

PRIMARY THREE
LESSON NOTES
FOR LITERACY TWO
TERM ONE

THEME 1: OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION

1. The name of our division is **Lubaga**.
2. Lubaga division is one of the five divisions of **Kampala district**.
3. It is found in the **southern** part of Kampala district.
4. Other divisions include;
 - Nakawa division
 - Kawempe division
 - Makindye division
 - Central division
5. **Neighbours of our division include;**
 - a) The North: Central division
 - b) The West: Makindye division
 - c) The South: Lake Victoria
 - d) The East: Nakawa division

Exercise

1. **In which division is your school found?**
2. **Write the district where your school is found.**
3. **How many divisions are in Kampala?**
4. **Name the smallest and largest divisions.**
 - a. **Smallest**-----
 - b. **Largest**-----

WEEK:1 Lesson 3

Spellings





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

MAPS AND PICTURES

1. What is a picture?

A picture is a drawing of an object or a place as seen from aside.
A picture is a representation of an object or a place as seen from aside.

2. Examples of pictures include the following:

	
A picture of a tree	A picture of a house
	
A picture of a table	A picture of a car

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:1 Lesson 4 &5

Spellings

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



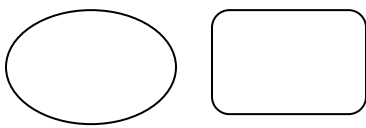
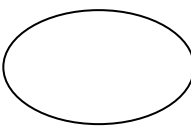
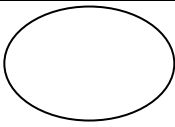
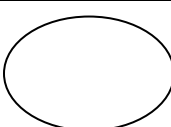
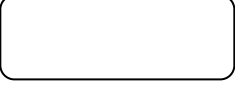
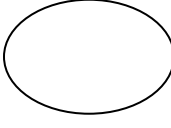
MAPS

1. What is a map?

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

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

2. Examples of maps:

	
A map of a house	A map of a tree
	
A map of a table	A map of a pot
	
A map of a basket	A map of a hut
	
A map of a car	A map of a cup

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 aside.
- A picture is more detailed than a map.

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

MAP READING;

1. Maps help us to show different places.
2. Maps can be of:
 - a) Our school
 - b) Our home
 - c) Our village
 - d) Our sub county
 - e) Our district
 - f) Our country etc

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.

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

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**.

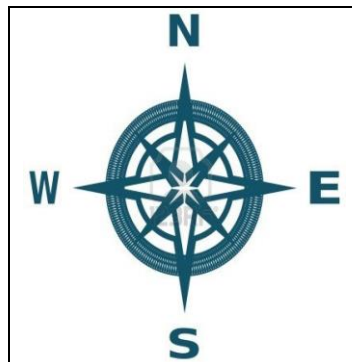
3. A **compass rose** is an element of a map that shows direction of places on a map.

4. A compass moves but a compass rose doesn't.

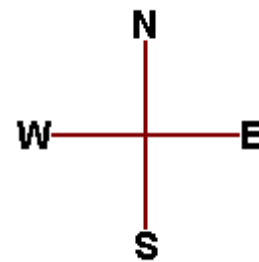
5. A compass has got points which show directions.

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

- North(N)



