

P3 LITERACY II LESSON TERM I – II

Theme : Our Sub county

Sub-theme: Name and location of our Sub county

Wakiso

Wakiso district is found in the central region of Uganda. It is made up of different sub-counties.

Sub-county

A sub county is an area made up of different parishes.

Parish

A parish is an area made up different villages or wards.

Our school is found in Wakiso sub-county, Naluvule parish, Naluvule village.

Sub- counties found in Wakiso district

Wakiso sub-county

Kasanje sub-county

Bussi sub-county

Ssisa sub-county

Masuulita sub-county

Kakiri sub-county

Katabi sub-county

NB Our school is found in Wakiso sub-county

Sub counties neighbouring Wakiso sub-county

Nabweru

Kakiri

Physical features in Wakiso sub-county

Hills

Valleys

Swamps

Streams

Plains

Examples of hills in Wakiso sub-county

Kabulengwa hill

Gombe hill

Lukwanga hill

Kireka hill

Important places in my sub-county

Schools

Health centres

Churches

Markets

Mosques

Examples of parishes in Wakiso sub-county

Bakka
Mende
Bukasa
Buloba
Ssumbwe
Naluvule
Kasengejje
Kyebando

Leaders in our sub-county

A sub-county is headed by the chair person local council 3

A parish is headed by the chairperson local council 2

A village/ zone/ward is headed by the chairperson local council 1

Activity

1. Write short notes about the following .

- a) A sub county
- b) A parish

2. List down any five sub counties found in Wakiso district.

3. In which sub county is your school found?

4. Give any two sub counties neighbouring Wakiso sub-county.

5. Mention any five parishes found in Wakiso sub –county.

6. State any three examples of physical features found in your sub – county.

7. List down five important places in Wakiso sub-county.

Maps and pictures

- A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.
- A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.
- A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from the side.
- A picture is a representation of an object as seem from the side.

Differences between maps and pictures

- A map is drawn from above while a picture is drawn from the side.
- A map shows the top part only but a picture shows many parts of the object.
- A map is not easy to understand but a picture can easily be understood.

Similarities

Both maps and pictures represent objects.

Draw and colour pictures and maps of the following objects

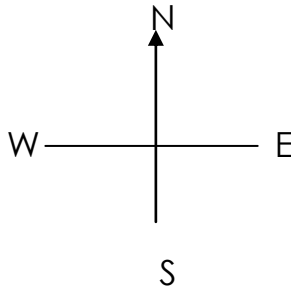
Object	Picture	Map
cup tree pot table house car bottle		

Elements, qualities, components of a good map

Title/heading, boundary/frame, compass direction, key, scale

A compass direction

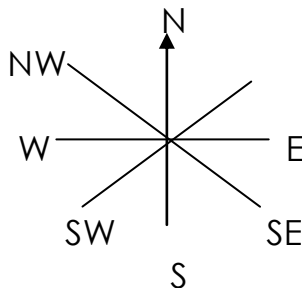
A compass direction is an instrument used to show direction. A compass direction has four main points called cardinal or primary points.



N – North
E – East
S – South
W – West

A compass needle points to the North when the compass is at rest. A compass nose shows direction on a drawn map.

Secondary points of a compass direction



NE – North East
NW – North West
SE – South East
SW – South West

People who use a compass

- Pilots map readers sailors
- Tourists surveyors mountain climbers

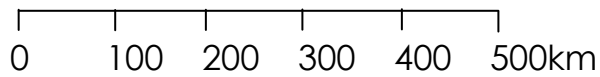
Other ways of telling direction

- By the position of the sun
- By using shadows
- By using landmarks
- By using physical features

The sun rises from the East and sets in the West.

A scale

A scale is used to measure the distance between places on the map.
e.g. km on a map can represent 100 km on the ground.



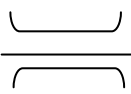


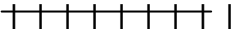


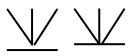

A title/ heading

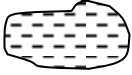





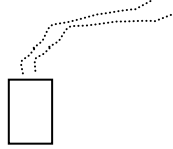
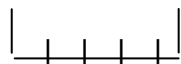

This is the name of the map.
It tells us what the map is all about.

A key

The key gives the meaning of symbols used on the map.

Symbols used on the map.

