

P.6 SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME TERM II

Week : One

PD : 1

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Classification of resources

Competences :

The learner;

- Defines the term resource
- Gives examples of natural and manmade resources
- Gives the types of resources and defines each
- Mentions examples of renewable and non renewable resources

Content

- A resource is anything that man uses to meet / satisfy his needs.
- Resources are both natural and manmade

The two types of resources are

- Renewable resources
- Non renewable resources

Examples of renewable resources include

- Land
- Forests
- Wind
- Water bodies e.t.c

Non-renewable resources are majorly minerals e.g. crude oil, gold, diamond, copper e.t.c.

Methods

- Guided discussion
- Observation
- Question and answer technique

Learning aids :

- The local environment

Learning Activities

- Spelling new words
- Reading words and sentences
- Answering the given work

Life skills and value

- Reasoning
- Care and conservation
- Appreciation

Reference

- New fountain pupils book 6 pages 60 – 61
- MK pupils book 5 pages 59 - 61

Remarks

Week : One

PD : 2

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Land as a resource

Competences :**The learner;****Subject**

- Gives the uses of land as a resource
- Mentions ways how people misuse land
- States the importance of plants as a resource

Language

- Reads, pronounces, writes and constructs sentences using land and plants as major resources.

Content

- Land is one of the most valuable resources.
- It is used for agriculture, for sale, settlement, industrialization, mining, tourism, recreation e.t.c.
- Problems facing land include; soil erosion, land pollution, eridity – soil exhaustion
- Plants are also used as food, local medicine, fuel and some for decoration.

Methods

- Discussion
- Observation
- Question and answer technique

Learning aids :

- The local environment

Learning Activities

- Discussing the uses of land and plants as major resources.
- Brain storming on challenges facing land use and suggesting solutions

Life skills and value

- Effective communication
- Critical thinking
- Appreciation

Reference

- New fountain pupils book 6 page 61
- MK pupils book 5 page 62

Remarks

Week : One

PD : 3

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Mineral resources

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Tells the meaning of the term minerals
- Gives the types of minerals and their examples
- Defines the term mining
- Discusses the types of mining
- Mentions the merits and demerits of each type of mining.

Language

- Spelling the new words
- Discussing the types and methods of mining

Content

- Minerals are chemical substances found beneath the earth.

Types of minerals are

- Metallic and non-metallic

Methods of mining

- Open cast, underground and drift mining plus alluvial mining

Some minerals are not mined in East Africa due to

- Limited capital
- Existence of minerals in less amounts
- Limited skilled man power e.t.c.

Methods

Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Describing the methods of mining – discussing the advantages and disadvantages of mining methods – Drawing a map showing location of minerals in East Africa.

Life skills and value

- Proper utilization of resources, appreciation

Reference

- P.6 SST lesson notes for term II
- New fountain pupils book 6 pages 80 - 8

Remarks

Week : One

PD : 4

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Location of mineral deposits and their uses

Competences :

The learner;

Language

- Identifies the major mining areas of East Africa
- Mentions examples of minerals and gives their uses.
- States the advantages and disadvantages of mining.

Subject

- Writing the new words, discussing the uses of mining and disadvantages of mining.

Content

Mining areas in East Africa include

- Shinyanga in Tanzania, Lake Magadi, lake Katwe, Albertine region. Tororo e.t.c.
- Major minerals mined in E. Africa are; diamond. Limestone, soda ash, salt, phosphates e.t.c.
- Mining plays the following roles; job creation, foreign exchange, industrialization, source of revenue e.t.c.

Problems created by mining include;

- Environmental pollution
- Over exploitation of minerals

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Discussing the merits and demerits of mining
- Locating mining areas in E. Africa.

Life skills and value

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Reference

- Ew Fountain pupils book 6 pages 90 – 91

Remarks

Week : One

PD : 5

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Water resources

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Describes the drainage system of E. Africa
- Mentions the major lakes of E. Africa
- Locates the major lakes of E. Africa on the map of E.A.

Language

- The learner spells, reads and pronounces new words such as drainage, hot spring, fisheries e.t.c.

Content

- Drainage is the underground water system of an area. This includes; lakes, rivers, swamps, streams, oceans e.t.c.

The major lakes of E.A are L. Vactoria L. Kyoga, L. Torkana, L. Tanganyika, L. Albert

- Tourism
- Locating major lakes on the map of E. Africa.