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



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 &3

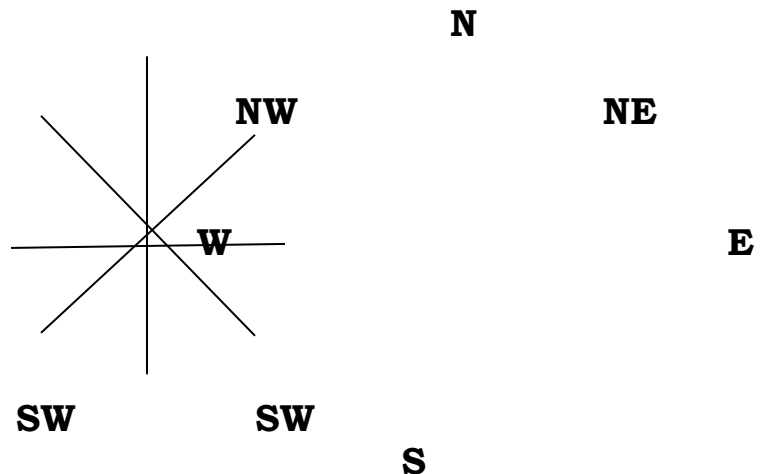
Spellings

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

SEMI-CARDINAL POINTS

1. The next four secondary points of a compass are called **semi-cardinal points** namely;

- North East(NE)
- South East(SE)
- North West(NW)
- South West(SW)



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

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

4. People who use a compass to do their daily work

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

5. Other ways of telling directions without using a compass include the following:-

- Using the sun
- Using shadows
- Using physical features

6. Places where a compass can be found.

- Weather station
- Motor boats
- In planes
- In cars
- In ships, ferries and sub marines

7. A shadow is shortest at noon (midday) and longest in the morning and evening.
8. A shadow is formed in the opposite direction of the source of light.
9. In the morning, the shadow is in the **West**, in the **Centre** at noon and it's in the **East** at evening time.

Exercise

- 1. Name any two semi- 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 4&5

Spellings

1. compass
2. position
3. similar
4. different
5. semi-cardinal

SYMBOLS ON A MAP

1. What are map symbols?

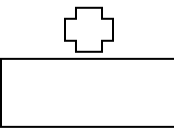

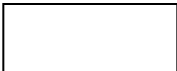
Map symbols are small drawings used on a map to stand for real objects or features.

2. Reasons why symbols are used on maps

- To avoid overcrowding on a map.
- To represent real objects on a map.

3. Examples of map symbols;

A symbol of a hill	A symbol of a lake
A symbol of a dam	A symbol of river
A symbol of a swamp	A symbol of a forest
A symbol of a water fall	A symbol of quarry
A symbol of a railway line	A symbol of a mountain

A symbol of mountain peak	A symbol of a factory
	
A symbol of a church	A symbol of a mosque
A symbol of an airport	A symbol of a plateau
	
A symbol of a bridge	A symbol of a school
Symbol of a rift valley	Symbol of a canal

Exercise

- 1. What do we call the small drawings that stand for features on a map?**
- 2. Why are symbols used on a map?**
- 3. Draw and name any two map symbols you know.**

WEEK:3 Lesson 6

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. What are map symbols?
5. Why are symbols used on a map?

6. Draw the map symbols for the following features.
 - a) A dam
 - B) A forest
 - c) A quarry
7. Name the instrument used by a pilot to detect direction of places.
8. From which direction does the sun rise?
9. What general name is given to the four major points of a compass?
- 10 What problem will Richard face in reading a map without a compass rose?
11. How many divisions make up Kampala district?
12. Name the division which neighbours Lubaga in the west.

WEEK:3 Lesson 7

Spellings

1. symbols
2. bridge
3. direction
4. instrument
5. overcrowding

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF OUR DIVISION

1. What are physical features?

These are natural landforms that give land shape.

Physical features are also called **landforms**.

2. What are landforms?

Landforms are natural features that give land shape.

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| • mountains | • streams |
| • valleys | • rivers |
| • plains | • islands |
| • lakes | • oceans |
| • hills | • seas |
| • rift valleys | • water falls |

4. Examples of physical features found in our division:

- hills
- valleys
- a lake
- plateaus

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:4 Lesson 1

Spellings

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

LAKES AND RIVERS

1. What is a lake?

A lake is a large water body in a basin.



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

- Lake Victoria (Natural-lake)
- Kabaka's lake (human-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.

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 2&3

Spellings

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

PLATEAU

1. What is a plateau?

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.