Symbol	meaning
	Bridge
	Forest
	River
	Railway
	Church
	Mountain
	Swamp
	Air port

Symbol	meaning
P O	Post office
	Lake
	Quarry
	Dam
	Waterfalls
	Hill
	Mountain peak
	Factory
	Canal
	Rift valley

Why symbols are used on maps

- Symbols are signs used to represent features on the map.
- Symbols prevent the map from being overcrowded.
- They make the map tidy.
- Map symbols make map reading easy.

Draw a map of our classroom.

A map of our school showing important places in the school

Administration block, classrooms, dining room, gate, kitchen, toilet and bathrooms, dormitories, field/play ground.

Where I live.

1. Our continent is called

2. Our country is found in East Africa.
3. The people of Uganda are called..... Tanzanians are people who come from The people from Kenya are called.....
4. The capital cities of these countries are;
 Uganda
 Kenya
 Tanzania
 Rwanda
 Burundi
5. My school is found in Wakiso district. Wakiso district is found in Central region.

Districts within Uganda

Kalungu, Mukono, Ntungamo, Kalangala, Iganga, Jinja, Wakiso

- a) Write down four districts which begin with letters K, N, M Y etc
- b) The district surrounded by water in Uganda is.....
- c) Wakiso district surrounds / neighbours Kampala district

Our district

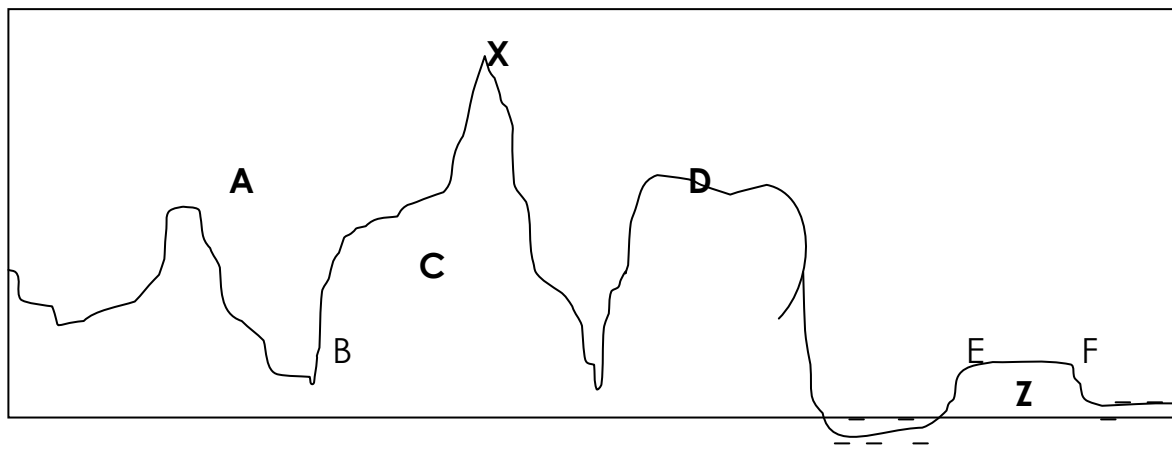
1. The President of Uganda is
2. The Chairman of Wakiso District is Hon. Matia Lwanga Bwanika
3. The Chairman of Wakiso subcounty is Mr. Mwanje Ssemuju Felix
4. The minister of Education and Sports is.....
5. The state minister for primary education is

Theme : Our Subcounty

Sub-theme: Physical features in our subcounty

Physical features are natural landforms which give the landscape. E.g. mountains, hills, valleys, plains, plateaus

A CROSS SECTION OF LAND FORMS



A – hills	B – valley	C – Mountain	D – plateau
E – Lake	F – Plain	X – Mountain peak	
		Z swamp	not physical features

Wetlands are;

Lakes, ponds, swamps, rivers, streams

Wetlands are not physical features

Vegetation – forests

Mountains in Uganda

A mountain is a land that rises very high.

Examples –

Mountain	Peak
Mt. Rwenzori	Margherita
Mt. Elgon	Wagagai
Mt. Moroto	Moroto
Mt. Mufumbiro	Muhavura

Mt Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Uganda.

Importance of mountains

- Good for farming because they have fertile soils.
- Cool environment good for settlement
- They attract tourists who bring money to the government.
- We get minerals from some mountains
- Mountains are habitats of some wild animals.
- Mountains help in the formation of rainfall.
- Mountains are sources of some rivers.

