**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SCHOOL YEAR: 2020-2021**

**SOUTHERN PROVINCE TERM III**

**RUHANGO DISTRICT DATE:……/……/2021**

 **PROMOTION :S6 TIME: 3 HOURS**

 **GENERAL STUDIES AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS EXAMINATION /50 MARKS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** -***Attempts Only One Question In Each Section***

 **-Read attentively the questions of each section and Choose only one question.**

 - **Avoid deletion**

 **SECTION A:** **ATTEMPT ONE QUESTION (25 marks)**

**(1)** According to Gregory Stanton, list and explain the 10 steps of the development of genocide.

**(2) a.** Define a state

 **b.** Using the Constitution of Rwanda, examine the functions of the three powers of government.

**(3) Try to solve the following problems:**

**a.** Musoni bought a piece of land in January 2013 at a price of 280,000 rwf. If the value of land appreciates at a rate of 10% at the beginning of each year, what was the value of the piece of land in January 2016?

 **b.** The cost of 3 mangoes and 4 oranges is 50 rwf while the cost of 1 mango and 6 oranges is 40 rwf. Find the cost of a mango and an orange.

 **C.** Uwera was sprinting at a velocity of 8m/s at the middle of a 200 m race. By the time she reached the finishing line, 4 seconds later, her velocity was 4m/s. Determine her deceleration.

**(4)** As you made a research on the Rwandan law on Prevention and Punishment of GBV in your recent unit, identify 10 offences prohibited under this law.

**(5)** In **300 words**, discuss the impact of international aid and international co-operation on Sustainable development.

**SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONLY ONE QUESTION (25 marks)**



Legacy is what you leave behind that people know you by, even when you die. People leave legacies by how they impact the world. Leaving the world remembering him/her for what they did. Good or bad.  Nelson Mandela is a man who changed the world for that is the reason he is remembered from when he was living and even after his death. He took a great misfortune and turned it into something positive.

He aimed at ending the Apartheid and promoting peace. He showed enormous character in forgiving those who oppressed. He promoted treatment HIV/AIDS in South Africa. He funded the Nelson Mandela Foundation to help raise funds for AIDS prevention and to give out anti-retro viral drugs. Nelson Mandela became famous for his long fight against bad government and racial prejudice. He became a hero to people all over the world. As South Africa's President, he was respected for his courage and wisdom in bringing people together to live in peace.

People all over the world mourned over his death. Doesn't that show how much he impacted the lives of people.  Nelson Mandela was a man of virtues and value. Nelson Mandela is remembered by all of us even after his death for what he did. His Legacy is South Africa, people even in other continents know who he is and what he did. He ended the Apartheid, for we now see South Africa in unison.

He is not only remembered for the Apartheid he ended. He started a foundation to prevent HIV/AIDS. He won the Nobel Peace prize too with Frederik Willem de Klerk in 1993. Also, he was the first black president of South Africa.Many people were impacted, influenced, and inspired by Nelson Mandela and his courage. He impacted South Africans and South Africa. His alchemy turned hate to love. Many people were influenced by him, even us in the United States.

He encouraged all of us to make a difference. If it is not right, you do something. He inspired people to do more and do the right things and fix what is not right. Nelson Mandela had a great impact on the world if all around grieved over his death. Even, President Barak Obama lowered the flag in his honor. Barak Obama uses Nelson Mandela as inspiration. He only met Mandela once, but that meeting impacted him to want to big things and make a change. Nelson Mandela impacted many generations of South Africans. If he didn't have the courage to stand up where would South African and its people be right now?

**QUESTION**

**As a senior six student, you have accumulated an important asset from your studies. In 300 words, write an essay, stating and explaining a list of characteristics that will make you a good leader in the society you are going to start serving after your Secondary studies very soon.**

1. Victory for Team Rwanda



**QUESTION**

**As a health Young Rwandan who has finished Senior Six, Write a letter to your District Mayor, Exhibiting your Contribution to the development of sports, leisure and competition to Rwandan’s personal and social development?**

 **GOOD LUCK!**

 **GENERAL STUDIES S6**

 **MARKING GUIDE TERM 3**

**SECTION A**

**(1)** The 10 steps of genocide according to Gregory H. Stanton, (**2.5 marks per each step well explained )**

 1. **Classification:** Distinguishing people into ‘us’ and ‘them’ by ethnicity, race, religion or nationality.

