
Lesson: 1

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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GENDER AND CULTURE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Culture

1. What is culture?

Culture is the way people live and behave in a given society.

2. Aspects or components of culture

Culture includes the following;

- Customs
- Food
- Dressing
- Language
- Religion/beliefs etc.

Customs

3. What are customs?

Customs are traditional/cultural practices.

4. Examples of customs/ cultural practices

- Marriage
- Naming children
- Greeting
- Dressing
- Dancing
- Burial
- Circumcision e.g. among the Bagisu.
- Genital mutilation e.g. among the Sabiny.
- Tattooing

Activity

1. Define the following terms.

a) Culture

b) Customs

2. Mention **two** aspects of culture.

3. List any **two** cultural practices you know.

4. Name the cultural practice common among the Bagishu.

Lesson: 2

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A) Marriage

1. What is marriage?

- Marriage is the union of a man and a woman as wife and husband.
- Marriage is an agreement between a man and a woman to make a family.

2. Types of marriage

- a) Religious marriage
- b) Customary marriage
- c) Civil marriage

a) Religious marriage

- This takes place in the church, mosque or temple.

-It is officiated by a religious leader e.g. Reverend, Imam, Pastor, Priest etc.

b) Customary /Traditional marriage

Here the groom takes bride price/ bride wealth to the girl's parents before he is given the girl for marriage.

3. What is bride price?

Bride price is the money or property that the groom gives to the bride's family before he is given the bride for marriage.

It can also be called **dowry or bride wealth**.

4. Examples of bride price items given today

- cows
- goats
- cocks
- clothes
- sodas
- beers
- cars
- fruits
- chairs etc

c) Civil marriage

This is the type of marriage that is done before a government official called the Chief Administrative Officer (**CAO**).

A **marriage certificate** is given in the presence of witnesses.

5. Qualities of a good marriage partner

A good marriage partner;

- Should be educated
- Should be respectful.
- Should be God-fearing.
- Should not be too old or too young.
- Should be loving.
- Should be healthy.

Activity

1. Draw and name any two things that are used for bride price.

--	--

2. What is...?

a) Marriage

b) Civil marriage

c) Bride price

3. Mention any two qualities a good marriage partner should have.

4. What is the difference between religious and customary marriage?

Lesson: 3

Date

Spellings		
words		corrections
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1. Problems faced in marriage

- Divorce
- Quarrels
- Poverty
- Child abuse
- Alcoholism
- Debt burden
- Adultery; Sex outside marriage

-
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) like AIDS

NB: The problems of marriage are the causes of divorce.

Divorce is the separation of married partners.

Causes of divorce

- Quarrels
- Poverty
- Child abuse
- Alcoholism
- Debt burden
- Adultery

2. Effects of divorce to children

- d) Lack of basic needs.
- e) Abuse of children by step parents.
- f) Lack of parental love.
- g) Children can go to the streets.

3. Importance of marriage

Why do people marry?

- To get respect.
- To be independent from their parents.
- To become mature and responsible.
- To have children.
- To satisfy their sexual feelings.
- To get companions

Activity

1. Mention any **two** problems faced in marriage.

2. Mention any **two** effects of divorce to children.

3. Give **two** ways marriage is important to people.

4. What is civil marriage?

Lesson: 4

Date _____

Spellings	
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B) Greeting

1. In most tribes, boys/men greet while standing upright while girls/women kneel down.

This is done as a sign of respect

2. Why do we greet?

- To show respect.
- To build good relationship.
- To create unity.

C) Dressing

3. Tribes have different traditional and cultural wears.

A table showing tribes and their traditional wear.

Tribe(S)	Traditional wear
Baganda and Basoga	Men-Kanzu Women-Gomesi/ Busuuti
Banyakole, Batooro, Banyoro	Men-Kanzu Women-Mushanana/sash
Karimojong	Beads

NB: Bark cloth is the cultural dress for the Baganda people while the Kanzu is their traditional wear for men and Gomesi for ladies.

4. Importance of customs

- They attract tourists.
- For cultural heritage/ belonging.
- They show gender roles.
- They promote societal morals and values.
- They are for learning purposes.
- Customs promote unity/co-operation

Activity

1. Give **two** reasons why people greet.

2. Why do girls kneel while greeting?

3. Mention the traditional attire for the following people.

a) Baganda men

b) Banyankole women

c) Karimojong

4. Give two ways in which traditional customs are important to the society.

Lesson: 5

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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D) Food

1. What is food?

Food is anything good to eat or drink that has value to the body.

2. What is a staple food?

This is a type of food eaten by most people in an area or region.