A plateau is a table land

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 Lubaga division:**

- Kibuli hill
- Namuwongo hill
- Muyenga hill
- Nsambya hill
- Bukasa hill
- Lubaga hill

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.

Exercise

1. **Define a plateau.**

2. **State two uses of hills to people in Kampala**

3. **Name any two hills in Lubaga division.**

WEEK:4 Lesson 4&5

Spellings

1. plateau
2. piece
3. peace
4. rainfall
5. flat-topped

IMPORTANT FEATURES ON MAJOR HILLS OF KAMPALA

S/N	Hill	Major features
1	Muyenga hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Muyenga water tanks➤ Hotel diplomatte➤ Hotel International
2.	Kibuli hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Kibuli mosque➤ Green hill Academy➤ Islamic University, Kibuli➤ Police training school.
3.	Nsambya hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Nsambya hospital➤ Nsambya babies home➤ Nsambya Sharing hall
	Kololo hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hotel Africana➤ Kololo Airstrip➤ Kololo hospital
5.	Nakasero hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Parliament building➤ Radio Uganda➤ UBC➤ Nakasero State house➤ Bank of Uganda.➤ All saints church➤ Christ the king church.
4.	Rubaga hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Rubaga cathedral➤ Rubaga hospital

5.	Namirembe/ Mengo hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Namirembe cathedral ➤ Mengo hospital ➤ Mengo hospital ➤ Kabaka's palace ➤ Sanyu babies home ➤ CBS radio
6.	Mulago hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mulago hospital ➤ Mulago school of nursing ➤ Synagogue church
7.	Makerere hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Makerere University ➤ Makerere College ➤ University hospital

Exercise

1. On which hill is your school found?
2. Name any one feature found on each these hills.
 - a. Makerere hill
 - b. Kasubi hill
 - c. Muyenga hill

WEEK:4 Lesson 6&7

Spellings

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

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.

5. Why is it not good for people to settle in valleys?

- They flood during the wet season.
- Valleys are breeding places for vectors like mosquitoes.
- There is poor communication network.
- There are landslides in valleys.

Exercise

1. Define a valley.

2. Name any two valleys in Kampala.

3. Write two problems faced by people staying in valleys.

WEEK 5 Lesson 1

Spellings

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

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. Some examples of mountains in Uganda are;
 - Mt Rwenzori
 - Mt Elgon
 - Mt Moroto etc

4. 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.

5. Dangers of physical features

- People drown in lakes, rivers, oceans and seas.
- Hills and mountains cause landslides and soil erosion.
- They make transport and communication difficult.
- They are hiding places for evil people and dangerous animals like snakes.

WEEK:5 Lesson 2

TOPICAL TEST

1. What are physical features?
2. Identify any four landforms that are in Lubaga 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 two uses of each of these physical features.
 - a. Lakes and rivers
 - b. Hills and plateaus
 - c. Valleys
6. Name the natural lake in Lubaga 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
10. Mention any two dangers of physical features

WEEK:5 Lesson 3

Spellings

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

PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

1. What is an ethnic group?

An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin speaking related languages.

-An ethnic group is also called **a tribal group**.

2. What is a tribe?

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

3. What is a clan?

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

4. Examples of ethnic groups and their origins in our division

- Bantu
- Nilo-hamites
- Nilotics
- Hamites

6. **Bantu** is the largest ethnic group in our division

Exercise

1. What is a tribal group?
2. What do we call a group of people under one forefather?
3. Name the biggest ethnic group in Lubaga division.
4. To which ethnic group do you belong?