**2. Symbolization:** This involves giving names or symbols to classify the victim group to distinguish them.

**3. Discrimination:** Usually takes a legal, cultural, custom, or political form used by the perpetrator group. They use power and authority to deny the rights of the victim group.

 **4. Dehumanization:** The perpetrator group treats the victim group as second class citizens. Dehumanization makes the victim group easily vulnerable to the dominant group.

**5. Organization:** Special army units or militias are usually trained and supplied with arms in readiness to carry out the nefarious activities.

 **6. Polarization:** Efforts are made by the dominant group to draw a sharp wedge between them and the victim group. Hate groups spread propaganda to reinforce prejudice and hatred between the two groups.

**7. Preparation:** This is done to ensure that everything takes place. Adequate preparations that entail identification of victims and tools for use are made.

 **8. Persecution:** This stage begins with identification and separation of victims due to differences between them and the perpetrators. Death lists are drawn up.

 **9. Extermination:** Killing of all the members of the victim group begins at this stage. With time, the killings take on genocidal proportions.

**10. Denial**: Denial is the surest indicator of further genocidal massacres. Perpetrators go to great lengths to conceal their acts and deny having committed any crime.

**(2)**

a. A **state** is a geographical entity with people, territory, boundaries, other resources and leadership. It usually possesses legitimacy to exercise power within and without its borders. All states have written or unwritten constitutions to guide their day-to-day activities. (**5 marks)**

b. -**Legislature:** Law making, policy approval, expenditure approval (resource allocation), watchdog of the people/oversight role, debating issues of importance and election of speaker(s) (**6.5 marks)**

 **-Executive:** Policy implementation, service provision, appointment of public servants, initiation of national policies, harmonization of peoples’ needs and planning for them, protection of the constitution of the country, maintenance of peace and security, promotion of basic Human Rights and freedoms. (**7 marks)**

 -**Judiciary:** Interpretation of laws, arbitration, helping in the development of the law/creating precedent with the force of law, giving tendering advice or opinion on questions of law at the request of the legislature or executive and performing other functions that are quasi-judicial. (**6.5 marks)**

**(3)**

a. A = P (1 + $\frac{r }{100}$)n

 p = Rwf 280,000

r = 10% p.a n = 3 interest periods **(8.5 marks)**

A = 280,000 (1 + $\frac{10 }{100}$)3

 = 280,000×(1.1)3

= Rwf 372,680

b. m – number of mangoes, n – number of oranges

(3m + 4n) = Rwf 50

 (1m + 6n) = Rwf 40

3m + 4n = 50 ……1

m + 6n = 40 ……..2 **(8.5 marks)**

3m + 4n = 50

 – 3m + 18n = 120

 –14n – 70

 14 n = 70

n = 5

 3m + 4(5) = 50

 3m + 20 = 50

3m = 30

 m = 10

cost of mangoes (m) = 10 rwf

cost of oranges (n) = 5 rwf

c. a= v – $\frac{u }{t}$

a = acceleration, v = final velocity, u = initial velocity, t = time (s) **(8 marks)**

a=($\frac{4-8}{4}$)m/s2

m/s2 = –1m/s2

Deceleration = 1m/s2

**(4)**

Polygamy, concubinage and adultery, harassing one’s spouse due to dowry, reproductive health or natural physical appearance, rape and marital rape/forced marriage, neglecting a child because of his or her gender, using drugs, films, signs and language with the intention of committing gender-based violence, exhibiting indecent behaviour, firing a woman from work or denying her education because she is pregnant or on maternity leave, sexual slavery, torture and human trafficking, killing one’s spouse, intentionally transmitting a terminal disease, violence against an elderly or disabled person, refusing to assist a GBV victim or to provide testimony threatening to deny someone of his or her rights based on their gender **(2.5 marks for each correct offence given)**