3. Tribes have different food dishes or staple foods.

4. A table showing traditional dishes/staple foods of different tribes.

Tribe	traditional dish/staple food
Baganda	Matooke
Banyankole	Millet(kalo) mixed with cassava flour
Samia	Millet mixed with cassava flour
Basoga	Sweet potatoes and posho
Iteso	Millet mixed with cassava flour
Acholi	Millet /sorghum mixed with cassava flour
Bagisu	Maleewa

5. What are food taboos?

These are foods that a person of a particular tribe, religion or clan is not allowed to eat.

Examples of food taboos.

- Pork for Moslems
- Totems for the clans

A taboo is a behaviour that is not accepted in a given society.

For example;

Marrying a relative.

Activity

1. What is food?

2. What is a staple food?

3. Identify the staple food for the following people.

a) Iteso

b) Bagisu

c) Baganda

4. What is a food taboo?

5. Mention **one** example of a food taboo in your society.

Lesson: 6

Date

Spellings		
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E) Naming children

1. Children are named differently according to tribes and clans.

2. Long ago and today, newly born babies were and are given names by their **paternal grandparents or clan heads**.

3. Names given are of the fallen dear ones, physical features, seasons of the year or at the time of the day when the child was born.

4. Different names carry different meanings e.g.

Name	Meaning	Tribe
Kasozi	Hill	Baganda
Lutalo	War	
Kiwanuka	Thunder	

Walumbe	Death	
Musisi	Earthquake	
Nabwire	Night (for girls)	Samia
Wabwire	Night (for boys)	
Wanzala	Famine	Samia /Bagisu

Activity

1. Long ago, who was responsible for naming children in a family?

2. Write your cultural name.

3. Write the meaning of the following names.

a) Wabwire

b) Kiwanuka

c) Musisi

4. Mention one name among the Baganda given according to physical features.

Lesson: 7

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Spellings		
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In different tribes, twins and their parents are given special names e.g.

Names of twins	Sex	Tribe
Babirye	Female (old)	Baganda
Nakato	Female (young)	
Wasswa	Male (old)	
Kato	Male(young)	
Babirye	Female (old)	Basoga
kawudha	Female (young)	
Waiswa	Male (old)	
Tenywa	male(young)	
Isingoma	Male (old)	Banyankole, Batooro, Banyoro, Bakiga
Kato	Male (young)	
Nyangoma	Female (old)	
Nyakato	Female (young)	
Names of Parents	Sex	Tribe
Isabirye	Father of twins	Basoga
Nabirye	Mother of twins	
Isabarongo	Father of twins	Banyankole, Batooro, Banyoro, Bakiga
Nyinabarongo	Mother of twins	
Ssalongo	Father of twins	Baganda
Nnalongo	Mother of twins	

Activity

1. What name is given to the following.

a) Mother of twins among the Batooro

b) Father of twins among the Basoga

c) Girl twin among the Basoga

d) Girl twin among the Banyoro

e) Boy twin among the Baganda

2. Who are twins?

3. Why do children need proper care and attention from their parents?

4. How are children important in a family?

Lesson: 8

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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Clans

1. What is a clan?

A clan is a group of people under the same forefather or ancestor.

2. Symbols of a clan

- Names
- Drum sound
- Totem

-
- Forefather

3. Forms of clans in Buganda

Clans are grouped into;

- a) Animal form
- b) Bird form
- c) Insects
- d) Plants
- e) Others

4. Examples in each form

a) Animal form

- Mpologoma(lion)
- Ngo(leopard)
- Ngabi(antelope)
- Nkima(monkey)
- Nte(cow)
- Mbwa(dog)
- Ndiga(sheep}
- Njovu(elephant)
- Nvuma(hippo}etc

b) Bird form

- Nyange(lark)
- Nakinsige
- Namungoona (raven)

Ngaali (crested crane)etc

c) Plants

- Kobe
- Butiko

d) Insects

- Nsenene(grasshopper}
- Kinyomo

e) Others

- Nkebuka
- Mutima
- Amazzig'ekisasi

- Mutima
- Lukatoetc

5. Duties of a clan head

- Settles disputes/ conflicts among clan leaders.
- Registers clan members and the newly born babies.
- Keeps clan records.
- Organizes clan meetings.

Activity

1. Explain the term 'a clan'.

2. List **two** symbols of a clan.

3. Mention **two** forms of clans in Buganda.

4. Mention **two** clans under the plant form.

5. State **two** responsibilities of clan heads.

Lesson: 9

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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GENDER

1. What is gender?

Gender is the social role and relation between males and females.

Or

-Gender also means the relationship between men and women and the roles they play in society.

-In our communities males and female adults play different cultural roles.

2. Types of gender

There are two types of gender namely;

- a) Masculine gender; Attached to being male
- b) Feminine gender ;Attached to being female

3. Gender roles of men and women in Traditional society

a) Men /boys

- Carrying out fishing.
- Hunting.
- Building the house.
- Looking after animals.
- Providing family security.

b) Females/girls

- Producing children.
- Taking care of the children and the husband.
- Cooking food for the family members.
- Cleaning the home.