Lesson

Lakes and rivers

Lakes are larger mass of water in a basin. A lake is bigger than a well.

Examples of lakes in Uganda

Lake Victoria (biggest in Uganda)

Kabaka's lake (man made lake) in Rubaga subcounty

Lake Kyoga

Lake Albert

Lake Wamala

Lake Edward

Lake George

Lake Mburo

Identify some local names for some lakes.

Examples of rivers

A river is a mass of flowing water.

Rivers are small but longer than most lakes.

River Nile, Mpanga, Kafu, Mayanja, Unyama, Acwa, Lumansi

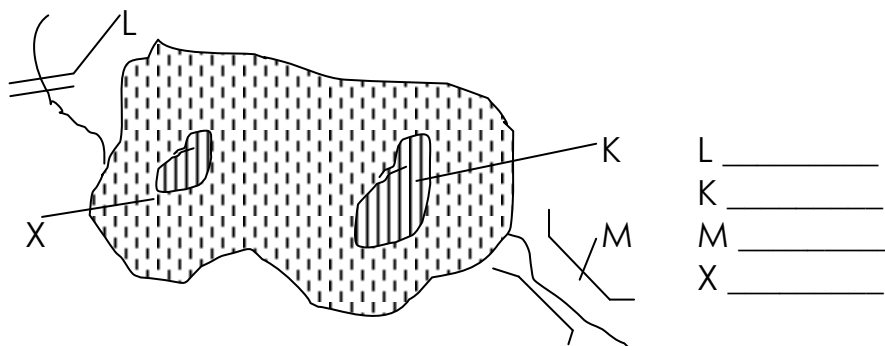
River Nile is the longest in Uganda

Lesson

Importance of lakes and rivers

- Provide / we get water from them
- Provide /we get sand from lakes and rivers
- Provide / we mine salt from rift valley lakes
- Provide / we get fish
- Provide water transport
- They attract tourists
- They help in the formation of rainfall
- Swimming is done in lakes and rivers
- We generate electricity in rivers e.g. Nile

NB: Name the features below.



Problems faced by people living near lakes and rivers

1. Dangerous water animals kill people e.g. snakes, crocodile and hippopotamus.
2. Floods destroy lives, homes, crops, animals and other property.
3. Strong wind (storms) on lakes and rivers make travelling and fishing difficult.
4. People often drown in rivers and lakes.
5. The water hyacinth (water weed) makes fishing and transport difficult.
6. Dirty water from lakes and rivers causes typhoid, cholera and bilharzia.
7. Mosquitoes spread diseases (female anopheles mosquito).

Lesson

Valleys in our district

A valley is a low land between two close hills/ mountains.

Importance of valleys

1. We get clay for pottery.
2. Brick making is done in valleys
3. Fishing in springs, streams, rivers is done in valleys.
4. Papyrus for crafts and building are got from valleys.
5. Forests in valleys are homes of some wild animals.
6. Hunting is done in valleys.
7. Valleys are sources of some rivers and streams.
8. Farming is carried out in valleys.

Swamps in our district

A swamp is a wetland with vegetation.

Importance of swamps

1. Water for domestic use can be got from swamps.
2. Fish can be got from swamps.
3. People can grow crops like rice, sugarcane, yams in swamps.
4. Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.
5. Papyrus reeds for making crafts can be got from swamps.
6. Swamps are homes of some wild animals.

Problems faced by people living in swampy areas

1. Easy spread of diseases.
2. The area can easily flood.
3. People experience coldness especially at night.
4. People can easily be attacked by wild animals.
5. Water in swamps weakens buildings.

Sub-theme: People in our Subcounty

Ethnic groups

An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same origin, culture, and speak related languages.

There are four main ethnic groups in Uganda and these are;

Bantu, Nilotics, Hamites and Nilo Hamites

N.B: Tribes and languages make up an ethnic group

Bantu ethnic group

Bantu is the biggest ethnic group in Uganda. The main work of the Bantu is farming. The Bantu have a common word "ntu". The Bantu are farmers.

