



**LITERACY 1 B (SST)**  
**LESSON NOTES TERM ONE 2025**  
**0784540287/0751565742**

**PRIMARY THREE**



## 6. Parishes in Makindye Division

- Wabigalo
- Kisugu
- Bukasa
- Kibuli
- Kabalagala
- Nsambya
- Ggaba etc

## 7. Things that help us to locate our sub-county

- district
- county/ municipality
- roads
- landmarks

**Activity:** Colouring the map of Makindye division/ subcounty, her neighbours and the key with corresponding colours

-Spelling words and observing the map of Makindye division.

### Exercise

1. In which division is your school found?
2. Name the parish where your school is found.
3. Write the district where your school is found.
4. How many divisions are in Kampala?
5. Name any two towns in Makindye division.

### WEEK: 2 Lesson 3

#### Spellings

1. division
2. district
3. Kampala
4. Makindye
5. Nakawa

#### New words

1. picture
2. drawing
3. object
4. representation
5. aside





## MAPS AND PICTURES

### 1. What is a picture?

A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from sides

A picture is a representation of an object as seen from sides.

### 2. Examples of pictures include the following:

	
<b>A picture of a tree</b>	<b>A picture of a house</b>
	
<b>A picture of a table</b>	<b>A picture of a car</b>

**Activity:** A Learner identifies an object of his/ her own and draws its picture.

### Exercise

1. What do we call the drawing of an object as seen from aside?
2. Draw a picture of a pot and a chair.

### WEEK:2 Lesson 4 &5

#### Spellings

1. aside
2. object
3. picture
4. drawing
5. representation

#### New words

1. map
2. above
3. similarity
4. real
5. represent




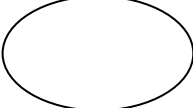
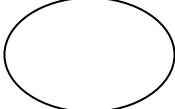

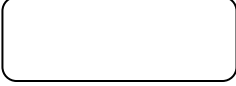

### MAPS

#### 1. What is a map?

A map is a drawing of an object as seen above.

A map is representation of an object as seen from above.

#### 3. Examples of maps:

	
<b>A map of a house</b>	<b>A map of a tree</b>
	
<b>A map of a table</b>	<b>A map of a pot</b>
	
<b>A map of a basket</b>	<b>A map of a hut</b>
	
<b>A map of a car</b>	<b>A map of a cup</b>

#### 3. Similarities between a map and a picture

- Both are drawings of objects.
- Both represent real objects.

#### 4. Differences between a map and a picture

- A map is drawn as seen from above while a picture is drawn as seen from sides..
- A picture is more detailed than a map.

**Activity:** Learners in groups identify the objects with circular, rectangular, square and oval maps.

### Exercise

1. How is a map similar to a picture?
2. State one difference between a picture and a map.

### WEEK:2 Lesson 6 &7

#### Spellings

1. map
2. above
3. object
4. drawing
5. represent

#### New words

1. scale
2. key
3. compass rose
4. scale
5. interpret

### MAP READING;

Maps help us to show different places.

Maps can be of:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Our school     | e) Our district  |
| b) Our home       | f) Our country   |
| c) Our village    | g) The world etc |
| d) Our sub county |                  |

#### **Elements of a good map**

A good map should have the following qualities;

- a) A key
- b) A heading / title
- c) A compass rose/ compass direction
- d) A scale
- e) A frame/boundary.

### Importance of each element to a map reader

#### (a) **Heading / title;**

- Shows what the map is all about.
- Without a title, a map reader will not know what the map is all about.

#### (b) **Compass rose;**

- Shows direction of places on a map.
- Without a compass rose, a map reader will not be able to tell the direction of places on a map.

#### (c) **Frame;**

- This beautifies the map.

#### (d) **A scale;**

- Shows the distance of places on a map.
- It is used to measure or calculate the distance between places on a map.

#### (e) **A key;**

- It is used to interpret symbols and colours used on a map.
- Without a key, a map reader will not be able to interpret symbols and colours used on a map.

**Activity:-** Learners use atlases to discover the elements of a good map.

-Interpreting the map of their school and drawing the map of their classroom.

### Exercise

1. Of what use is a compass rose to a map reader?
2. Identify any other four elements of a good map.
3. Which map element interprets map symbols?
4. What problem will Morgan face when reading a map without a title?

### WEEK:3 Lesson 1

#### Spellings

1. scale
2. title
3. interpret
4. compass
5. compass rose

#### New words

1. direction
2. compass
3. cardinal
4. North, South
5. East, West

#### **DIRECTION**

1. What is direction?

Direction is a position in which a person is standing, moving or facing.

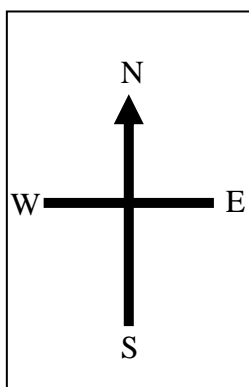
2. We can tell direction of places using an instrument called a **compass**.

3. A **compass rose** is an element of a map that shows direction of places on a map.

4. A compass has got points which show directions.

5. A compass has four major (primary) points called **cardinal points** namely;

- North(N)
- South(S)
- East(E)
- West.(W)



6. A compass needle rests in the true **North**.

7. The sun rises in the **East** and sets in the **West**.

**Activity:-**Learners shall practice drawing and naming the cardinal points.

-Learners move out of their classroom, observe and find out the neighbours of their school in the four directions.