Activity

1. Explain the term gender.

2. State the two types of gender.

3. List **two** roles for each of the following people in society.

i) men_____

ii) women_____

4. Give **two** examples of work done by both men and women today.

Lesson: 10

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Spellings	
words	corrections
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Gender roles in our modern society

1. In our modern society both men/boys and women/girls can share work/roles.

2. Activities done by both girls and boys today.

- Fetching water.
- Going for fishing.
- Hunting
- Sweeping the compound.
- Going for shopping.
- Washing clothes.
- Cooking food.
- Driving.
- Mopping the house.
- Milking the cows.
- Taking care of the baby.
- Fetching firewood.

3. Unfair gender relations in society

- Women are used as sex machines by men.
- Boys are considered to be brighter than girls.
- Men are considered to be stronger than women.
- Women are not allowed to speak in public.
- Boys are taken to school while girls are not.

Activity

1. State any **two** place where we collect water from.

2. Mention any two ways in which we can care for the baby at home.

3. Identify **two** unfair gender relations in society.

4. Mention **two** activities done by both boys and girls.

5. What is gender?

Lesson: 11

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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Gender equity

1. What is gender equity?

-This is the treating of both boys (males) and girls (females) fairly/equally.

-Work between boys and girls must be divided equally.

-Boys and girls must be given equal rights.

2. Ways of promoting gender equity

- By having Fair distribution of work.
- By providing needs to both boys and girls.

- By giving fair punishments to both boys and girls.
- By giving equal opportunities to both boys and girls.
- By Allowing both boys and girls to express their feelings freely.
- By educating both girls and boys.

3. Ways of promoting/preserving culture

- Through music and dance.
- By sharing roles and responsibilities.
- By writing in books.
- By attending clan meetings.
- Through cultural education (socialization).
- Through initiation ceremonies.
- By attending funerals and other cultural festivals.
- By respecting cultural norms.
- By visiting elders.
- Planting medicinal plants like molinga.
- By Installing and enthroning cultural leaders like kings.
- Through succession.

Activity

1. What is gender equity?

2. Suggest **two** ways the school promotes gender equity.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Identify **two** ways of preserving culture.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. How can we promote the traditional ways of dressing?

Lesson: 12

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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1. Importance of cultural practices

- They teach good morals.
- They help us to preserve culture.
- They help people to know more about their tribes.

2. Dangers of cultural practices

- Spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS.
- Some names given have bad effects/impacts on the children e.g. 'Nddikulwange' meaning being lonely.
- Some obscene words and songs are used during initiation of twins.
- Some cause public shame e.g. open circumcision.
- Some people are allergic to some cultural foods.
- Forbidding people from eating some foods leads to malnutrition.
- Some cultural practices are against human rights e.g. Female Genital Mutilation.

NB: FGM in full is Female Genital Mutilation

It is common among the **Sabiny** in Kapchorwa district

Activity

1. Give **two** ways cultural practices are useful to the society.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

2. Mention **three** dangers brought about by cultural practices.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

Lesson: 13

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Spellings		
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Tropical test

1. What is culture?

2. Name any **two** dangerous cultural practices.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Give any **two** importance of culture.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. What is gender equity?

5. How is can we promote gender equity at school?

6. Mention any **one** food taboo.

7. State any **two** ways we can preserve our African culture.

8. What do we call the acceptable behavior in a society?

9. Mention any **two** activities that can be done by both boys and girls.

10. What is marriage?

11. Why do people marry?

12. Give any **two** effects of divorce to the children.

13. How are customs important to us?

Lesson: 14

Date _____

Spellings		
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THEME: BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

1. What is technology?

Technology is the use of machines to do work.

2. Types of technology

a) Traditional technology.

b) Modern or advanced technology.

Traditional technology

This is the use of local methods and equipment like hoes, hands to creatively make things.

Modern technology

This is the use of advanced scientific equipment like computers, internet and tractors to simplify work.

Activity

1. What is technology?

2. List two types of technology.

i)

ii)

3. Mention two equipment used in traditional technology.

4. What is modern technology?

Lesson: 15

Date

Spellings		
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Natural and artificial materials in our sub-county

1. Things in our environment are made from natural and artificial materials.

2. Natural materials

These are materials got from nature.

3. Examples of natural materials

- Banana fibres
- Palm leaves
- Clay
- Sisal
- Minerals
- Papyrus
- Wood
- Grass

- Hides and skins

4. Sources of natural materials

Materials	Source
Banana fibres	garden
Sisal and fruits	Plantation
Clay, papyrus and palm leaves	swamps
minerals	mines
Hides and skins	animals

Activity

1. Mention any **two** examples of natural materials.

2. Write the sources of these materials.

a) Sisal

b) Banana fibres

c) Minerals

Lesson: 16

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Spellings		
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1. Artificial materials

These are re-cycled materials that can be used to make other things.

