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LUMASAABA
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UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

LUMASAABA

Lupapula Luunyoowa
(Khuyuusa Luulomo, Buurone ni Kiminiongo)

Tsisaawa Tsibili ni shisiintsa

INDAKIILILO:

*Lupapula lwebireebo luno lulimo bisiintsa bibili : **A** ni **B**.*

*Atweela lupapula lwebireebo luno lulimo bireebo **bine**.*

Mu byoosi yilamo bireebo bitaru.

*Yilamo **bireebo byoombi** mu Shisiintsa **A**.*

*Mu Shisiintsa **B**, mulimo bireebo bibili. Robolakho shireebo **shitweela** shoonyene.*

*Nga welilemo bireebo bibituuma byeesi bakhulakile siikane **babikebele ta**.*

Yilamo buli shireebo nga urakikhila khu lupapula luyakha.

Yililamo khulupapula lweesi bahuwele lulundi

SHISIINTSA A
(Khuyuusa Luulomo)
Yiilamo bireebo byoombi mu Shisiintsa shino

1. *Soma burone bweesi bakhuwele ubuyyuse mu Lumasaaba.*

Shishiiliwo

Musaale woowo Namataka ali umuleekelwa khwilekelo lya siniya bari Nabiswa Naluundi niye Nabaroni uwe lituuli lye baleekelwa babaarona buubakha mu Lupulupuusi lwe lileekelo. Be lituuli lino baweele Namataaka buufunisi bwe khuyuusa buubakha bwaabwe aburone mu Lumasaaba, ne she khaba imbi Nabaroni yuno siwamanya Lumasaaba buulayi ta. Namataka ali khuukana buyeeti bwoowo.

She khukhola

Iwe nga n ‘umanyile Lusuungu ni Lumasaaba yuusila musaale woowo Namataka buurone bwo.

Social Media Violence

The rise of social media has transformed the way we interact but it has also introduced new challenges, notably the acts of online violence. This encompasses hate speech, cyber bullying and harassment which can have severe consequences on individuals and the society as a whole.

Social media platforms are vital tools for global communication and information sharing, offering unparalleled connectivity. However, their misuse has led to the proliferation of online violence, affecting mental health, self – esteem and physical safety. Victims often experience anxiety, depression and feelings of isolation.

Addressing this issue requires collaborative efforts from social media companies, governments and users. Companies must enhance their moderation policies, cooperate with law enforcement and remove harmful content promptly.

Dr. Peter Kirabira, the Manager of the home care programme at St Francis hospital Nsambya said that the problem is common among the adolescent girls and the young women who are increasingly being targeted by cyber bullies. He said the hospital is witnessing a surge in cases of young people showing signs of psychological distress, depression and social withdrawal linked to harassment, exploitation and other forms of social media platforms.

He recounted how the experience of a school girl whose life drastically changed when her photo was shared online without her consent. What started as a desire to learn digital skills quickly turned into fear, shame and isolation which eventually forced her out of class participation and online spaces?

“That experience is not unique”, Kirabira said.” At Nsambya Home Care we manage over 8,000 clients including 1,800 adolescent girls and young women. Many of them are now facing digital violence that leaves deep emotional scars. Some end up in depression, and others have attempted suicide.”

Kirabira said the effect of digital violence extends far beyond emotional distress. Victims often develop long term mental health complications, which the health sector struggles to address, as the abuse typically continues online even after treatment.

Despite government enacting cyber laws, Kirabira said weak enforcement continues to leave victims vulnerable while emboldening perpetrators of this vice. He therefore called for stronger implementation of digital safety frameworks, increased digital literacy campaigns and clear accountability mechanisms for social media companies operating in Uganda.

“These platforms must take responsibility,” he said. “We need effective moderation tools, quick reporting mechanisms and community involvements to ensure Users are protected.” Those will promote online empathy and respect fostering a culture of kindness and understanding. Social media violence is no longer a private issue, but a national challenge that threatens Uganda’s development. By working together therefore we can mitigate social media violence and reclaim these platforms for constructive dialogue and connection.

2. *Soma buurone buno amaala uburambise khukhwilamo bireebo byeesi bakhuweele.*

Bituundubikha bibiikwawo ni bubwiile

Khuumala imbuka indeeyi, Bamasaaba baaba nga balima naluundi nga babaya bibibemisawo mu byefuna ni biilyo muungo mwabwe nga basintsiilila khu bwiile. Kamakesi kaawe ke khuupima bubwiile nga bateebelesela khubwibotokhelele, imbutsa ye mbewo – luwaande lweesi yaama ni isi ili khuutsa ni khuusoma kamafumbi khwiikulu kabayeeta naabi mu bye khuulima. Aakhaba nga sibaraambisa bibyuuma bibiipima bubwiile ta, baalimi abe baamanya imbuka ye khubyaala biilimwa, imbuka ye khumiitsa buli shikuuka she bumiitso atweela ni khukhwirekekhela iifula.