Ethnic group	Tribe	Language
Bantu	Baganda Bakiga Banyankole Bagishu Bagwere Batoro Basoga Banyoro Basamya	Luganda Rukiga Runyankole Lugishu/Lumasaaba Lugwere Rutooro Lusoga Runyoro Lusamya
Nilotics	Acholi Langi Alur Japadhola	Acholi Langi Alur Adhola/ Ludaama
Nilo-Hamites	Karamojong Iteso Kumam Sebei	Akarimojong Ateso Kumam Sabinyii
Hamites	Bahima Batutsi	Runyankore Kinyarwanda

Important definitions

- A tribe is a small group of people with the same origin, culture and speaks the same language.
- A language is a medium of communication
- A clan is a group of people with the same fore father.

Hamites is the smallest ethnic group in Uganda.

The Hamites and Nilo-Hamites are cattle keepers.

The Nilotics are both crop growers and cattle keepers.

Activity

1. What is an ethnic group?
2. State four ethnic groups in Uganda.
3. Name the biggest ethnic group in Uganda.
4. Define tribe.
5. Outline the economic activity done by the Bantu.
6. Identify the smallest ethnic group in Uganda.
7. Write down two tribes under the Nilotics.

8. Which language is spoken by the Basoga?
9. What is a clan?
10. Outline two examples of clans among the Baganda.
- 11.

CULTURE

Culture is the acceptable behaviour in a society.

Culture is an acceptable behavior in a society.

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Examples of peoples' culture

- Birth of a single child
- Circumcision
- Birth of twins
- Entertainment
- Marriage custom
- Dressing
- Burial ceremony

The legend of the first Muganda.

Lesson:

Leadership in our community

A leader is a person who guides or directs others

Types of leaders

- Civic leaders
- Political leaders
- Cultural leaders / traditional leaders
- Religious leaders

Civic leaders	Political leaders	Cultural leaders	Religious leaders
RDC, CAO, DISO, GISO, permanent secretaries, DEO, Government teachers	President, vice president, ministers, lord mayor, mayor, members of parliament, local council members, councilors	Kabaka, Rwot, Kyabazinga, Emorimori, Omukama, Omugabe	Bishops, Pastors, Nuns, Priests, Cardinals, Reverands, Imams, Sheikhs, Khadhis

Activity

1. Who is a leader?
2. State 3 types of leaders.
3. Name any two religious leaders in your community.
4. Why should leaders behave well in the community?

Titles of cultural leaders

Kingdom	Title	Names
Buganda	Kabaka	Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Bunyoro	Omukama	Omukama Solomon Gafabusa
Toro	Omukama	Omukama Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru
Busoga	Kyabazinga	Kyabazinga Gabula Nadiope
Iteso	Emorimor	Emorimor Isuban
Acholi	Rwot	
Ankole	Omugabe	

The local council Committee

Local council in short is L.C

The local council committee is made up of ten (10) members

These are;

1. Chairperson
2. Vice chairperson
3. The general Secretary
4. Secretary Finance
5. Secretary for information, education and mobilization
6. Secretary for women and public health
7. Secretary for people with disabilities
8. Secretary for production and environmental protection
9. Secretary for defence / security

Members of the Local Council and their functions

Post	Duties
Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Heads the local council- Chairs all the committee and council meetings- Signs official documents

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settles disputes and supervises all other members
Vice chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assists the Chairperson in all his duties. - Takes over the Chairman's duties during the absence of the Chairperson - Is in charge of children's affairs.
The General Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records all minutes of the council meetings - Keeps the official records, documents and files - Calls executive and council meetings
Secretary for finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He is the treasurer of the council
Secretary for information, education and mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passes on all information required by the people
Secretary for youth and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilises the youth for participate in development and co-curricular activities
Secretary for women and public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She is in charge of women affairs
Secretary for people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilizes people with disabilities for development
Secretary for production of environmental protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected economic production - Encourage the protection of the environment in the area

Lesson

Roles of leaders

- Encourage people to work hard.
- They want to see everybody develop.
- Leaders teach people responsibility.
- Leaders settle disputes.
- Leaders want people to live and work in a peaceful place.
- Leaders make sure security is maintained.

Activity

1. How many members make up the local council committee?
2. Which member of the local council committee is responsible for children affairs?
3. Who heads the local council committee?
4. State 3 roles of leaders in our sub county.
5. Mention any two ways of caring for the disabled.