2. Examples of artificial materials

- Wires
- Plastics
- Straws
- Scrap metals
- Paper
- Polythene bags
- Synthetic rubber
- Bottle tops

3. Processing and making things from natural materials

material	Things made/products
Clay	Pots, cups, plates, stoves etc
Palm leaves and banana leaves	Mats, dolls, bags, hats
wood	Stools, tables, chairs, sculpture
Sisal	Ropes, carpets, door mats, bags
grass	Brooms
Iron	Arrows, spears , hooks , hoes
beads	Necklaces, rosaries earrings

Activity

1. What are artificial materials?

2. Suggest three examples of artificial materials.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

3. Identify two products made from each of the following materials.

a) Wood

- i) _____
- ii) _____

b) Beads

- i) _____
- ii) _____

c) Banana fibers

- i) _____

ii) _____

Lesson: 17

Date _____

Spellings		
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1. Processing and making things from artificial materials

Material	Products
plastics	Mugs, plates, doll, toys
Wires	Toys, hooks, traps
Straws	Mats, bags, decorations
Polythene bags	Balls, dolls, bags
Paper	Bags, envelopes, decoration etc.
Scrap metal	Nails, garden tools like hoes
Bottle tops	Toys, abacuses, shakers

2. Importance / uses of things made from natural and artificial materials

- Toys and dolls are used as play kits.
- Some are used for decoration.
- People sell them to get money.
- Some are worn as ornaments.
- They attract tourists.

Activity

1. Match the following materials to their products.

Plastic

nails

Straws

envelopes

Paper

mugs

Scrap metal

mats

2. Write three uses of things made from natural and artificial materials.

-
-
- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

Lesson: 18

Date _____

Spellings	
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1. What are crafts?

These are things made from local materials using our hands.

2. Examples of crafts

- Dolls
- Mats
- Ropes
- Vases
- Stoves
- Stools
- Carpets

3. Draw and name any two crafts

4. Who is a blacksmith?

Is a person who makes things out of iron.

5. Things made by a blacksmith

- Spears
- Hoes

- Arrows
- Hooks
- Stoves
- Pans

6. Importance of technology

How is technology useful to us?

- It makes work easy.
- It makes life better.
- It increases production of goods.

Activity

1. What are crafts?

2. Give two examples of crafts.

3. Who is a blacksmith?

4. List two things made by a blacksmith.

5. Give two ways technology is useful people.

Lesson: 19

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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Topical test

1. Define the term technology?

2. Name any one type of technology.

3. Identify the local materials that can be used for making these items
a) Ropes

b) Pots

c) Necklaces

4. What are crafts?

5. How useful is the crafts industry to us?

6. Who is a black smith?

7. Draw and name any two products made by a blacksmith.

8. Which type of technology does a rural potter use?

9. How useful is technology in our daily life?

Lesson: 20

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Spellings	
words	corrections
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THEME: KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

Living in peace with others

1. What is peace?

Peace is a state when there is no war or violence in an area.

Peace is living in harmony with others.

Peace is a situation when people are secure.

Indicators of peace

2. What shows that people living in an area are peaceful?

- Co-operation
- Respect of one another
- Observing the laws
- Respect of human rights
- Having no quarrels
- Having no fights

Activity

1. What is peace?

2. Mention any **four things which show that there is peace in an area.**

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

Lesson: 21

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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1. Causes of insecurity in an area

- theft
- wars
- poverty
- moral decay
- tribal and family conflicts
- lack of trust for each other
- strikes
- unemployment
- disrespect

2. Ways of living in peace

- Observing rules and regulations and core values.
- Respecting one another.
- Knowing and respecting our differences like lameness.
- Praying for one another.
- Following good religious' teachings.
- Respecting human rights.
- Working together.
- Helping one another in times of trouble.

3. Importance of living in peace

- Peace promotes development.
- It brings trust among people.
- It brings happiness among people.

Activity

1. Mention any two causes of insecurity in an area.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
2. Identify any **two** ways of living peacefully in school.
- i) _____
- ii) _____
3. Why do we need to live at peace with everybody?
- _____
4. Identify any **two** examples of your school core values.
- i) _____
- ii) _____

Lesson: 22

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
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CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

1. Who is a child?

A child is anybody below/under eighteen (18) years of age.

2. What are children's rights?

- These are freedoms of children.
- These are freedoms that all children must enjoy.

3. These rights must be respected by parents and all adults.

4. Examples of children's rights

- A right to education.
- A right to live.
- A right to medical care.
- A right to equal treatment.
- A right to belong to a clan/family.
- A right to be loved.

- A right to talk freely but with respect.
- A right to good feeding, shelter and clothing.
- A right to have a name.
- A right to know one's parents.