### Exercise

1. How is the use of a compass similar to that of a compass rose?
2. What general name is given to the four major points of a compass?
3. How is a compass different from a compass rose?
4. Of what importance is a compass to a pilot?

### **WEEK:3 Lesson 2**

#### **Spellings**

1. East
2. West
3. North
4. South
5. Cardinal

#### **New words**

1. tourist
2. landmark
3. sunset
4. sunset
5. shadow

#### **1. People who use a compass in their work**

- rally drivers
- captains
- sailors
- tourists
- scouts and guides
- soldiers
- mountain climbers
- pilots

#### **2. Other ways of telling directions without using a compass include the following:-**

- Using the sun
- Using shadows
- Use of landmarks

3. A shadow is shortest at noon (midday) and longest in the morning and evening.

4. A shadow is formed in the opposite direction of the source of light.

5. In the morning, the shadow is in the **West**, in the **Centre** at noon and it's in the **East** at evening.

**Activity:** -Learners shall move out of their classroom and demonstrate how to tell direction using the sun

-Shall also tell direction and locate places on the map of our division

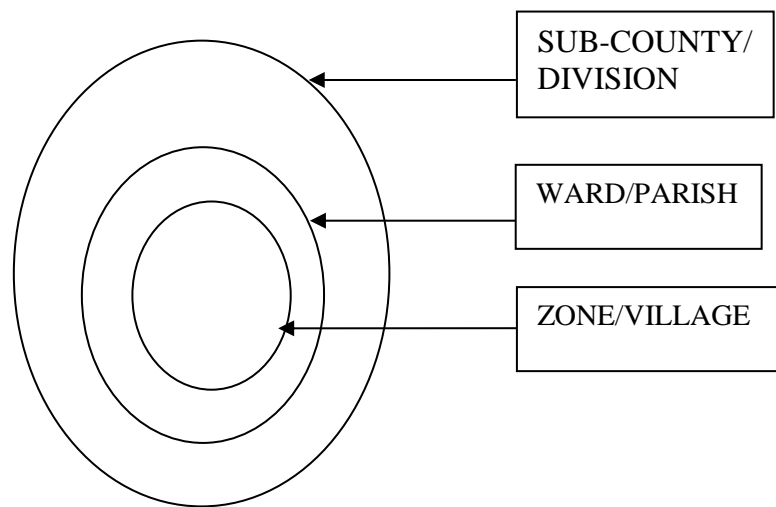
#### **Exercise**

1. Name any two cardinal points.
2. In which direction does the sun set?
3. In which direction will Mary's shadow be in the evening?
4. Mention any two groups of people who need a compass in their work
5. How else can Mutoto tell direction of places without using a compass?