Methods

- Guided discovery
- Observation
- Question and answer technique

Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Mentioning major lakes of E, Africa.
- Drawing the map of E. Africa showing major physical features.

- Locating major lakes of E. A on the map of East Africa.

Life skills and value

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Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 page 93

Remarks

Week : Two

PD : 1

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Types of lakes

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Mentions the types of lakes
- Describes the process of lake formation
- Gives examples of each type of lakes

Language

- Reads, spells and constructs sentences using the new words

Content

The types of lakes are

- Depression (basic lakes) Rift valley lakes – crate lakes
- Manmade lakes – oxbow lakes

Formation of lakes

- Depression lakes – down warping

- Rift valley lakes – faulting
- Crater lakes – volcanicity
- Ox-bow lakes – river meandering
- Have block lakes

Characteristics of depression lakes

- They are shallow, have fresh water, they are swampy e.t.c

Examples

- L. Victoria, L. Albert, L. Kyoga. L. Amboseli, L. Opeta e.t.c.

Methods

Learning aids :

- Map of East Africa showing major lakes

Learning Activities

- Describing the formation of depressional lakes – giving characteristics of depressional lakes.
- Mentioning examples of depressional lakes

Life skills and value

- Conservation
- Appreciation
- Effective communication

Reference

- New fountain pupils book 6 pages 93 – 95

Remarks

Week : Two

PD : 2

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Rift valley lakes

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- States the process by which Rift valley lakes were formed.
- Identifies the forces that led to formation of rift valley lakes.
- Gives examples of Rift valley lakes in E. A
- Describes the characteristics of rift valley lakes

Language

- Spelling and writing the new words correctly e.g narrow, salty, deep e.t.c.

Content

Rift valley lakes were formed as a result of faulting. The compressional and tensional forces led to the process of faulting rift valley lakes in East Africa include;

- L. Albert, Edward, Tanganyika, Nakuru, Eyasi, Malawi, Turkana, Magadi, Naivasha etc.

Rift valley lakes are deep, narrow, long, salty and have no inlets and outlets.

Note: Lake Katwe is not a true rift valley lake because it was formed by the process of volcanicity.

Methods

Learning aids :

- Map of East Africa showing major lakes

Learning Activities

- Describing the process of formation of Rift valley lakes.
- Giving examples of rift valley lakes in E. Africa

- Discussing the characteristics of Rift valley lakes

Life skills and value

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Reference

- New fountain pupils book 6 page 94 and Old Mk pupils book 6 page 15 - 17

Remarks

Week : Two

PD : 3

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Crater lakes,

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the following terms : crater, caldera, crate lakes.
- Gives examples of each of the above mentioned lakes
- Describes the formation of each type of lakes mentioned above
- States the importance of lakes as a resource.

Language

- Writes, reads and spells these words. Crater, meandering, volcanicity e.t.c.

Content

- Crater lakes, these were formed by the process of volcanicity. Examples include. Mt. Elgon crater lake, L. Katwe.
- Lave dammed lakes, these were formed when lava from an active volcano flew and blocked the river course. Water was collected behind the river valley and formed lakes known as lave dammed lakes. Examples ; L. Bunyonyi, L. Mutanda, L. Bulera in western Uganda.
- Ox-bow lakes . These are formed as a result of river meandering of a river.

Examples; River Semliki, Ox-bow lakes, River Nsoia ox-bow lakes and R. Klombero ox-bow lake.

Methods

Learning aids :

- Map of E. Africa showing lakes and rivers.

Learning Activities

- Giving examples of each type of lakes above
- Describing the formation of each type of lakes mentioned above

Life skills and value

- Appreciation, care and conservation

Reference

- Old MK pupils book 6 page 17 – 19

Remarks

Week : Two

PD : 4 and 5

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Major Rivers of East Africa

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Gives examples of major rivers in E. Africa
- States the types of rivers
- Describes the different parts of a river and terms used to describe a river course.
- Gives the characteristics of different stages of a river
- Discusses the uses of rivers as a resource

Language

- Spells and uses words like tributary, distributaries, delta, Estuary etc.