Activity

1. At what age does one stop being a child in Uganda?

What are children's rights?

2. Identify any three rights of a child.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

3. Who is a child?

Lesson: 23

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1. People who protect children's rights

- police
- judges/lawyers
- local council members
- parents

2. Which LC 1 member is in charge of children's rights?

- The Vice chairperson

3. The National Council for Children (NCC) oversees that children's rights are observed in Uganda.

4. Importance of children's rights

- They protect children's interests.
- They help children to be healthy i.e. physically and mentally.
- They protect children from any danger.
- They also help children to grow confidently.
- They are used to pass judgment to a person who violates them.

Activity

1. To which LC member does a child who is abused at home report?

2. Write NCC in full.

3. Why should people respect children's rights?

4. How can children control child abuse?

5. Write L.C in full.

6. How do teachers promote children's welfare and being?

Lesson: 24

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Child abuse

1. What is child abuse?

- Child abuse is the violation of children's rights.
- Child abuse is the mistreating of children.
- Child abuse is the denial of children's rights.

2. Common forms /types of child abuse

- a. Physical abuse
- b. Sexual abuse
- c. Mental abuse
- d. Child neglect

a) Physical abuse

-This involves putting injuries or pain to a child.

Examples of physical abuse.

- burning children
- child labour
- child battering
- child sacrifice
- Child trafficking.

b) Sexual abuse

-This includes all kinds of sexual mistreatment.

Examples of sexual abuse.

- defilement
- early marriage
- bad touches
- oral kisses
- Abuse of obscene words
- Homosexuality.
- Incest.
- Lesbianism.

Activity

1. What is child abuse?

2. Identify any **two** types of child abuse.

3. Name any **two** sexual forms of child abuse.

4. Mention **two** examples of physical abuse.

Lesson: 25

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c) Mental / Psychological/ Emotional abuse

-This involves torturing the child's mind.

Example of emotional/psychological abuse

- bullying
- harassing a child
- intimidating (threatening)
- starvation

d) Child neglect

Is when parents fail to provide basic needs to their children.

Examples of child neglect.

- denial of clothes
- denial of shelter
- denial of education

- denial of food

People who abuse children's rights

- some teachers
- some parents
- some relatives
- witch doctors
- some peers and siblings
- some maids
- Mentally disturbed people e.g. drug addicts.

Activity

1. Identify any **two** forms of child neglect.

2. Mention any **two** groups of people who abuse children's rights.

3. Draw; name and colour any two needs of a child.

4. Identify **one** example of emotional abuse.

Lesson: 26

Date _____

Spellings		
words	corrections	
1.		

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Causes of child abuse

1. poverty;

When there is no money in the family, children do not get basic needs.

2. Alcoholism;

Some drunk parents burn, beat and lock out children.

3. Broken/divorced families;

When parents separate, children are at times mistreated by step-parents.

4. Death of both parents;

When parents die, children are left as orphans without any one to take care of them.

5. Wars;

When parents die in wars, children may end up on the streets for survival.

6. Indiscipline among children;

Some children misbehave and when they are punished, they run from their homes and end up on streets.

7. Ignorance;

Some people mistreat children because they do not know about children's rights.

Activity

1. Outline **three** causes of child abuse at home.

2. How do children lead to abuse of their own rights?

3. Name any **two** causes of street children in Kampala.

Lesson: 27**Date** _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Ways of controlling child abuse

- Parents should avoid alcoholism.
- People should be taught about children's rights.
- Teaching children their rights and responsibilities.
- Parents should work hard to provide needs for their children.
- Teaching good morals/ discipline in society.
- Imprisoning people who abuse rights of children.
- Discouraging divorce/ separation of parents.
- Resettling orphans and street children.

NB: Children who commit offences are taken to **juvenile courts** for advice and reformation [remand homes] like Kampiringisa.

Activity

1. Outline three causes of child abuse at home.

2. How do children lead to abuse of their own rights?

3. Name any **two** causes of street children in Kampala.

Lesson: 28**Date** _____

Spellings

words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Children's responsibilities/duties /obligations

a) In a family/home;

- Children should obey their parents.
- Fetching water.
- Washing utensils and clothes.
- Mopping the house.
- Sweeping the compound
- Collecting fire wood.
- Cooking food.
- Respecting their parents.
- Protecting their families.
- Children should support their parents when they grow up.
- Taking care of family property.
- Contributing to the economic development of the families.

b) Responsibility of children at school;

- Respecting prefects, teachers and fellow pupils.
- Obeying school rules and regulations.
- Cleaning the class.
- Cleaning the compound.
- Caring for school property.
- Participating in class and school activities.
- Electing leaders like prefects, class monitors etc.