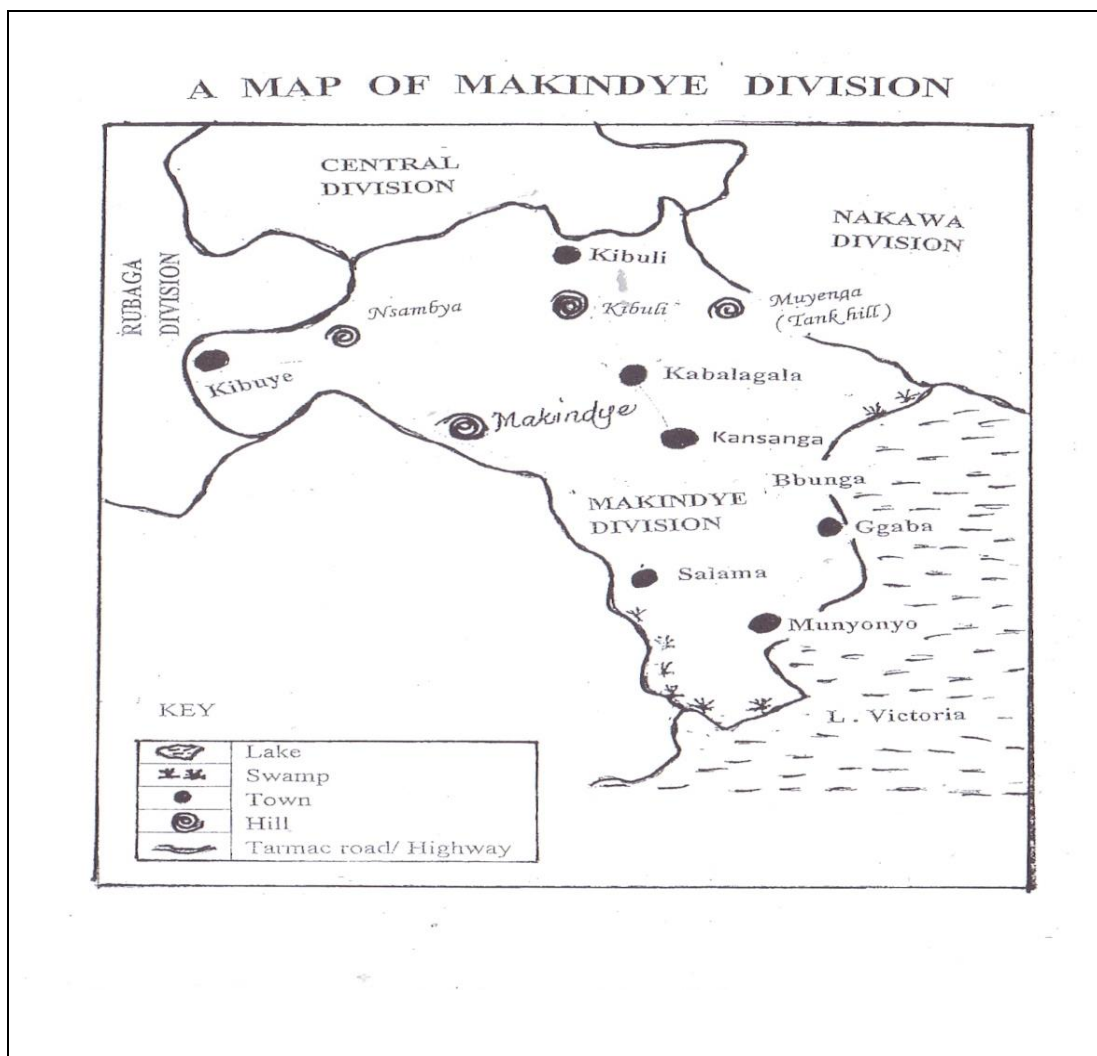
### WEEK:3 Lesson 3

#### Location of our Sub-county\ division in relation to parishes

#### Political levels



#### Map of Makindye showing Parishes





### Exercise

1. Name the parishes that form Makindye sub-county.
2. in which sub-county is our school.

### TOPICAL TEST

1. What is the difference between map and a picture?
2. Mention two elements of a good map.
3. How is a key useful to a map reader?
4. Name the instrument used by a pilot to detect direction of places.
5. From which direction does the sun rise?
6. What general name is given to the four major points of a compass?
7. What problem will Richard face in reading a map without a compass rose?
8. How many divisions make up Kampala district?
9. Name the division which neighbours Makindye in the west.

### WEEK:3 Lesson 4

#### Spellings

1. sunrise
2. sunset
3. direction
4. instrument
5. compass

#### New words

1. physical feature
2. landform
3. island
4. rift valley
5. plain

### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF OUR DIVISION

1. What are physical features?

These are landforms of an area.

- Are landforms that give earth shape.

Physical features are also called **landforms**.

2. What are landforms?

Landforms are features that give land shape.

3. **Examples of physical features include the following:-**

- mountains
- valleys
- plains
- lakes
- hills
- rift valleys
- plateaus
- streams
- rivers
- islands
- oceans
- seas

4. **Examples of physical features found in our division:**

- hills
- valleys
- streams
- a lake
- plains

- plateaus

**Activity:** Learners shall move out of their classrooms and observe some of the physical features around.

### Exercise

1. What do we call the natural landforms in an area?
2. Name any three landforms.
3. What physical feature is surrounded by water?

### WEEK: 3 Lesson 5 & 6

#### Spellings

1. lakes
2. landform
3. physical
4. features
5. natural

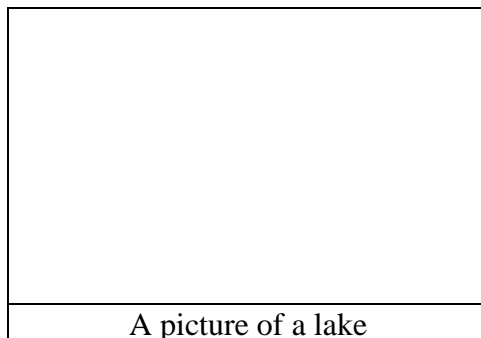
#### New words

1. lake
2. river
3. natural
4. hydro
5. water body

### LAKES AND RIVERS

1. What is a lake?

A lake is a large water body.

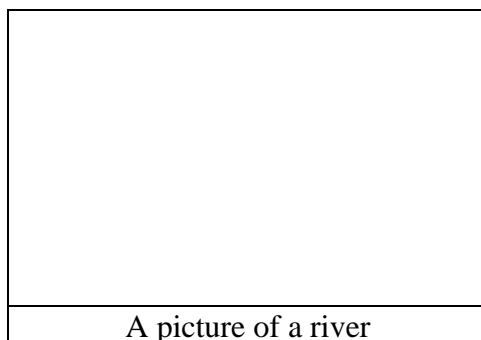


2. Examples of lakes in Kampala include the following:-

- Lake Victoria (Natural-lake)
- Kabaka's lake (Man-made lake)

3. What is a river?

A river is a narrow and long flowing water body.



4. Rivers flow from a higher level to a lower level.

NB: There are no rivers in our division and in Kampala.

## 5. Importance of lakes and rivers to people

- They are used for water transport.
- People get clay, stones and sand used for building.
- Lakes and rivers provide fish and water to people.
- Rivers help in generating hydro electricity.
- They attract tourists.
- Lakes help in formation of rainfall.

**Activity:** Learners discuss in groups the importance of lakes and rivers to people.

### Exercise

1. Name the man-made lake is found in Kampala district.
2. Which water body flows from a high level to a low level?
3. Why do some people like staying near lakes and rivers?

**WEEK:3** Lesson 7 &1

### Spellings

1. island
2. division
3. tourist
4. building
5. electricity

### New words

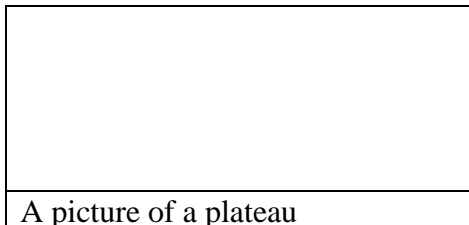
1. plateau
2. hill
3. tableland
4. flat-topped
5. slope

### PLATEAU

1. What is a plateau?

A plateau is a raised flat- topped piece of land.

A plateau is a tableland.