Content

- A river is a mass of flowing water
- Major rivers in E. Africa are . R. Nile, Katonga, Tana, Ruvuma, Rufigi, Kagera, Kafu e.t.c.
- Rivers are of two types permanent and seasonal rivers.
- Parts of a river are; source, tributary, distributary confluence, delta, estuary, mouth
- Stages of a river are
 - o Upper course (youthful stage)
 - o Middle course (mature stage)
 - o Lower course (Old stage)
- Importance of rivers include;- fishing grounds, transport , H.E.P generation, Tourist attractions e.t.c

Note Some rivers are not navigable because presence of water falls, floating vegetation (suds)

- the rapids and cataracts

Methods

- Discussion , guided discovery, observation

Learning aids :

- Map of E. Africa showing major lakes and rivers

Learning Activities

- Giving examples of major rivers, discussing characteristics of stages of a river

Life skills and value

- Adventure, reasoning

Reference

- Old MK pupils book 6 pages 14 - 15

Remarks

Week : Three

PD : 1

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Rivers (Case study of R. Nile)

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Describes the flow of river Nile
- Identifies the tributaries of R. Nile
- Mentions the dams found on R. Nile
- States the problems affecting navigation on R. Nile
- Gives the advantages of power dams

Language

The learner;

- Reads and spells words like Mediterranean, knortoom, suds, hydro-electric power etc.

Content

- River Nile has its source at L. Victoria in Jinja Town flows northwards to South Sudan, Sudan, Egypt and pours its water in Mediterranean sea.
- Its tributaries are R. Achwa Yg. Bahr-el-Ghazel in S. Sudan, Sabat Ethiopia and Blue Nile in sudan.
- River Nile has waterfalls, rapids and suds which make navigation difficult.
- Power dams on River Nile include;
 - o Owen falls dam – Kiira dam, Bujjagali dam. Sennar dam
 - o Aswan High Dam in Egypt
- Power dams are sources of HEP, Revenue, jobs, fishing grounds etc.
- However they cause problems such as flooding, hinder navigation and environmental degradation.

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Describing the flow of R. Nile
- Mentioning power dams on R. Nile,
- Discussing factors that make navigation difficult on R. Nile

Life skills and value

- Critical thinking
- Observation

Reference

- Odd MK pupils book 6 page 16

Remarks

Week : Three

PD : 2

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic :

Competences :

The learner;

Subject:

- Defines the term fishing
- States the types of fish caught in E. Africa.
- Mentions the methods of fishing and preserving fish
- Gives the importance of fishing and challenges facing the fishing industry

Language

- Writes and spells words like; Nile perch, trawling, refrigeration, smoking, mud fish etc.

Content

- Fishing is the catching of fish from water bodies.
- Types of fish caught in E. African lakes include:- Tilapia, Nile perch, Long fish, mud fish etc.
- Methods of fishing; use of hooks, spears, baskets, trawling, gill netting, purse seining etc.
- Methods of preserving fish include; smoking, salting, sun drying, refrigerating, canning etc.
- Importance of fishing include; it's a source of fish, income, employment etc.
- Problems facing industry; poor fishing methods, limited capital, poor transport and communication etc.

Methods

- Discussion
- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

Learning aids :

- Pictures and photographs of fish species

Learning Activities

- Discussing the importance of fishing industry and challenges

Life skills and value

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Reference

- New fountain pupils book 6 pages 95 – 99

Remarks

Week : Three

PD : 3

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic :

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the term vegetation
- Mentions the examples (components) of vegetation
- Gives the types of vegetation and describes their characteristics

Language

- Reads, spells and pronounces new words correctly.

Content

- Vegetation is the plant cover of an area
- Components of vegetation include; grass, trees, forests, bushes , shrubs e.t.c.
- Types of vegetation are Natural and planted vegetation
- Natural vegetation is further divided as follows
 - o Tropical / Equatorial rain forests - Magrove forests
 - o Savanna vegetation – Montane vegetation
 - o Semi-desert vegetation
- Characteristics of Equatorial vegetation – they are ever green
 - o Have tall trees, form canon, produce hard wood
- Activities carried out in Equatorial regions
 - o Lumbering, tourism, hunting, crop growing

Methods

- Observations
- Guided discovery
- Discussion

Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Discussing the types of vegetation
- Describing the characteristics of Tropical rain forests
- Giving examples of vegetation
- Reading, spelling and writing work

Life skills and value

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Reference

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Remarks

Week : Three

PD : 4

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Montane vegetation / Mangrove vegetation

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Describes the characteristics of Montane vegetation and Mangrove vegetation
- Draws illustration of Montane vegetation

Language

- Reads, writes, spells and pronounces new words like Montane, Mangrove and Bamboo.