Activity

1. State **four** ways children can help their parents at home.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

2. Draw and name any two basic needs of a family.

3. State any three duties of children at school.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

4. How can we keep our class clean?

5. Draw, name and colour any **two** things we use to clean our class.

6. How do we get leaders at our school?

Lesson: 29

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

c) Responsibility of children in the country/community;

- Respecting the laws of their country.
- Having love for one's country. (patriotism)
- Contributing to the development of one's country.
- Respecting the leaders.

Qn. How can children help support their families?

- Children sell in shops.
- Some children hawk goods.
- Some children serve as maids in other people's homes.

Activity

1. What is the name of our country?

2. Who is the president of our country?

3. Identify one responsibility of children in community.

4. Mention any one way children support their families.

Lesson: 30

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Topical test

1. What are children's rights?

2. Give any four examples of children's rights.

3. Mention one importance of children's rights.

4. Who is responsible for children's rights on the Local Council committee?

5. Name the place where children who commit offences are taken for advice.

6. What is child abuse?

7. Write down any **two** causes of child abuse.

8. Mention **three** examples of child abuse practices.

9. Give **two** ways of controlling child abuse.

10. Mention any **two** responsibilities of children;

a) At home

b) At school

c) In the country/community

11. List any two **ways** we can live peacefully in the community.

12. Mention any **two** causes of insecurity.

13. Give any three signs of insecurity in an area

Date _____

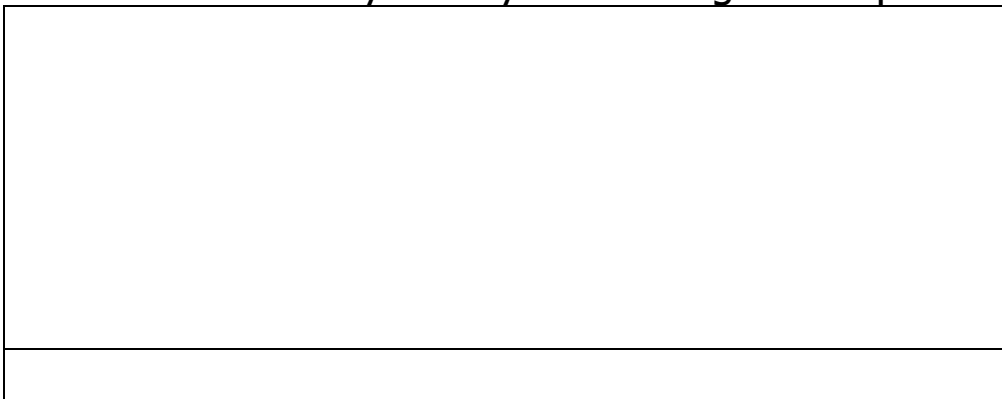
Testing exercise

1. What is a map?

2. Why do people keep animals at home?

3. What do pedestrians use a zebra crossing for?

4. Draw and name any one symbol of a good map.



5. Name one physical feature.

6. State the largest ethnic group of people in Uganda.

7. Why do children go to school?

8. How is a bank important in our community?

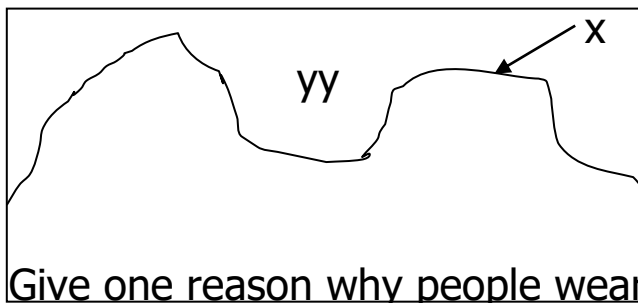
9. Give any one group of people who keep peace in your community.

10. Identify any one example of a basic need.

11. What is the use of a school sign post?

12. Give the title of a head of a municipality.

13. Name the physical feature shown with letter x below.



14. Give one reason why people wear clothes.

_____ 15. Give one problem that can be faced by people who build in area marked YYY.

_____ 16. Give one element of weather.

17. How important is the Police in our community?

18. Name one member of the Local Council committee who is responsible for children's affairs.

19. Give one example of a taboo in your community.

20. How are rules important in a classroom?

21. State one activity which people do to get money.

22. Write B. O. U in full.

23. Mention one way in which we can live in peace with one another.

24. From which tree do we get bark cloth?

25. How is a dispensary important in our community?

26. What is a legend?

27. What is the work of a dentist in our community?

28. Apart from the Bagisu, name any other tribe in Uganda which practices male circumcision.

29. Tick one natural material from the list below.

polythene banana fibres straws paper

30. State one cause of road accidents in Kampala.

31. Who is the minister of Education and Sports in Uganda?

32. What is the commonest type of transport used in your community?

33. In the space below, draw and name one road sign.

34. Where do buses park?

35. Write down one activity which was done by girls in your sub-county long ago.

36. Draw the map of a water pot.

37. a) Who heads a Local Council committee?