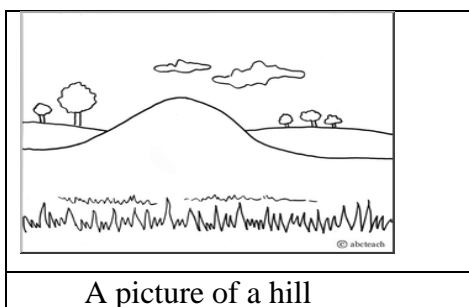
### 2. Importance of the plateau to people

- People build houses on the plateau.
- People grow crops and graze animals on the plateau.
- Roads, railways and airports are built on plateaus.

### HILLS

1. What is hill?

A hill is a slightly raised piece of land.



## 2. Examples of hills in Makindye division:

- Kibuli hill
- Namuwongo hill
- Muyenga hill
- Nsambya hill
- Bukasa hill
- Makindye hill etc

## 3. Importance of hills to people

- People settle on hills.
- They grow crops and graze animals on hill slopes
- Hills help in the formation of rainfall.
- People build masts on hills.
- They attract tourists.

**Activity:** Learners shall move out of their classroom and observe the plateau.

### Exercise

1. Define a plateau.
2. State two uses of hills to people in Kampala
3. Name any two hills in Makindye division.

## WEEK: 4 Lesson 2 & 3

### Spellings

1. Kibuli
2. Mulago
3. Nsambya
4. Makerere
5. Muyenga

### New words

1. valley
2. lowland
3. hill
4. mountain
5. landslide

## VALLEYS

1. What is a valley?

A valley is lowland between two or more hills or mountains.

## 2. A picture of a valley



## 3. Examples of valleys in Kampala:

- Nakivubo valley
- Kitante valley
- Bat valley
- Lugogo valley
- Makenzi valley
- Kiwunya valley
- Green valley
- Katanga valley

#### **4. Importance of valleys to people:**

- People get water from valleys.
- Valleys are used for growing crops.
- People settle in valleys.

**Activity:** Learners shall discuss the problems faced by people living in valleys of Kampala.

#### **Exercise**

1. Define a valley.
2. Name any two valleys in Kampala.
3. Write two problems faced by people staying in valleys.

### **WEEK 4 Lesson 4**

#### **Spellings**

1. valley
2. rift valley
3. wet season
4. landslides
5. communication

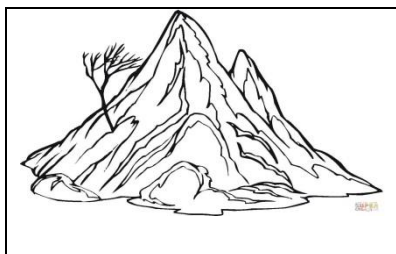
#### **New words**

1. mountain
2. raised
3. attract
4. soil erosion
5. slopes

### **MOUNTAINS**

1. A mountain is a raised land that is higher and bigger than a hill.
2. There are no mountains in our division and in Kampala district.

#### **3. A picture of a mountain**



**A picture of a mountain**

4. Some examples of mountains in Uganda are;

- Mt Rwenzori
- Mt Elgon
- Mt Moroto etc

#### **5. Uses of mountains to people**

- People settle on slopes of mountains.
- They grow crops and graze animals on mount slopes
- They help in the formation of rainfall.
- They attract tourists.

**Activity:** -Learners shall observe on the projector and discuss the human activities carried out on mountains.

## **Exercise**

1. How is a mountain different from a hill?
2. State any two uses of mountains to people.

## **WEEK: 4 Lesson 5**

### **TOPICAL TEST**

1. What are physical features?
2. Identify any four landforms that are in Makindye division.
3. State any three landforms that are not in Kampala district.
4. Which people-made lake is found in Rubaga division?
5. State any one use of each of these physical features.
  - a) Lakes and rivers
  - b) Hills and plateaus
  - c) Valleys
6. Name the natural lake in Makindye division.
7. Identify any important feature found on each of these hills.
  - a) Kololo hill
  - b) Mulago hill
  - c) Kasubi hill
8. How useful is Muyenga hill to the people of Kampala?
9. What term is used to mean each of the following?
  - a) A raised flat-topped area.
  - b) A lowland between two or more hills or mountains

## **WEEK: 4 Lesson 6 & 7**

### **Spellings**

1. mountain
2. transport
3. landform
4. physical
5. features

### **New words**

1. tribe
2. clan
3. origin
4. language
5. ancestor

## PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/URBAN COUNCIL.

### 1. What is a clan?

A clan is a group of people under one fore -father. (ancestor)

-A clan is a group of people sharing the same totem.

### 2. Examples of Baganda clans

- Nsenene clan
- Mbwa clan
- Nkima clan
- Njovu clan etc

### 3. What is a tribe?

A tribe is a group of people with the same origin, customs and language.

### 4. Examples of Tribes and their languages

Tribe	Language
Baganda	Luganda
Basoga	Lusoga
Banyankole	Runyankole
Bakiga	Rukiga
Banyoro	Runyoro
Batoro	Rutoro
Bagisu	Lugisu
Iteso	Ateso
Acholi	Acholi
Langi	Langi
Japadhola	Adhola

**Activity:** -Learners shall identify some of the tribes they have in their class.

-Learners shall also be asked to find out the names of their clans and tribes from their parents.

### Exercise

1. What do we call a group of people under one forefather?
2. What is your tribe?
3. Name two Bantu tribes you know.
4. Which language is spoken by the Acholi?