Content

- Montane vegetation is a type of vegetation that grows in mountainous areas

Characteristics

- Its influenced by altitude
- They have hardwood and water proof timber
- The roots grow from the stems
- Areas which Montane vegetation include:- Mt. Elgon, Mt. Kenya, Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Kilimanjaro

Methods

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Learning aids :

- Chart showing Montane vegetation

Learning Activities

- Discussing the characteristics of Montane and Mangrove vegetation
- Draws illustration to show vegetation, distribution in mountainous areas

Life skills and value

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Reference

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Remarks

Week : Three

PD : 5

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Types of forests

Competences :**The learner;****Subject**

- Defines the term forests
- Mentions the type of forests
- Gives examples of natural and manmade forests
- States the importance of forests
- Discusses ways of conserving forests

Language

- Reads, writes and spells new words like harbor, reclamation, hinder, occupy etc.

Content

- A forest is a group of trees growing together on the same piece of land
- There are two types of forests. Natural and planted forests
- Forests are useful in the following ways
 - o Help in rain formation, attract tourists, source of timber (wood), habitat for wild life, source of herbal medicine etc.
- Problems facing forestry industry are; deforestation swamp reclamation, bush burning, un controlled lumbering etc.
- Forests can be preserved by practicing re-afforestation, agro-forestry and setting strict laws against forests encroachments.

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Discussing the importance of forests and challenges of forestry industry

- Giving examples of both natural and manmade forests.

Life skills and value

- Problem solving
- Care
- Appreciation

Reference

- New fountain pages 66 – 68

Remarks

Week : Four

PD : 1

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Savanna grassland and dry bush land and thickest

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Describes the characteristics of Savanna grass land
- Mentions the classes of Savanna grassland
- Gives the importance of Savannah grassland
- Describes the characteristics of dry bush land and thickest
- States areas with the above types of grasslands

Language

- Reads, writes and spells new words like Savanna, Miombo wood land, Tsetse flies etc.

Content

- Savanna grassland covers the biggest part of East Africa
- The word Savanna means a large area covered with grass and scattered trees.
- The grass is tall in areas with plenty of rainfall and short in areas with little rainfall.
- Trees shed their leaves during the dry season.

- Savanna grassland is divided into sub groups
 - o Wet Savanna, Dry savanna, the wooded savanna
- The dry bush land and thicket grows in areas which receive rainfall amount between 375mm- 625mm.
- It has tall and scattered trees which are resistant to dry conditions.

Methods

- Discussion
- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Describing the characteristics of savanna grassland and dry bush land.
- Discussing the importance of savanna vegetation
- Spelling, reading and writing the given work

Life skills and value

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Reference

- New fountain pupils book 6 pages 67 - 69

Remarks

Week : Four

PD : 2

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Swamp vegetation and semi-desert vegetation

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the term swamp
- States the importance of swamps as a resource
- Gives the dangers caused by swamps
- Describes the characteristics of semi-desert vegetation
- Identifies areas with the above types of vegetation

Language

- Spells and writes new words correctly

Content

- A swamp is a vegetated water lodged area.
- Swamp vegetations is found in areas around L. Kyoga, L. Bisina, R. Gombe and R. Ugala.
- Swamps help to control floods, home for wild life, attract tourists, help in rain formation and used for study purpose.
- Semi-desert vegetation has short grass, scattered trees.
- Trees are short, small and thorny
- Its commonly found in Eastern Kenya and North Eastern Uganda.

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Discussing the characteristics of swamp vegetation and semi-desert vegetation
- Brain storming on the importance of swamps ad dangers caused by swamps.

Life skills and value

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Reference

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Remarks

Week : Four

PD : 3

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Factors influencing vegetation

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Mentions the factors that influence vegetation distribution
- Discusses how each factor influences vegetation distribution
- States the importance of vegetation to man and animals.