(b) Name the local council member responsible for children's rights.

(c) How is the Local Council committee important in the community?

(d) What is the role of the secretary for Defence on a Local Council?

36.a) What are cash crops?

(b) List down two examples of cash crops you know.

i)

(c) Name the cash crop which we use to get threads.

37. a) _____ is a group of people who have the same origin, culture and almost speak the same language.

(b) Apart from the Bantu, name any other two ethnic groups of people in your community.

(c) Name the language spoken by the Basoga.

38. In the space below, draw the map symbols named.

(a) bridge

(b) railway line

(c) swamp

(d) waterfall

39. Once upon a time, there lived a man called Olum. He had two sons named Gipir and Labong. They came from Southern Sudan. They followed river Nile to enter Uganda. They used to speak Luo.

(a) Who was the father of the two sons in the story?

(b) Where did the people in the story come from?

(c) Who were the two children of the above named man?

40. a) How is a market important in our community?

(b) Name any other three important places in our community.

41. Match the following correctly

clay	used for making ropes
------	-----------------------

sisal	used for making clothes
tobacco	used for making bricks and
cotton	pots
	used for making cigarettes

- (a) clay_____
- (b) sisal_____
- (c) tobacco_____
- (d) cotton_____

42. a) Name the social service which people get from schools?

- (b) Apart from the above mentioned social service, give any other two services which are provided to people.

- (c) What do we call the schools that are owned by government?

43.a) Mention the first animal to be tamed by man?

- (b) Give any three uses of the animal you named above.

44. a)What is an accident?

- (b) Which department of Police controls traffic on roads?

- (c) Give any two safe ways of using a road.

45.a) Why is it bad to waste food?

(b) Give one use of electricity in a home.

(c) Name any other two basic resources you know in a home.

46. a) Mention one example of people who can abuse your rights as a child.

(b) How can you guard yourself against such people?

(c) Write down **two** ways by which adults abuse children's rights.

Date _____

Testing exercise III

1. Name the main source of food for people in towns.

2. What is a forest?

3. Which of these is the headquarters of Protestants in Uganda?

a. (Namirembe Cathedral, Rubaga Cathedral)

4. Circle the title given to the cultural leader of Acholi.

b. Kabaka Rwot Kyabazinga

5. Mention one place where early man lived.

6. Give the use of a blacksmith in a community.

7. What is the source of water for people in Kampala?

8. Give one safe way of keeping money.

9. Mr. Kiwanka's family includes Kiwanuka and his wife, their children and an aunt. What type of family is this?

10. Who was the cruel brother of Nambi?

11. Write down one item made out of clay.

12. Which school symbol helps pupils to be identified?

13. What do we call a piece of land surrounded by water?

14. Write your school motto in the space provided below.

ii) Write your school motto in the space provided below.

iii) Which type of clouds that help in the formation of rainfall.

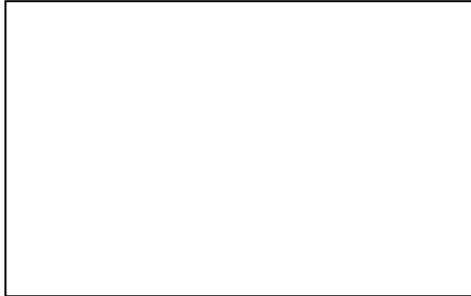
15. Why did early man keep dogs?

16. Write the title given to the head of Uganda Police.

a. (Mayor, Commander-in-Chief, Inspector General)

17. Write any one dangerous cultural practice.

18. In the space below, draw an axe.



19. What is the use of donkeys in a home?

20. Who heads a Local Council (LC) committee?

21. Farmers harvest their crops in the _____ season.

22. Which bird is shown in the middle of the Uganda flag?

23. Name the spot where school going children can cross a busy road safely?

24. What is the local name for Mt. Elgon?

25. Name one local language which most people in Central Uganda speak.

26. Why did Kintu go to Gulu's palace?

27. What is the work of a carpenter?

28. Write the compass direction where the sun rises from.

29. Name the local material used for making crafts.

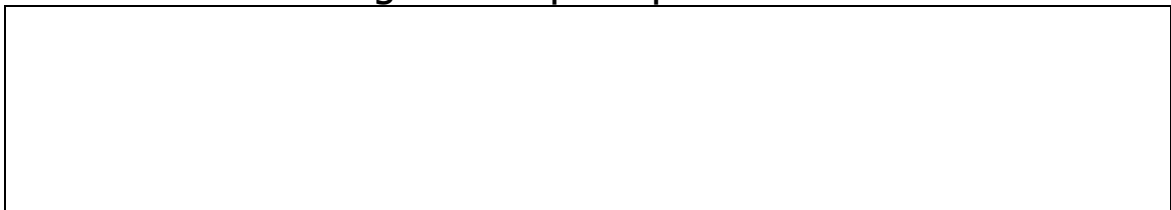
30. What helps us to have order in our class?