Lesson

Acts of laws breaking

- Raping
- Murdering
- Trespass
- Defilement
- Drug abuse
- Assault
- Theft

Punishments given to law breakers

- Paying a fine
- Beating
- Imprisonment
- Death sentence

People who enforce law and order

- Police officers
- Local council leaders
- Magistrates
- Judges
- Prison officers

The legend of the spear and the bead.

Lesson

Economic activity

An activity is something done by people to earn money e.g brick making, pottery, teaching, welding, sewing, hair cutting, weaving, carpentry, nursing, butchery, fishing, stone mining

Pottery

Pottery is the making of pots.

A person who makes pots is called a potter.

It is also the place where many pots are kept.

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Uses of pots

- To keep drinking water
- Cooking food
- Fetching water

- Decoration
- For sale (sold to get money)

Activity

1. Define economic activities.
2. List down 3 economic activities carried out by people in your sub-county.
3. Give three examples of ceramics.
4. Which activity is carried out using clay?

Lesson

Handcrafts

These are things made from local materials using hands

Examples of handicrafts

Baskets, mats, ropes, doormats, tables clothes, bags, stools, hats

N.B

1. Most handicrafts are made by weaving
2. Some local materials used in weaving are raffia, papyrus, banana fibres, palm leaves, cained reeds
3. Making of baskets is called basketry
4. The making of things out of iron is called smithing.
5. A black smith makes things out of iron.

Things made out of iron

Knives, pangas, hoes, axes, beds, arrow heads, padlocks, nails

Importance of economic activities

- Economic activities provide food to people.
- People learn skills
- People improve on their standards of living though economic activities.
- People get things to use in their day to day life.

People and their work

Economic activity	Person	Place
Sewing	tailor	verandas
teaching	teacher	school
nursing	nurse	hospital/clinic/
fishing	fisherman	dispensary
carpentry	carpenter	river/ lake / fish pond
pottery	potter	workshop
farmer	farming	pottery
		farm

Activity

1. What are crafts?
2. Mention any two activities that involve making crafts.
3. How are crafts useful to man?
4. Name any two materials for making crafts.

Theme: Livelihood in our sub county/ subcounty

Subtheme: Social services and their importance

Lesson

Defn.

Social service is the work done by the government for the people to live better lives.

Services provided by the government to make people's lives better.

Types of social services

- Education services
- Communication services
- Health services
- Transport services
- Water services
- Security services

Education services

What is Education?

Education is the getting of knowledge.

People get education from schools.

Types of schools

- Nursery schools
- Primary schools
- Secondary schools
- Universities
- Colleges
- Technical schools

Importance of education

- We get knowledge from education.
- We get skills from education.
- We get jobs/ employment from education.

Examples of universities found in Uganda include;

- Makerere University
- Uganda Christian university Mukono
- Islamic university in Uganda
- Kampala international University

- Gulu university
- Ndejje university
- Nkozi university etc

NB: Schools are under the ministry of education and sports.

The current minister of education and sports is Hon Janet Kataha Museveni.

Activity

1. Define social services.
2. State at least 3 types of social services provided to people in your sub- county.
3. Write down any three people who provide education to people.
4. Which ministry is responsible for the provision of Education services in Uganda?
5. State nay two uses of stories to children.

Lesson III

Security services

Security is the way of protecting people and their property against danger.

Security services are rendered to people to protect them with their property.

Organs which provide security include;

The police, prisons, army, local defence unit, private security organs

Weapons

A weapon is a material which is used to defend ourselves from enemies.

Weapons used to provide security services include;

Guns, batons, sticks, bow and arrow, land mines, tear gas, bombs

Lesson IV

The police force

The police in Uganda is divided into sections like;

- Dog section
- Anti-riot police
- Military police
- Traffic police
- Mobile patrol unit
- Criminal investigation department (CID)
- Anti-smuggling unit
- Passport section
- Fire brigade

The title given to the head of the Uganda police is the Inspector General. The current Inspector General of police in Uganda is Mr. Okoth Martin Ochola.

Roles of the police

- It keeps law and order.
- Investigates cases and crimes
- Controls traffic flow
- Enforces law
- Puts out fire

NB: The police is under the ministry of internal affairs.

Activity

1. Give any two organs that provide security services to people.
2. State any one tool used to provide security in your sub-county.
3. What title is given to the head of police in Uganda?
4. Who is the current inspector General of police in Uganda?