# **MID TERM ONE EXAMINATIONS**

**WEEK: 6 Lesson 1 & 2**

**Spellings**

1. ethnic
2. blood
3. related
4. language
5. marriage

**New words**

1. lead
2. leader
3. preach
4. manage
5. guide

**LEADERS IN SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION**

1. Who is a leader?

A leader is a person who guides and manages others.

**2. Duties of a leader**

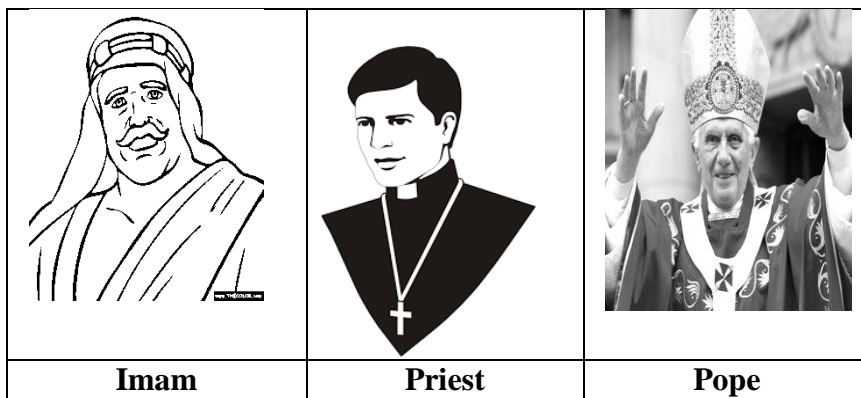
- Encouraging others to work hard.
- Guiding and counselling others
- Teaching others their responsibilities.
- Settling disputes
- Maintains peace.
- Organising meetings
- Planning for development

**3. Types of leaders in our sub-county**

- a) Religious leaders
- b) Political leaders
- c) Cultural leaders
- d) Civic leaders

**4. Examples of religious leaders include the following.**

- Pastors
- Sheikhs
- Bishops
- Imams
- Evangelists
- Pope
- Cardinals
- Mufti
- Reverend





### 5. The roles of religious leaders

- They teach people the word of God.
- They guide and counsel us.
- They help the needy people like; orphans, widows and the blind

**Activity:** Learners shall discuss the examples of leaders at school and their roles.

#### Exercise

1. Who is a leader?
2. State any one role of each of these leaders.
  - a. a pastor
  - b. an Imam
3. Mention any two leaders in a church.

### WEEK:6 Lesson 3 & 4

#### Spellings

1. lead
2. leader
3. leadership
4. religion
5. religious

#### New words

1. culture
2. cultural
3. unite
4. develop
5. morals





### CULTURAL LEADERS

#### 1. Examples of cultural leaders;

- a) kings
- b) clan leaders
- c) chiefs

#### 2. Some tribes in Uganda and their kings

Tribe	Title	Name
Baganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Ankole	Omugabe	-
Banyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa
Toro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Igura IV
Basoga	Kyabazinga	William Gabula Nadiope
Iteso	Emorimor	Papa Osuban Adugala

			
<b>Kabaka Ronald Mutebi 11</b>	<b>Omukama Solomon Gafabusa</b>	<b>Omukama Oyo Kabamba Iguru 1V</b>	<b>Papa Osuban Adugala</b>

### 3. Duties of cultural leaders

- They promote culture and morals.
- They unite people.
- They help to develop their areas.

### 4. Examples of civic leaders

- Sub-county Chiefs
- The headteachers

**Activity:** Learners shall role play the roles a king.

#### Exercise

1. Who is the current king of Buganda kingdom?
2. What title is given to the king of Toro?
3. Which tribe is rule by an Emorimor?
4. State one role of a king.

#### **WEEK: 6 Lesson 5 & 6**

#### **Spellings**

1. king
2. culture
3. cultural
4. manage
5. manager

#### **New words**

1. village
2. parish
3. sub-county
4. county
5. district

## POLITICAL LEADERS

### 1. Political leaders at different levels include;

Level/ area ruled	Leaders
Village	LC1 Chairman
Parish	LC2 Chairperson
Sub-county	LC3 Chairperson
County	LC4 Chairman/MP
District	LC5 Chairman
Country	President

2. The mayor of Makindye division is **Mr. Kasirye Nganda**.

3. **H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni** is the president of Uganda.

### THE LOCAL COUNCIL

1. The local council committee is headed by **the Chairperson**.

2. The local council committee is made up of **ten** members.

### 3. Duties of the local council;

- To keep law and order
- To organize meetings
- To settle disputes

### LOCAL COUNCIL MEETING



**Activity:** Learners shall be asked to find out from their parents the names of their villages and sub-counties where they reside.

### Exercise

1. Who is the political head of;
  - a. A village?
  - b. A country?
2. How many members make up the LC 1 committee?
3. What is the role of the LC in an area?

**WEEK: 6 Lesson 7 & 1**

**Spellings**

1. Kabaka
2. Omukama
3. Omugabe
4. Kyabazinga
5. Emorimor

**New words**

1. Chair(v)
2. Chairperson
3. Vice
4. minutes
5. office

**L.C I members and their roles**

**1. Chair person;**

- Chairs meetings
- Heads the local council
- Signs official documents

**2. Vice chair person;**

- Assist the chairman
- In charge of children's affairs.