31. Who was the beautiful daughter of Nyamiyonga?

32. What do people get from sugarcane?

33. Write U.P.E in full.

34. Draw a zebra crossing in the space provided.



SECTION B

36. Read the sentence and write True or False at the end.

- (a) Cash crops are grown mainly for food. _____
- (b) We can't have cigarettes without growing tobacco.

- (c) Sugar is to sugarcane as thread is to cotton. _____

(d) Potatoes are a good example of cash crops. _____

37. a) What is transport?

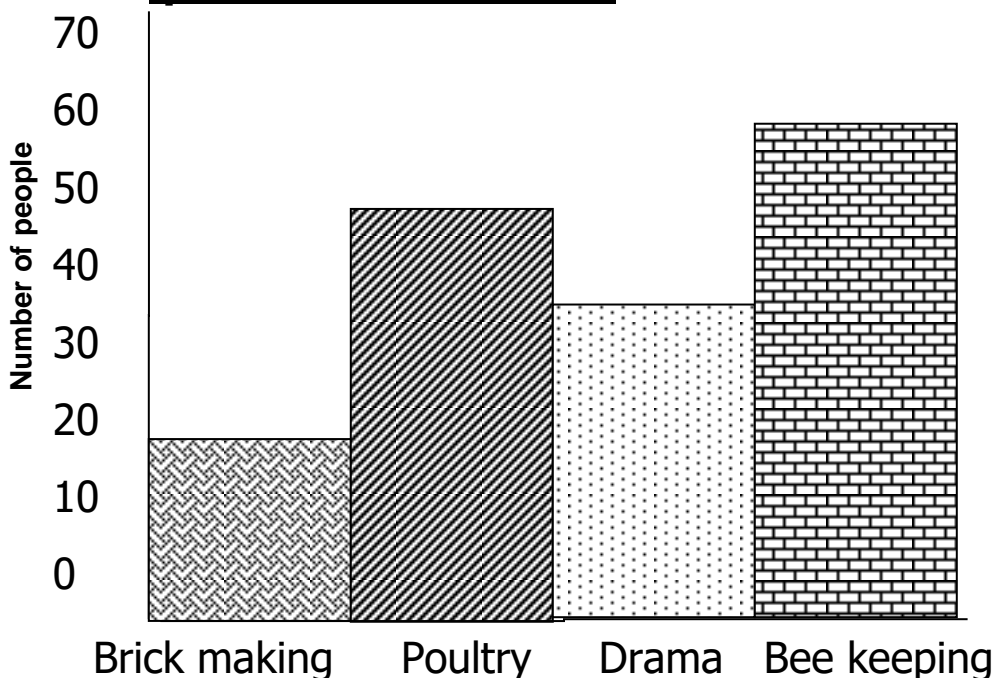
Complete the following statements about transport

(b) _____ is the commonest type of transport.

(c) The type of transport suitable for carrying perishable goods is

(d) _____ is the slowest type of transport.

38. The graph below shows projects done by people in Bukesa village. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



(a) How many projects are shown in the graph?

(b) Which project is done by 40 people in Bukasa village?

(c) How many people do brick-making?

(d) Which project is done by the smallest number of people?

39.a) What is marriage?

(b) Write **three** types of marriage.

40. a) In the space below, draw these symbols

bridge	mountain peak

(b) Mention **two** things that make a good map.

41. Match words in list A with correct sentences in list B

	List A	List B
(a)	Police	The Minister of Education and sports.
(b)	Hon. Janet Museveni	keeps law and order.
(c)	school	Is the law-making organ of government.
(d)	Parliament	A place where children learn

- (a) Police _____
- (b) Hon. Janet Museveni _____
- (c) School _____
- (d) Parliament _____

42. a) Name any **two** musical instruments.

(b) Which dance do the Baganda perform to their King only?

(c) Name the tribe which performs Imbalu dance.

43. a) What is a food taboo?

(b) Write down any **two** examples of food taboos.

(c) Name **one** animal which Muslims do not eat.

44. **Underline the odd one in the list**

(a) lake rain well fish	(b) lorry car motorcycle road	(c) cup pot wool bowl	(d) Vaseline sweater bedsheets jacket
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45. Mention the services which the following people provide in our community.

(a) Teacher_____

(b) Doctor_____

(c) Police Officer_____

(d) Barber_____

46. a) Give the meaning of crafts.

(b) Mention any two examples of handcrafts.

(c) Write any one source of materials for making handcrafts.

47. a) Give the word which means the same as sending and receiving messages.

(b) Name the means of sending messages below.

(c) Give the fastest means of sending and receiving messages used today.