Lesson

The army

The army protects the lives of people and their property in the country. The title given to the head of the army in Uganda is a Commander-in-Chief.

The current commander in chief of the Uganda Army is H. E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.

Another name for the Uganda army is the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF).

- Protects the lives of people and their property in the country.
- The army protects the country.

The title of the head of the army in Uganda is Commander in chief

The current commander chief of the Ugandan army is H.E Kaguta Museveni

The name of the Ugandan army is the Ugandan People's Defence force (UPDF)

Roles of the army

- Protects the lives of people and their property.
- The army protects the country
- Fights against invaders
- Entertains people (army band)

The people who work in the army are army men / army women
They can also be known as soldiers
They live in a barracks in house called unipots.

The prison

A prison is a place where law breakers are kept in safe custody.

Roles of the prison

1. It keeps law breakers in safe custody.
2. It changes laws breakers into law abiding citizens.
3. It punishes law breakers.

Skills learnt in prison

Carpentry, music, sports, craft making, sports, digging

Prisoners are taken to courts of law for judgment.

Children below 18 years are taken to special places like Kampiringisa prisons, Naguru remand home, Bugungu reformatory school

Private security guard

These are privately owned security groups.

They also help the police to keep law and order.

Examples include;

- Saracen
- Group 4
- KK security
- Delta force
- Hash
- Securex

Activity

1. What is a prison?
2. Mention two skills learnt in prison.
3. Of what importance is a prison?

Health services

These are services provided by giving medical care.

Places which provide health services include: - hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, health centres.

The main referral hospital in Uganda is Mulago hospital.

Medical care is given through;

Injectons, creams, lotions, tablets, drips and syrups.

People who provide medical care are;

- Doctors treat sick people
- Oculists treat eyes
- Opticians sell eye glasses
- Dentists treat teeth
- Surgeons operate on people
- Nurses assist doctors when treating patients
- Midwives care for pregnant women
- Health inspectors teach people how to live in a clean environment and how to stay healthy.

Activity

1. Name the National referral hospital in Uganda?

Communication services

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages. There are two types of communication i.e.

- Local communication
- Modern communication

Local communication

This is the type of communication where people use local means to send and receive messages.

Means of local communication

- Drums
- Clapping
- Bells
- Whistle
- Fire
- Xylophones
- Horns
- Mouth (talking)
- Gestures

Advantages of local communication

- It is cheap
- It is easy to use

Disadvantages of local communication

- It wastes time.
- It might not reach many people at the same time.
- The message may change as it moves from one messenger to another.

NB: Gestures are signs used in communication without talking.

Modern communication

It is a type of communication which uses modern means to send and receive communication.

Communication services in Uganda are provided by;

a) Radio stations	Radio Simba, CBS, Super, Radio One, Capital Radio, Dunamis, Kaboozi, Dembe FM etc
b) TV stations	UBC, Bukedde, NBS, star TV, NTV, Spark TV, EATV
c) Telecommunication companies	e.g. Airtel, MTN, UTL, Smile, Africell
d) Newspapers	Newvision, Daily Monitor, The Observer, Kamunye, Red pepper, Rupiny, Bukedde, Etop, Orumuri

Modern means of communication

- a) Radios
- b) Television
- c) Phones
- d) Newspapers
- e) Internet
- f) Magazines
- g) Letters
- h) Fax
- i) Computers

Advantages of modern communication

- It is time saving.
- The message does not change.
- The message can reach intended recipients at the same time.

Disadvantages of modern communication

- It is very expensive.
- It requires people who have gone to school.
- Some of it requires electricity.

Activity

1. What is communication?
2. How important are radios in a home?
3. Why is a television not commonly used in villages?
4. Identify one importance of communication in your sub- county.
5. Mention four local means of communication used in your sub- county.

Lesson XII

Transport services

Transport is the movement of people or goods from one place to another. There are four types of transport namely;

- Road transport
- Water transport
- Air transport
- Railway transport

Road transport

Road transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another along the road.

Means of road transport

- Pedestrians (use the road on foot)
- Bicycle
- Motorcycle
- Lorries
- Animals e.g. horse, oxen, camels

Road transport is the most common type of transport.