Ne shaleelo khuloondekhana khwe mbuutsa ye mbewo ni ifula ibiriire luukali ni biimiyu bitundubikha byakhaasisa baalimi khuteebelesa bubwiile. Imbuka yino, baalimi beekhala nga sibaamanyile shiitsa khwiilakho ta, khuuba bubwiile nabwo bwashuusakho ingola yabwe injiboole.

Mataayi, Bamasaaba abe babyaala khabili mu mwiiko ne biifukhu bino iifula itsukhiilila nga siyaakama ta khukhwamila ilala mu mweesi kwa Nakhumiitsa khukhwoolesa mu mweesi kwa Namusalo. Ibwaamanyanga, leelo iifula si shiili iye khuuteebelesa nga khaale. Ilipoota ye baalimi be tsinimilo tsifwiiti iloma iri iifula irakikha kwa Nalyaka nga kurakikha namwe ta, nga khaale ta. Ilipoota ye baalimi be tsinimilo tsifwiiti iloma iri,

iifula irakikha kwa Nalyaka nga kurakikha namwe ta nga kwoolele , shinakari yaasimamo khafwiiti mu sabiiti tsimbale busa luundi yalekhuula ni kamaani lwaanyuma shiimiyu sheelakho kuumala imbuka indeeyi.

Kakayi, umulimi khu shaalo she Shikuundu akhuboolela bihangafu byeesi abiramo ari, ``iifula leelo ipoomokha busa iri yaawawo biiheso ni biimiyu byeelakho kuumala imbuka indeeyi; ambi kimyeesi kibili. Shino sishabatsakawo amataayiko ta. Iisi abe khusuubile khuufuna biiheso bya sabiiti ndweela namwe tsibili ne alunari khwoomesa buli shilimwa shoosi sishiili muukuunda. Shino shamiilekho liimenya lye babaandu khuuba liibi naabi”.

Umukhulu uwe bye buulimi khu disitulikiti imbale aloma ari buukali bwe babaandu bubufuura 90 % iifuna ni liimenya lyaabwe lyayikamilila khu bulimi ne bafwiiti naabi babaafuna likesa liilayikho. Liiloba khu byaalo bifuura mu disitulikiti yino, lili lye luuyekhe, nasiryo libalakala khangu naluundi kameetsi kabiramo busa. Khulwashino, shiimiyu shoomesa liiloba lino khaangu busa, khukhwongelakho, bubwangu bwalyo bukila lyahilibwa maangu ni kefula namatoolo ni khuungu.

Shimantsamantsa, Bamasaaba baabatsaka baabayi ne khulwe butsonwaaki bwe bibyaayo, bye Basebeyi ni Bakaramojo nga wareere aandulo khuukaniwa khwe biilyo mu bukali, buubayi bweekhilila. Bamasaaba baarakikha khukhwiiminila mu kulima ne sheekhabi imbi ndi ni bye khuulima byene bino sibayeetele babaandu mu byeefuna nga abe ni khusuubila ta.

Nashitsolongo uwe disitulikiti ye Mbale aloma ari iliwo bibindu biinyala bya siisimusa ifuna iye babaandu nga khuubaya intsukhi, khuulima kamatuunda ni khuubaya tsiikhaafu tse kamabeele, ne bino byoosi bikoombesa kamapeesa ke khuurakikhilakho makalikho keesi umulimi wabusheele akhanyala ta, akhaba nga kumukhoosi kuno kubonekha nga abe kuunyala kwareera intsowatsowana indayi mu bisiintsa bye Masaaba.

Baalimi babaalima biilimwa mu bufwiiti nibo baatsiile muumoni ni khuulima nabutaama, buulo, nabukubo, soya, tsiibalayo ni saanifulaawa. Biilimwa bino bili bitoro naabi mu khukumila imbeela ye bubwiile imaangafu. Nabaroni mu bye kamapeesa n'inangirira khu disitulikiti ahandalasa ari shiimiyu shishasyembeleyo shakosele naabi biilimwa bye libyaala likyiboole mu mwakha. Nga mbaawo ingola iye khuutsukhilila biilimwa ta, baalimi kane beyongele khufwiilwa biilimwa byaawe naluundi intsala kane isekhele babaandu.