**3. The general secretary;**

**4. Secretary of finance;**

**5. Secretary for security**

**6. Secretary for information, education and mobilization**

**7. Secretary for youth and education**

**8. Secretary for women and public affairs**

**9. Secretary for the disabled.**

**10. Secretary for production and environmental protection**

**Activity:** Learners shall role play a scenario of a village dispute where the LC 1 committee shall come in to settle it.

**Exercise**

**1. Who chairs council meetings?**

**2. Mention two other members of the LC 1 committee.**

## WEEK:7 Lesson 2

### TOPICAL TEST

- a) What do we call a group of people speaking the same language?
1. Give any three Bantu tribes in Kampala district.
2. What is a clan?
3. Which language is spoken by each of these tribes?
  - a) The Baganda
  - b) The Iteso
4. Identify three types of leaders in your area.
5. Mention two leaders in a church?
6. Write the title given to the kings of the following kingdoms.
  - a) Buganda
  - b) Ankole
7. How many members make up the LC 1 executive committee?
8. Why should a village have a Local Council?
9. Who heads the Local Council?
10. Which LC member is in-charge of the following?
  - a) Children's affairs
  - b) Women's affairs
  - c) Security
11. Why should we have the LC in our areas?

## WEEK:7 Lesson 3 & 4

### Spellings

1. Local
2. council
3. member
4. chairperson
5. vice chairperson

### New words

1. occupation
2. trade
3. farming
4. fishing
5. casual labour

### Secretary

## THEME 2: LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/URBAN COUNCIL.

### OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE IN OUR DIVISION

1. What is an occupation?

This is any work done by people to get money.

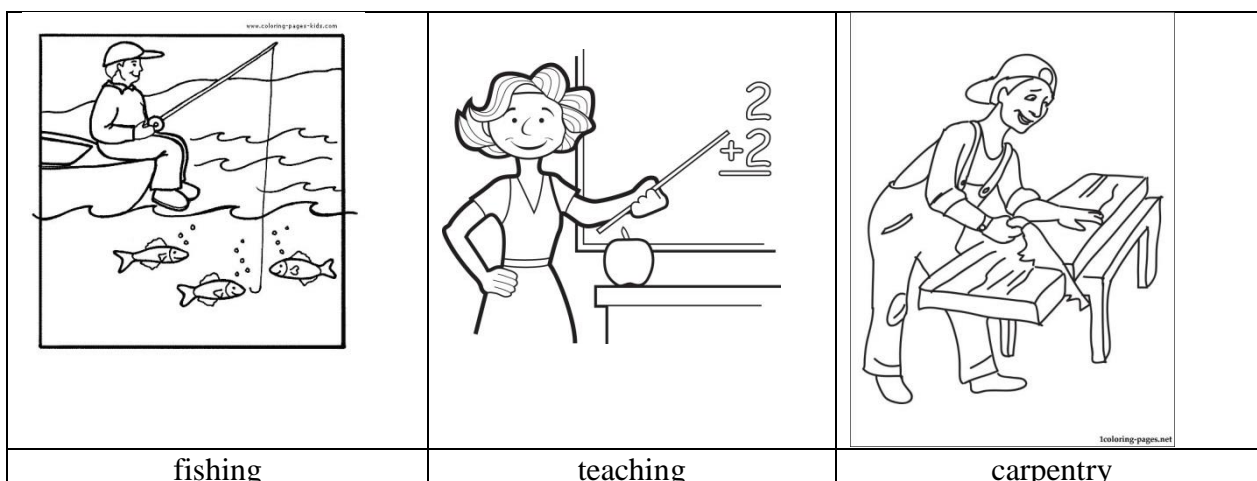
An occupation is **an economic activity**.

2. People in our areas have different economic activities namely:

- brick making/laying
- fishing
- mining
- pottery
- nursing
- welding
- tailoring
- teaching
- hair cutting and dressing
- weaving
- carpentry
- trade
- office work
- car washing
- casual labouring
- building

- craft making

- farming;



### 3. Define these terms;

- Trade:** Is the buying and selling of goods.
- Farming:** This is the growing of crops and keeping /rearing of animals.
- Casual labouring:** Is the doing of a non-professional job.
- Fishing:** Is the catching of fish from water bodies.

### 4. Importance of economic activities.

- They provide money to people
- They provide jobs to people.
- Fishing, farming and hunting provides food.
- Brick making and quarrying provides building materials
- Tailoring provides clothing.

**Activity:-** Learners observe the different economic activities on a projector and colour the pasted pictures in their books.

### Exercise

#### Exercise

1. What do we call work done by people to get money?
2. Give four examples of such activities.
3. What is the main economic activity of most people in villages?
4. Mention any two methods of fishing.

## **WEEK: 7 Lesson 5**

### **TOPICAL TEST**

1. What is an economic activity?
2. State any four economic activities of people in your division.
3. What is the major economic activity around lakes?
4. Write the meaning of the words
  - a) Farming
  - b) Trade
  - c) Crafts
5. Which other term can be used to mean economic activity?
6. Who is a farmer?
7. Name any products produced by these people.
  - a. A farmer
  - b. A tailor
  - c. A carpenter
8. Why do people carry out farming?

## **WEEK: 7 Lesson 6 & 7**

### **Spellings**

1. economic
2. activity
3. farm
4. farmer
5. farming

### **New words**

1. service
2. government
3. provide
4. organization(n)
5. private

## **SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/URBAN COUNCIL.**

### **1. What are social services?**

Social services are services provided by the government to make people's lives better.

-These services are provided by the state and private organizations.