Content

- Factors of vegetation distribution include;
 - o Climate of an area.
 - o Fertility of land
 - o Altitude
 - o Drainage system
 - o Human activities
- Importance of vegetation includes
 - o Its habitat for wild life
 - o Source of food to people
 - o Source of herbal medicine
 - o Help in rain formation

- It conserves soil fertility
- Purifies air by absorbing carbondioxide and producing oxygen

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Discussing the factors of vegetation distribution
- Brain storming on the importance of vegetation as a resource.

Life skills and value

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Reference

- MK Standard SST Pupils book 6 pages 30 - 32

Remarks

Week : Four

PD : 4

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Animal resources

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Gives examples of domestic and wild animals
- States the uses of animals as a resource

- Mentions the dangers of wild animals
- Gives examples of areas for wild life conservation

Language

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Content

- There are two types of animals i.e Domestic and wild animals.
- Animals (domestic) are used for
 - o Food, some like donkeys are used for transport, source of income, provide farm yard manure.
- Wild animals are used for study purpose,
- They are tourist attractions
- However, some wild animals destroy people's crops. Kill people. Occupy much land which would have been used for human settlement.
- Areas for wildlife conservation include:-
 - o Game parks
 - o Game reserves and
 - o Zoos

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Giving examples of domestic and wild animals
- Brain storming of the uses of animals as a resource.

Life skills and value

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Reference

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Remarks

Week : Four

PD : 5

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Wild life conservation

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the following terms; Game parks, zoo, game reserves
- Mentions the factors that influence wild life distribution
- Gives examples of game parks and locate them on the map of E. Africa

Content

- A game park is a large area gazzeted by the government for wildlife conservation
- Examples are
 - o Murchison fall, Queen Elizabeth , Kidepo, Serengeti, Isava, Kilimanjaro etc.
- Factors that influence the distribution of animals include
 - o Vegetation of an area
 - o Climate of an area
 - o Government policy
- Location of major game parks on the map of E. Africa.

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Giving examples of game parks and locating them on the map of East Africa.

Life skills and value

- Care for God's creatures

Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 pages 70 – 78

Remarks

Week : Five

PD : 1

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Other places of wildlife conservation

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Gives examples of other places of wild life preservation
- States the importance of preserving wild life
- Identifies the problems facing national parks in E. Africa.
- Suggests solutions to the above challenges

Content

- Other places of wild life conservation are
 - o Marine parks
 - o Zoos
- Reasons for preserving wild life include
 - o Centre for study and research
 - o Conservation of the environment
 - o Tourist attractions
- Challenges facing national parks
 - o Poaching

- Poor security
- Wild bush fires
- Human encroachment
- Solutions
 - Controlling poaching
 - Ensuring peace and security
 - Controlling Human encroachment

Methods

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Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Discussing the importance of preserving National parks and the challenges they encounter.

Life skills and value

- Problem solving

Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 pages 76 – 77

Remarks

Week : Five

PD : 2 and 3

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Tourism

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the term tourism
- Gives reasons why tourism is called an industry and invisible export
- Mentions examples of tourist attractions of East Africa.

Lesson II

- States the importance of tourism industry
- Outlines the problems facing tourism industry
- Suggests solutions to the problems affecting the tourism industry

Language

- Reads, spells and pronounces new words like lodge, hotels, generation, encroachment, instabilities etc.

Content

- Definition of tourism
- Reasons why tourism is called an industry and invisible export / trade.
- Examples of tourist attractions of E. Africa
- Importance of tourism industry
- Problems facing tourism industry
- Solutions to the problems facing tourism industry
- Reasons why Kenya's tourism industry is better than that of Uganda.

Methods

- Discussion
- Guided discovery
- Observation

Learning aids :

- Video film of E. African tours and travels

Learning Activities

- Brain storming on the importance and challenges of tourism industry

Life skills and value

- Love for adventure

Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 pages 77 – 83

Remarks

Week : Five

PD : 4 and 5

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Farming / cash crop growing

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the term farming
- Mentions the factors that influence farming
- Gives the importance of farming
- Identifies the problems facing farming sector

Lesson II

- Mentions the types of crops
- Defines traditional cash crops and non-traditional cash crops and gives examples
- States the types of coffee grown in East Africa

Language

- Spells and pronounces new words like
 - o Shifting, cultivation, cigarettes, Arabica, sale, agriculture, house hold etc.