Advantages of road transport

- It's a door to door service.
- Its costs are affordable.
- People can reach many places.

Disadvantages of road transport

- There is a lot of traffic jam along the road.
- There are many risks of accidents.
- Murram roads can produce a lot of dust during dry weather.

Lesson XIII

Air transport

It is the movement of people and goods from one place to another in air.

Means of air transport

- Aeroplanes
- Parachutes
- Helicopters
- Rockets

Aeroplanes land at airports.

Small aircrafts land at airstrips and airfields.

A runway is the road for the aeroplane.

Aeroplanes' park is a prone.

A pilot flies a plane.

Examples of airstrips in Uganda

Soroti airstrip, Gulu airstrip, Mbarara airstrip, Arua airstrip, Kimaka airstrip
Kajjansi air strip, Kololo airstrip

Air transport is the most expensive type of transport.

Disadvantages of air transport

- It is very expensive
- In case of an accident, people die in big numbers.
- It is not common.

Advantages of air transport

- It is the fastest type of transport.
- It is less risky in terms of accidents.
- It is very comfortable.
- It is the best for perishable goods.

Water transport

Water transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another on water.

Means of water transport

- a) Boats
- b) Ship
- c) Canoes
- d) Ferry

Ferries are big water vessels which carry many people and bulky things i.e. cars, buses etc

Water transport is both the slowest and the cheapest type of transport.

A ship captain sails a boat.

Advantages of water transport

- It is the cheapest of all the types of transport.
- It is good for people who live on islands.

Disadvantages of water transport

- It is slow.
- It does not offer door to door services.
- There are high risks of accidents.

Railway transport

Railway transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another on rails.

Means of railway transport

- Train
- Tram

A train stops at the railway station.

Kinds of trains

1. Passenger trains – for carrying people
2. Cargo train – for carrying cargo or luggage

Advantages of railway transport

- It is cheap.
- It carries many people.
- It is suitable for bulky goods.

Disadvantages of railway transport

- It is slow.
- It is not good for taking perishable goods.
- It doesn't provide door to door services.
- It is time tabled.

Challenges associated with social services (problems)

a) Challenges associated with education

- Some schools lack trained teachers.
- Some schools do not have enough classrooms.
- Some schools do not have enough furniture.
- Some schools do not have enough scholastic materials e.g. textbooks, chalk, pencils and pens.
- Some schools do not have enough security against arsonists.

The legend of the first Bagisu.

Activity

1. What is transport?
2. Give four types of transport.
3. Name any three means of water transport.
4. What is the quickest means of transport?
5. Name the suitable means for transporting perishable goods.
6. Identify any two importance of transport.

MANAGING BASIC RESOURCES

Basic resources

Definitions

- Basic resources are things which we use in our day to day life.
- Basic resources are things which are used to achieve a certain purpose.

Examples of basic resources

- Water
- Time
- Money
- Food
- Fuel (firewood, charcoal)
- Wild life (animals, insects)
- Minerals (sand, clay, stone, rocks)

Sources of water

- A source is where something begins from.
- We have both natural and artificial sources of water

Natural sources of water

- These are God-made e.g. lakes, oceans, wells, streams, rivers, swamps, springs, rainfall
- Rainfall is the main natural source of water.

Artificial sources of water

These are man-made sources of water e.g. boreholes, ponds, dams, wells

Water harvesters

Tanks, drums, buckets, jerrycans, pots and basins

Domestic uses of water

- Water is used for cooking.
- We use water for drinking.
- Bathing
- Washing
- Cleaning

Industrial uses of water

- For washing machines
- Mixing building materials
- For irrigation.
-

Other uses of water

- Water is used for transport
- Generating electricity
- Irrigation
- Recreational activities e.g. swimming, boat racing, raffling
- Used for cooling and washing machines in industries

Seasons

There are two types of seasons

i) wet season (rainy)

ii) dry season (sunny)

A wet season is when we get enough rainfall.

Activities done in the wet season

Planting, thinning, weeding, pruning

A dry season is when we get enough sunshine

Activities done in a dry season

Harvesting, clearing land, watering, irrigation, drying seeds, storing seeds

Dry seeds are stored in a granary or a silo.

Too much sunshine causes drought.