### **2. Examples of social services.**

- education
- health/medical
- housing
- banking
- insurance
- security
- communication services
- transport
- water supply

## **EDUCATION SERVICE**

### **1. Education service is delivered by the following people**

- teachers
- lecturers
- professors
- tutors

### **2. Places where people get education**

- Schools

- Colleges
- Universities



A school

3. All schools in Uganda are under the **Ministry of Education and Sports. (MOES)**
4. The Minister for Education and Sports is **Hon. Janet Museveni.**

**Activity:** Learners shall discuss the reasons why they study and what they intend to be in future.

#### Exercise

1. What are social services?
2. List two social services in your area.
3. Why should people go to school?

#### WEEK:8 Lesson 1

##### Spellings

1. social
2. service
3. education
4. teacher
5. teaching

##### New words

1. education
2. corruption
3. lack
4. salary
5. overcrowd

#### **1. Importance of education**

- To learn how to read and write.
- To get better jobs.
- To learn how to count.
- People learn how to prevent diseases.

#### **2. Problems in providing education service**

- Few teachers
- Lack of enough furniture
- Few classrooms



- Corruption
- Overcrowding in classes
- Delay of salaries

### 3. Solutions to the problems

- Training more teachers
- Providing more furniture in schools
- Building more classrooms
- Arresting corrupt officers

#### Exercise

1. Who heads all schools in a district?
2. Write MOES in full.
3. Who is the current minister for education and sports?

#### WEEK:8 Lesson 2 & 3

#### Spellings

1. education
2. minister
3. ministry
4. primary
5. carpentry

#### New words

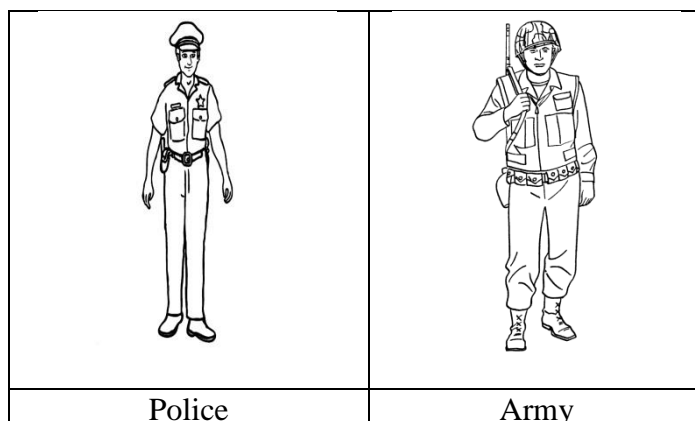
1. plumber
2. supply
3. security
4. harmony
5. corrupt

#### **WATER SUPPLY**

1. People who provide water services are called **plumbers**.
2. The body responsible for supplying piped water in our country is **NWSC**.
3. NWSC in full is **National Water and Sewerage Corporation**.

#### **SECURITY SERVICE**

1. Security means having peace in an area.
2. People who provide security service in our sub-county include;
  - The army
  - Police
  - Local Defence Units(LDUs)
  - Local Council(LC)
  - Private security guards



### **3. Importance of security**

- To protect our lives
- To protect our property
- To promote harmony

### **4. Problems in providing security service**

- Corruption
- Few police stations
- Few police officers
- High crime rate

### **5. Solutions to the problems**

- Arresting corrupt officers
- Setting up more police stations
- Training more police officers

**Activity:** Learners shall discuss the roles of the police in their community.

### **Exercise**

- 1. Name any two groups of people who provide security to us.**
- 2. How does the police keep law and order?**

## **WEEK: 8 Lesson 4**

### **Spellings**

1. police
2. traffic
3. law and order
4. wrong doer
5. local council

### **New words**

1. transport
2. movement
3. means
4. tricycle
5. goods

## **TRANSPORT SERVICE**

### **1. What is transport?**

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

### **3. People who deliver transport service**

- pilots
- captains
- drivers

### **3. Importance of transport**

- It helps people to move from one place to another.
- It makes trade easy.
- It helps us to carry goods.
- It provides jobs to people.

#### 4. Problems in providing transport service

- Corruption
- Accidents
- Lack of money
- Traffic jam

#### 5. Solutions to the problems

- Arresting corrupt officers
- Repairing and building roads
- Teaching people the road safety rules
- Training more police officers
- Repairing and building parks and ports

**Activity:** Learners shall discuss the different people who provide transport service.

#### Exercise

1. How is railway transport better than road transport?
2. Which means of transport is used on railway lines?
3. Why is railway transport not good for carrying perishable goods?

#### **WEEK: 8** Lesson 5 & 6

##### Spellings

1. train
2. rain
3. railway
4. expensive
5. service

##### New words

1. communication
2. receive
3. message
4. traditional
5. modern

#### **COMMUNICATION**

##### 1. What is communication?

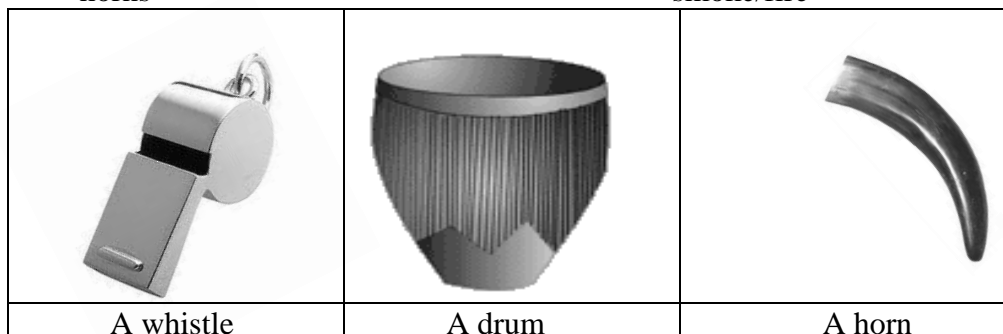
Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

##### 2. Means of communication

Communication means can be grouped into traditional (local) and modern means.