Content

- Definition of farming
- Factors that influence farming
- Importance of farming
- Problems facing farming as an economic activity
- Types of crops
- Types of cash crops
- Examples of Traditional and Non-traditional cash crops
- Types of coffee grown in E. Africa.

Methods

- Field trip
- Discussion
- Observation

Learning aids :

- Plantations in our environment

Learning Activities

- Touring plantational field
- Observing cash crops food crops etc.
- Discussing the importance of farming and its challenges

Life skills and value

- Hard working, creative thinking

Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 page 62- 66

Remarks

Week : Six

PD : 1 and 2

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Types of farming

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- States the types of farming
- Gives the advantages and disadvantages of each farming system
- Mention examples of plantational cash crops and where they are grown.
- Defines the term irrigation and irrigation farming
- Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of irrigation farming

Language

- Spells new words like
 - o Subsistence, plantation, cultivation, monoculture, irrigation, scheme, drought etc.

Content

- Definition of farming
- Farming systems / types
- Advantages and disadvantages of each farming system
- Plantation farming /crop
- Irrigation and irrigation farming
- Examples of major irrigation schemes in East Africa
- Advantages and disadvantages of irrigation farming.

Methods

- Discussion
- Observation
- Question and answer technique

Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Giving examples of farming systems.
- Discussing the merits and demerits of each farming system.

Life skills and value

- Hardworking,
- Assertiveness

Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 pages 63 – 66

Remarks

Week : Six

PD : 3 and 4

Topic : Major resources of East Africa

Sub Topic : Cattle keeping

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Gives the different types of cattle keeping
- States examples of pastoral tribes
- Outlines reasons why they practice nomadism and challenges they face
- Defines the term Ranching and dairy farming
- Mentions examples of ranch farms and Dairy farms in East Africa.
- Discusses the factors that favour Ranching and Dairy farming
- Gives examples of products of Ranching and Dairy farming

Content

- Types of cattle keeping
- Examples of Nomadic pastoralists
- Reasons why nomads practice nomadic pastoralism.
- Ranching and Dairy farming
- Examples of ranches and Dairy farms
- Factors that favour ranching and dairy farming
- Ranch products and dairy products
- Other types of farming e.g. Horticulture, Floriculture, Agro-forestry etc.

Methods

- Discussion
- Guided discovery

Learning aids :

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Learning Activities

- Discussing the types of cattle keeping

Life skills and value

- Problem solving
- Co-operation

Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 pages 62 - 63

Remarks

Week : Six

PD : 5

Topic : Transport and Communication in East Africa

Sub Topic : Communication

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the term communication
- Gives the types of communication
- Mentions examples of traditional and modern means of communication
- States examples of Telecommunication companies
- Discusses the merits and demerits of telephones as a means of communication

Language

- Reads, spells and pronounces new words like
 - Telecommunication, mobile. Mass media etc.

Content

- Meaning of communication
- Types of communication
- Traditional and modern means of coming
- Examples of telecommunication companies in Uganda
- Advantages of using telephones
- Disadvantages of using telephones
- Ways how communication promoted development.

Methods

- Observation
- Group work

Learning aids :

- Real objects e.g. News papers, Radios

Learning Activities

- Giving examples of traditional and modern means of communication

Life skills and value

- Fluency
- Critical thinking
- Assertiveness
- Co-operation

Reference

- New fountain book 6 pages 114- 118

Remarks

Week : Seven

PD : 1 and 2

Topic : Transport and Communication in East Africa

Sub Topic : Mass Media communication

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the term mass media
- Give examples of mass media means
- Mentions examples of news paper in Uganda
- States the merits and demerits of using news papers
- Outlines examples of radio stations in Uganda
- Discusses the merits and demerits of radios

Language

- Reads, spells and writes new words correctly like
 - o Mass media. Magazines. Journalist, advertisement etc.

Content

- Definition of mass media
- Examples of mass media means
- Examples of news papers in Uganda
- Radio stations in Uganda
- Advantages and disadvantages of news papers and radios as mass media means of communication
- Ways how newspapers and Radios promote development in an area

Methods

- Discussion
- Guided discovery
- Observation

Learning aids :

-

Learning Activities

- Giving examples of mass media means of communication and their importance

Life skills and value

- Fluency – inter –personal relationships

Reference

- New Fountain pupils book 6 pages 110- 119

Remarks

Week : Seven

PD : 3 and 4

Topic : Transport and Communication in East Africa

Sub Topic : Mass media communication

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Gives examples of television stations in Uganda
- States advantages and disadvantages of using televisions.
- Discusses the roles played by post offices
- States the advantages and disadvantages of using letters as means of communication

Language

- Reads, spells and writes new words correctly

Content

- Television stations in Uganda
- Advantages and disadvantages of televisions over other mass media means
- Roles played by Post offices
- Advantages and disadvantages of letter as means of communication
- Roles played by communication in the economic development of our country.

