest known inhabitants of a particular region or country.
 - v. Geopolitical: Refers to the influence of geographic factors on international politics and relations.
- c. Colonialism had profound economic, social, political, and cultural impacts on colonized societies. Economically, it led to the exploitation of natural resources and labor, often at the expense of indigenous livelihoods. Socially, it resulted in displacement, marginalization, and oppression of indigenous peoples, as well as the imposition of European languages, religions, and cultural norms. **(4marks)**
- d. Colonialism reshaped the geopolitical landscape by creating artificial borders and divisions among indigenous societies, often leading to conflicts and instability. It also entrenched systems of colonial governance that perpetuated inequalities and power imbalances. **(2marks)**
- e. Resistance movements against colonial rule included nationalist, anti-colonial, and liberation movements that fought for self-determination, sovereignty, and social justice. These movements challenged colonial authority and played a crucial role in the decolonization process. **(3marks)**
- f. The legacies of colonialism continue to shape contemporary global dynamics, including persistent inequalities, conflicts, and debates over issues such as restitution, reparations, and historical memory. Colonialism's impacts are evident in ongoing struggles for social justice, cultural identity, and economic development in former colonies. **(3marks)**
- g. Some strong leaders of Africa and their countries who spearheaded the post-colonial nationalism are:
- Nkwame Nkrumah(Ghana),
 - Julius Nyerere(Tanganyika),

 - Patrice Emery Lumumba (Republic of Congo)
 - Nelson Mandela (South Africa)
 - Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya)
 - Milton Obote(Uganda)

- Robert Mugabe(Zimbabwe), etc
- 13) (0.5 mark for every African leader x5) =2.5marks**
- 14) (0.5 mark for each country x5) = 2.5 marks**