##### (a) Traditional means of communication include:

- drums
- whistles
- horns
- bells
- gestures
- smoke/fire



**(b) Modern means of communication include;**

- telephones
- newspapers
- televisions
- telexes
- telegrams
- computers
- radios
- letters

			
A television	A telephone	A radio	Newspapers

-Communication service is provided by post offices and telecommunication companies.

**Activity:** Learners shall demonstrate how some of the local means are used.

- List the TV stations, Tele-communication companies, Radio stations and examples of newspapers they know.

**Exercise**

1. What do we call the sending and receiving of messages?
2. Mention two places where whistles are used for communication.
3. Draw, name and colour any three local means of communication.

## **WEEK:8 Lesson 7**

### **Spellings**

1. train
2. rain
3. whistle
4. railway
5. expensive

### **New words**

1. ignorance
2. immoral
3. false
4. information
5. network

### **1. Importance of communication**

- It helps people to send and receive messages.
- It makes trade easy.
- It provides jobs to people.

### **2. Problems in providing communication service**

- Corruption
- Ignorance
- Lack of a common language
- High charges by some companies
- Publishing of false and immoral information
- Poor network

### **3. Solutions to the problems**

- Arresting corrupt officers
- Controlled publishing off information
- Extending network to all areas

**Activity:** Learners shall discuss the dangers of using TVs, computers and radios.

### **Exercise**

1. Give two uses of a radio to people.
2. How can televisions be a problem to people?
3. Why are there few people who use computers?
4. Draw, name, and colour any two modern means of communication.

## **WEEK: 9 Lesson 1**

### **Spellings**

1. telephone
2. radio
3. whistle
4. television
5. modern

### **New words**

1. medical
2. surgeon
3. optician
4. herbalist
5. dentist

### **MEDICAL SERVICE**

1. We get medical services from.

- hospitals
- clinics
- dispensaries
- drug shops
- pharmacies

2. People who provide medical service include:-

- doctors e.g. surgeons, dentist and opticians.
- nurses
- mid wives
- lab technicians
- herbalists



3. Where do herbalists get there medicine?

They get them from plants.

4. What is the use of an ambulance?

- An ambulance carries sick people (patients) to hospital.
- It also carries casualties to hospital.

**Activity:** Learners shall discuss the places where people get medical services and the providers.

### **Exercise**

1. Name two groups of people who provide medical service.
2. Where do people get treatment when they are sick?
3. Which vehicle carries patients to hospital?

## **WEEK: 9 Lesson 2**

### **Spellings**

1. train
2. rain
3. railway
4. expensive
5. casualty

### **New words**

1. death rate
2. drugs
3. reduce
4. prevent
5. disease

### **1. Importance of medical service**

- It helps to prevent diseases
- To promote good health.
- To reduce death rate
- It provides jobs to people.

### **2. Problems in providing health service**

- Lack of money
- Corruption
- Ignorance
- Few drugs, doctors and nurses
- Few hospitals

### **3. Solutions to the problems**

- Arresting corrupt medical officers
- Repairing and building hospitals
- Training more doctors and nurses
- Providing enough drugs in hospitals

**Activity:** Learners shall identify different medical centres, personnel and their roles

### **Exercise**

1. Why does the government provide medical service to people?
2. State any two challenges facing medical service.
3. How can the problems be solved?

## **WEEK: 9 Lesson 3**

### **Spellings**

1. hospital
2. doctor
3. patient
4. ambulance
5. herbal

### **New words**

1. banking
2. loan
3. landtitle
4. foreign exchange
5. document

### **BANKING SERVICE**

#### **1. People who provide banking service**

- Bankers

#### **3. Examples of banks include the following:-**

- Bank of Uganda
- Stanbic bank
- Barclays bank
- D FCU bank
- Bank of Baroda
- Housing finance bank
- United Bank of Africa (UBA)
- Standard Chartered bank
- Cairo bank
- Bank of Africa



#### **4. Importance of banks**

- They provide jobs.
- Banks provide loans to people.
- They keep important documents like land titles.
- They give provide foreign exchange services.

**Activity:** Learners shall be asked to find out the names of banks in their area and their importance.

#### **Exercise**

1. Write two examples of commercial banks in your area.
2. Apart from keeping money, give other two uses of banks.
3. Which is the main bank in Uganda?
4. Why do we keep our money in banks?

#### **WEEK: 9 Lesson 4**

#### **TOPICAL TEST**

1. What are social services?
2. Mention any two social services in your area.
3. Which social service is needed for the following?
  - a) To control death rate and spread of diseases.
  - b) To enable the movement of people and goods
4. Define these terms.
  - a) Communication
  - b) Transport
5. Write two types of transport used by people.
6. Why are there few people who use air in our division?
7. Draw and name any two modern means of communication.
8. Identify any two examples of each of these;
  - a) Radio stations
  - b) Television stations
  - c) Telecommunication Companies
  - d) Newspapers sold in your area
9. How are banks important in your area?
10. Which police department is in charge of maintaining law and order on the road?
11. State any two problems faced by schools under the UPE program.
12. Why does the government provide social services to people?

**THE END**