“Nareebelekho ibeeyi ye shishuuma shitsukhiilila” Nabaroni aloselakho ari, “bamboolela bari ili khufuuma liikhumi (10,000,000) tsa Uganda. Baalimi beenga baali ni kamapeesa kaanyala kaakula shishuuma shino”?

Nashitsolongo we Mbale umukosi Mafabi saali yenyene uuli mu khurekana khuno ta ne baalimi mu bisiintsa bye Sebei ni Teso nabo bali khukhwakaana biikosi bino.

Yakhaaba nga bihaangafu bino byatsiile nga byiiyongela mu bulamu ni liimeya lye babaadu, baakha beeminile mu khulima biilimwa bibiikumila

bubwiile. Buukosi buno, babaandu baakha beeminile mu khulima biilimwa bibiikumila bubwiile buukhafu, khuubyaala kiimisaala, ni khuweentsa ingeli ye khuubikhamo kameetsi ke khuutsukhiilila, atweela ni khuliinda liloba buulayi.

Bireebo:

- a) Abe, buulimi khushaalo shoowo nibwo bubwiimisilewo iifuna ye babaandu ni khuufuna biilyo mungo? Kamakhuungula ke biilimwa leelo kaba kamabi buli mwaakha. Rona biindu bibili khureera bino.
- b) Buli mu boolo kwiitsa ni biilayi atweela ni biikoosi byakwo. Iwe nga usomelekho khu bye buulimi mu shisiintsa shoowo, lekhaanisa inima ye khaale ni yekumuboolo kuno.
- c) Baalimi khushaalo shoowo belootsele kamakhungula kakashendeelele naabi biifukhu bino. Shino shaakilile mweesi mwafuniile kamakesi ke hangaanki naabi. Yeeta babaandu be khu shisiintsa shoowo bafune kamakhungula kamalayi.
- d) Mwinaambo Uganda buukali bwe babaandu buli khukhwiyongela bushee ne kamakhuungula mu bye buulimi kali aasi naabi luundi keyembelesa. Sontsoola buukosi bweesi linambo litsa khwaakaanana iburaangisi.

SHISIINTSA B

(Khuurona ni Buurone bwa Buraawa)

Mu shisiintsa shino, Robolakho shireebo shitweela wiilemo nga ni bakhulakikiile.

Shisiintsa shino shilimo bireebo bibili naamba 3 ni 4. Robolakho shireebo shitweela wiilemo nga ni bakhulakikiile mu lomo 250 - 300.

Shishiiliwo:

- 3. kumuboolo kwe shaleelo kwetsuule tsindwaale tsitsiwonesebwa ni tsikhawona ta. Khushaalo she Mulunga bulwale bwa muniafu bwe kelile shiikosi shiboofu naabi isi babaana ni baakhulu. Luufu luno luli khuundimo tse kamani ni khuufura mu baana basoleeli. Basaali ni barangilisi baafunile khuurya khuukali khuuba mbaawo tsinengekharengakha tsoosi tsitsiili mukhola khuleekela basoleeli khusoolanisa bulwaale buno ta. Be shitongole she lupulupuusi lwa monitor baweele lileekelo lyoowo ikhabi yekhwituba mu khurona khutsindwaale tse buukoosi tsitsikhawonesebwa ta mwiinambo.

She Khukhola:

Lileekelo lyoowo lyakhuweele iwe ikifunisi usoontsoola khu tsindwaale tsitsihakhawonesebwa ta khubirira mu lupulupusi lwa Monitor.

Namwe

Shishiiliwo:

4. Linaambo lya Uganda lili litweela khu manaambo kakaashili ni lukeendo luleeyi mu bye ntsowatsowana ano mu Afiriika. Mu gombololo ye Bumusamaali, babaandu bali khuumenya mu buulamu buhangafu khufuurira ilala mu bye buulamu, buleekeli ni bibindu bibiindi biikhulu bibiraambisibwa mu bulamu bwabusheelee. Nasitsologo uwa LC3 mu gomboolo yino walangile Nashitsologo uwa LC5 mu disitulikiti yenywe mumwilootsela bihangafu bibiili mu shisiintsa shenywee.

She khuukhola:

Basoleeli mu shisiintsa shino bakhuroboole iwe khuuba mutweela khubakanikhi be luunakhu lwo. Sontsoola byeesi utsya khuwayo munganikha yowo.