Methods

-

Learning aids :

-

Learning Activities

- Giving examples of television stations in Uganda.
- Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of televisions and letters as means of communication.

Life skills and value

- Creative thinking
- Reasoning
- Fluency

Reference

- New fountain pupils book 6 pages 116 - 118

Remarks

Week : Seven

PD : 5

Topic : Transport and Communication in East Africa

Sub Topic : Types of transport used in East Africa

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Defines the term transport
- Names the various forms of transport
- States the merits and demerits of road transport
- Gives the types of roads and major roads

Language

-

Content

- Definition of transport
- Types of transport
- Road transport - types of roads
- Types of road transport
- Major roads of E. Africa
- Advantages of road transport
- Disadvantages of road transport

- Factors that affect movements on roads

Methods

- Discussion
- Guided discovery
- Question and answer techniques

Learning aids :

- Road signs and symbols
- Means of road transport

Learning Activities

- Drawing road signs and symbols
- Giving examples of means of road transport
- Discussing the merits and demerits of road transport

Life skills and value

-

Reference

- Ne Fountain pupils book 6 pages 102 – 103

Remarks

Week : Eight

PD : 1 and 2

Topic : Transport and communication of East Africa

Sub Topic : Water and pipeline transport

Competences :

The learner;**Subject**

- Gives examples water transport means
- states both inland and seaports of E. Africa
- Mentions examples of imports and exports
- discusses the merits and demerits of water transport

Lesson II

- Describes pipe line transport
- States examples of goods transported using pipe line transport
- discusses the merits and demerits as pipe line transport

Language

- Reads, spells and uses the new words in sentences correctly

Content

- Means of water transport
- Inland ports and sea ports
- Examples of imports and exports
- Merits and demerits of water transport
- Pipeline transport
- Goods transported by pipe lines
- Advantages of pipe line transport
- Disadvantages of pipeline transport

Methods

-

Learning aids :

-

Learning Activities

- Discussing merits and demerits of water transport

- Naming goods transported by pipe lines

Life skills and value

-

Reference

- New Fountain book 6 pages 110 - 114

Remarks

Week : Eight

PD : 3 and 4

Topic : Transport and communication of East Africa

Sub Topic : Air transport and Railway transport

Competences :

The learner;

Subject

- Gives examples of means of air transport
- Identifies major airports in East Africa and Air strips
- States the merits and demerits of air transport

Lesson II

- Describes the construction and development of railway transport in East Africa.
- Discusses reasons why Kenya-Uganda railway was constructed.
- Mentions the results of the Uganda railway and problems faced.
- Describes the construction of Tanzara railway line

Language

- Reads, spells and writes new words like
 - o imperial, engineer, inspection etc.

Content

- Air transport means
- Air companies in East Africa.

- Airports and Airstrips in East Africa
- Advantages and disadvantages of air transport
- Development of railway lines in East Africa
- Kenya – Uganda railway
- Reasons for construction
- Results of its construction
- Problems faced
- Areas and reasons why it was extended
- Builders of Uganda railway
- The Tanzara / Tanzam railway and why it was constructed.

Methods

-

Learning aids :

- Map showing Railway transport

Learning Activities

- discussing railway line development in East Africa

Life skills and value

-

Reference

- New fountain book 6 pages 112 - 114

Remarks

TEACHING LESSON COUNT TERM II 2018

Teacher's Name: Matata John, Maguma Yoweri, Ssentalo **Subject:** Social studies **Class:** P.6

Topic	No. of lessons	Total No. of time tabled lessons	Extra lessons noted / load noted	Way forward / action points
Major resources of East Africa	28			We shall be able to finish in the recommended time
Transport and communication in East Africa	16	56 lessons	4 lessons (Development of Railway transport in E. Africa, types of roads, Road safety)	To be covered in time