Other uses of water

- Water is used for transport
- Water is used in industries to cool machines and wash them.
- Water is used for recreation activities e.g. swimming, boat racing ,
Water is used for irrigation

Activity

1. What are basic resources?
2. Give any four examples of basic resources.
3. Why do we need rain?
4. Mention any two dangers of too much rainfall.
5. Name any three natural sources of water.
6. Apart from cooking, give other two uses of water.

Money

Money is a means for paying for things in form of coins and bank notes.
Money is a medium of exchange.

Examples of money (currencies)

Uganda – Uganda shillings

Kenya – Kenya shillings

America – American dollars

Tanzania – Tanzanian shillings

Rwanda – Francs

Banking

Banking is a system of keeping money safely.

All banks in Uganda are controlled by the Central Bank (BOU) Bank of Uganda.

Examples of banks

Stanbic,, Centenary, Equity, Baroda, Barclays, Opportunity bank, Bank of Africa, United Bank for Africa, Cairo, KCB, DFCU, Standard Chartered, etc

Use of banks

- To keep money safely
- Banks give loans to people.
- Banks help to keep important documents e.g. land titles and wills
- Banks are sources of employment (jobs).

Saving

Saving means to store or keep money for future use.

Ways of saving money

- We save money in the bank
- In a wooden or metallic box

Why do we save?

- For future use
- To meet our needs
- To avoid wastage
- To improve standards of living

RECORDS

What are records?

A record is a written document which is kept and can be used in future.

A record is a written document for future use.

Examples of records

Birth certificates, registers, death certificates, mark lists, baptism cards, immunization cards, marriage certificates, wills

At school	In the bank	In the hospital	Church
Register Mark list Duty Rota Report card Time table Bank slips	Bank slip Land title Will Money Cheque	Immunization card Birth certificate	Marriage certificate Baptism card Confirmation Certificate bible

Uses of records

- For future use
- For reference
- For evidence
- For information

Activity:

Telling and retelling in relation to saving money.

Spending resources

Spending is using money to pay for goods and services.

Things we need and spend money on

Food, clothes, transport, education, health, communication, weddings and introductory ceremonies

Ways of spending wisely

- Budgeting – a budget is a plan of how to get and spend money wisely.
- Negotiating/ bargaining – this is to reach an agreement by discussion.
- Comparing quality – this is looking at how things are similar or different from one another.
- Prioritization – this is choosing something which is more important than others.

Activity

1. Define money.
2. Give any two uses of money.
3. Write any three places where money is kept.
4. State any 2 examples of banks you know.
5. Mention any two uses of banks.
6. Name the bank that controls all banks in Uganda.

Projects

What is a project?

A project is a piece of work that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim.

It is also an activity carried out in order to get knowledge, skills and money.

Examples of projects

Bee keeping, poultry keeping, animal rearing, fish farming, piggery, tree planting, brick making, drama groups , hotel project, school project, boutique , hair dressing, road construction, fumigation (cabbage collectors)

Preparing for a project:

Things needed to start a project

- Money, time, space/land, knowledge and skills, labour/workers, supervision, record keeping, commitment

Marriage

Marriage is when a man and a woman stay together as husband and wife, marriage starts with courtship.

What is courtship?

This is when a man and a woman talk to one another about getting married.

Types of marriages

- Religious marriage - by religious leaders
- Customary marriage - by parents
- Civil marriage - by court

FOOD

What is food?

- Food is something good to eat or drink.
- Traditional dishes of different tribes (stable foods)

Tribe	Traditional dishes	Tribe	Traditional dishes
Buganda	Matooke (banana)	Bagisu	Malewa
Banyankole	Millet	Karamojong	Millet
Banyankole	Millet	Karamajong	Milk mixed with blood
Basoga	Sweet potatoes	Bakiga	Irish potatoes

Food taboos;

A taboo is something which is forbidden in a culture or religion.

What is food taboo?

Food taboo is a forbidden food.

There are three types of taboos

- Food taboo
- Cultural taboo
- Religious taboo

Examples of food taboos

- Moslems are not allowed to eat pork (food , religious taboo)
- Women of long ago were not allowed to eat pork, chicken, grasshoppers and eggs, mutton
- Catholics are not supposed to eat meat on Fridays during lent period.
- Seventh Day Adventists are not allowed to eat pork, grass hoppers, white ants.
- One is not allowed to eat his/her totem. (Cultural taboo)