**(5)**

**Positive impacts**

**(Teacher will read well different impacts provided by the student and mark him or her accordingly respecting PROSE writing rules).**

 Has led to improved standards of living of people in developing economies. This is attributed to increased development projects which have significantly employed domestic economic resources. Has facilitated improved access to foreign markets. Has brought about improved infrastructural facilities and related services. Has channeled resources to increase the fight against environmental degradation in many countries. Has resulted in improved democracy and good governance in a number of developing nations.

**Negative impacts**

Has supported despotic regimes in a number of countries. Some rich nations tend to safeguard their economic interests in the exploitation of economic resources of their recipient countries without raising pertinent issues of good governance in recipient countries. International aid and international co-operation tends to overexploit (deplete) economic resources of the recipient nations. Foreign direct investments are motivated by profit motive. In such a case, foreign investors tend to disregard the overriding goal of sustainable development in the countries of operation. International aid and international co-operation tends to place their value judgment system in the context of a donor country (foreign country). The value judgment system of a recipient country is sometimes disregarded, for example, indigenous crops of recipient nations (drought resistant food crops) have received a raw deal in development strategies. Foreign technologies of donor nations may not be appropriate to the social-cultural and economic context of some developing countries. Donor funding, subsidies and grants to recipient nations at times end up in the donor economy due to aid conditionality (tied aid). Donor countries sometimes insist on purchase of development equipment and other technologies from the donor country even when the same equipment is available in other countries at cheaper prices.

 **………………END OF SECTION A…………….**

**SECTION B**

**QUESTION 1**

**Teacher should see that the student has respected rules of writing an essay.**

The characteristics of a good leader are the following:

* **Honest**: This is being truthful, sincere, having integrity in every action.
* **Competent**: To be competent means to be capable, fit, suitably skilled and well qualified.
* **Forward-looking:** Setting goals and having a vision of the future is a good sign of good leadership.
* **Inspiring:** A leader who displays confidence in his actions in mental, physical and spiritual stamina, and he will inspire others to reach for new heights.
* **Intelligent:** When a leader reads, studies and seeks challenging assignments, he or she improves their knowledge.
* **Fair-minded:** A good leader shows and displays empathy by being sensitive to the feelings, values, interest and well being of others.
* **Broad and open-minded:** A leader is open to hearing and considering different points of view.
* **Courageous:** A good leader displays a confident calmness when under stress.
* **Straightforward:** A good leader considers all points of view and makes positive and workable decisions.
* **Imaginative:** A good leader uses his natural gift of being creative and uses his imagination to drive the community towards the goals set.
* **Problem solver:** A good leader should be able to quickly and creatively while following protocol, solve any problems that arise.

**QUESTIONS 2:**

**Teacher should see that the student has respected rules of writing a letter. 10 marksThe key contents and crucial ideas regarding the role of sport and leisure on social development are needed. 15 marks**

**The role of sport and leisure on social development**

* Promotes health and the prevention of non-communicable diseases
* Achieve quality education through value based learning
* Promote gender equality including the empowerment of girls and women
* Promote sustainable cities and human settlement
* Contribute to peaceful and non violet societies
* Develops human capital and human potential
* Produces beneficial effects on mental health, enhances self-esteem, helps to manage stress and anxiety, and alleviates depression
* Offers multiple avenues to address health challenges and promotes good health for girls and women
* Can provide an important venue to share critical health information and education and a safe and neutral space where woman can discuss sexual and reproductive health and strategies to address them
* Can be an effective way to reach out to people and to encourage health lifestyle behaviors that will help to protect them against HIV and other disease

Can also help to address war-related trauma and promote healing by providing safe space for activities that enable victims of war to regain a sense of security and normalcy on sports like gorilla tracking, swimming and golf can help to preserve the natural environment