**S5 GENERAL STUDIES &COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

Marking scheme

**QN 1.**  **answers**

Role of sport and leisure on on social development

Positive roles

* Promotes health and the prevention of non-communicable diseases;
* Achieve quality education through values-based learning;
* Promotes gender equality, including the empowerment of girls and women;
* Promotes sustainable cities and human settlements;
* Contributes to peaceful and non-violent 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 women can discuss sexual and reproductive health issues and strategies to address them;
* Can be a valuable informational and educational platform for health and development messages targeted to youth and adults alike;
* Can be an effective way to reach out to people and to encourage healthy lifestyle behaviours that will help to protect them against HIV and other diseases;
* Help protect young people from unhealthy and dangerous behaviours
* Can also help to address war-related trauma and promote healing by providing safe spaces for activities that enable victims of war to regain a sense of security and normalcy;ome sports like gorilla tracking, swimming and golf can help to preserve the natural environment;

 **QN2.**  **answers**

The following are ways in which ICT creates a global community development.

* + It is believed that one main cause of poverty is isolation from the rest of the global community. This is because countries that don’t have ICT will take longer to develop in every aspect of economic growth. For example, they will not be able to acquire new and improved methods of farming or industry.
	+ It is also true that modern communication devices play significant roles in the collection and dissemination of global information. It’s very helpful for communities to have knowledge of what occurs in communities far away or in close proximity.
	+ ICT is influencing employment both as an industry that creates jobs and as a tool that empowers workers to access new forms of work, in new and more flexible ways
	+ .The emerging ICT has enabled employment opportunities in countries around the world. More and more good jobs which have positive economic and social implications for workers and for society are being created from ICT.
* ICT has enabled greater connectivity now in more than 120 countries which has allowed for market penetration of mobile telephones.
	+ Different aspects of work have become digitised, for example telecommuting and outsourcing which involves getting help from an outside source have become standard business practices globally.
	+ ICTs has created avenues for providing new ways of job creation that could help tackle global unemployment. For instance, the development of the mobile phone applications industry has created new opportunities for small- and medium-sized enterprises.
	+ ICTs connect people to jobs. Online employment marketplaces are helping a large number of people worldwide find work by connecting them with employers globally. For example there are websites that are dedicated to job opportunities so people looking for work can find them online.
* ICT supports innovation that has created new, more flexible forms of employment and work: Online contracting uses ICT to increase access to work opportunities worldwide, mainly for smaller employers.
	+ ICT makes microwork platforms possible. Here, large businesses break down processes into smaller tasks – such as data entry and verification, copy-writing, or graphic design – and distribute them to workers across geographic boundaries. In this case work can be shared and distributed online and workers do not necessarily have to be in a physical place to carry out tasks.
	+ ICT creates opportunities by enabling new forms of work. ICT changes the structure of jobs, the way people develop their career, and the way they work. ICT also provides supplementary income through online work.
	+ Financial systems: Efficient and accountable systems to ensure timely payments and access to finance to support innovation and entrepreneurship are possible through ICT. Companies can now pay workers through computer systems.
* Digital radio stations are reaching a wide public in an interactive way through call-in programmes. Monitoring of local elections are reported by radio. Satellite television has greatly expanded the range of programming available. It’s now possible to watch and keep in touch with events as they happen in real time.
* The mobile ICT has become the most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and key services to millions of people. ICT provides economic opportunities to both urban and rural populations. One common contribution is that it increases productivity and makes the market work more efficiently.
* New information and communications technologies (ICT) that are high speed and efficient have caused companies to improve in their business, services are delivered to the public quicker and more efficiently

 **QN3.**  **Answers**

 Factors that have led to scarcity of food and hunger in the world.

* These include:
* Poverty in many countries
* Natural disasters like floods and earthquakes
* Poor soils in some countries
* Wars and political instabilities
* High food wastage in developed countries
* Land rights and ownership
* Diversification of land use to non-productive use
* Inefficient agricultural practices
* Over fishing
* Poor crop yield

**QN4 1a).** The effects of water loss on biodiversity

 **b).**an abundance of different types of plant and animal species within a particular region

**2.** Poor countries often cannot afford investments that ensure access to fresh water.

**3.** The conservation of fresh drinking water is important because there is **so little of it (only 0.03% of the** world’s total water

**4.** Without organisms that are critical to water filtration, the drinkable water supply is decreased. In turn, the increased pressure on the fresh water supply can lead to further losses in biodiversity.

• Losses in biodiversity can lead to problems with the availability of food. If one population is wiped out or drastically reduced, the populations that feed on it will have to find another source of food, or the second population will die as well.

• Losses in biodiversity can also hurt the human population. If a community relies on wildlife for tourism, that means that they rely on their area’s biodiversity for income. If tourism declines due to high wildlife casualties (a loss in biodiversity), then the locals who depend on income from tourism will lose their livelihood

**5.** Humans can help prevent losses in biodiversity by minimizing water loss. Humans can prevent water loss by conserving the limited supply of fresh water, in order to prevent water shortages from spreading. Humans can prevent water loss by minimizing water pollution, therefore minimizing the water made undrinkable. Richer countries could give financial aid to poorer countries to build infrastructure that would help minimize the effects of droughts and ensure that citizens have access to fresh water.

**QN5.** Poor household’s share of formal credit in urban areas is low as compared to that of rich households due to the following reasons:

(a) Poor generally lack in collateral guarantors and do not have proper mode of repayment.
(b) Informal sources of credit are generally flexible in timings, rate of interest, repayment schedule etc.
Therefore, it is easier for poor’s to approach moneylenders as they know them
personally.

(ii) (a) Poor are not able to satisfy general terms of credit mostly collateral guarantees.
(b) Informal moneylenders know the poor borrowers personally and therefore flexible in terms of repayment schedule, amount and interest