WEEK:5 Lesson 4&5

Spellings

1. people
2. custom
3. clan
4. tribe
5. tribal group

Tribes and languages in each ethnic group;

Ethnic group	Tribe	Language
1.Bantu	Baganda Basoga Banyankole Bakiga Banyoro Batoro Bagisu Bagwere Basamia Baruuli	Luganda Lusoga Runyankole Rukiga Runyoro Rutoro Lugisu Rugwere Samia Luruuli
2. Nilo-Hamites	Karimojong Iteso Sabiny. Kumam Langi	Akarimojong Ateso Kupsabiny Kumam Langi
3.Nilotics	Acholi Lugbara Alur Jaluo Japadhola	Acholi Lugbara Alur Luo Adhola

4. Hamites	Bahima Batutsi Bahororo	Runyankole Kinyarwanda Runyankole
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Exercise

- 1. What is your tribe?**
- 2. Name two Bantu tribes you know.**
- 3. Which language is spoken by the Acholi?**

WEEK:5 Lesson 6

TOPICAL TEST

- What term is used to mean each of the following?
 - A group of people of the same origin speaking related languages.
 - A group of people of the same language and customs.
 - A group of people living together related by blood or marriage.
- Identify four ethnic groups in Lubaga division.
- Under which ethnic group do the Karimojongs belong?
- Give any three Bantu tribes in Kampala district.
- Which language is spoken by each of these tribes?
 - The Baganda
 - The Iteso
- Name the largest ethnic group in our division.
- How are the Basoga and Banyankole similar?

WEEK:5 Lesson 7&1

Spellings

- ethnic
- blood
- related
- language
- marriage

LEADERS IN SUB-COUNTY

- Who is a leader?
A leader is a person who guides and manages others.

Duties of a leader

- Encourages others to work hard.
- Supervises others
- Teaches others their responsibilities.
- Settles disputes
- Maintains peace.

Types of leaders in our sub-county

1. Religious leaders
2. Political leaders
3. Cultural leaders
4. Civic leaders

1. Examples of religious leaders include the following.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| • Pastors | • Imams |
| • Priests | • Evangelists |
| • Sheikhs | • Mufti |
| • Bishops | • Reverend |

2. 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

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 2&3****Spellings**

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

CULTURAL LEADERS

1. Examples of cultural leaders;

- kings
- clan leaders
- chiefs

2. Tribes in Uganda and their kings

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

			
Kabaka Ronald Mutebi 11	Omukama Solomon Gafabusa	Omukama Oyo Kabamba Iguru 1V	Papa Osuban Adugala

3. Duties of cultural leaders

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

4. Examples of civic leaders

- DEO
- CAO
- DDHS
- The headteachers

Exercise

1. Who is the current king of Buganda kingdom?
2. Which 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 4

Spellings

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

POLITICAL LEADERS

1. Political leaders at different levels include;

Level/ area ruled	leaders
Village	LC1
Parish	LC2
Sub-county	LC3
County	LC4/MP
District	LC5
Municipality	Mayor
Country	President

2. The mayor of Lubaga division is **Dr.Ian Clarke**

3. Mr. Erias Lukwago is the Lord Mayor of Kampala district.

4. H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni is the president of Uganda.

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

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

7. Duties of the local council;

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

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 5&6

Spellings

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

Members of Local Council and their responsibilities;

- 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;**
 - Records minutes
 - Keeps records
- 4. Secretary of finance;**

- calls the executive meeting
- 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

Exercise

1. Who chairs council meetings?

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

WEEK:6 Lesson 7

Spellings

TOPICAL TEST

1. Identify three types of leaders in your area.
2. Mention two leaders in a church?
3. Who is the current Lord Mayor of Kampala district?
4. Write the title given to the kings of the following kingdoms.
 - a. Buganda
 - b. Ankole
5. How many members make up the LC 1 executive committee?
6. Why should a village have a Local Council?
7. Who heads the Local Council?
8. Which LC member is in-charge of the following?

- a. Children's affairs
 - b. Women's affairs
 - c. Security
9. Why should we have the LC in our areas?

WEEK:7 Lesson 1&2

Spellings

- 1. local
- 2. council
- 3. member
- 4. chairperson
- 5. vice chairperson

Secretary

THEME 2: LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE IN OUR DIVISION

- 1. What is an economic activity?
An economic activity is any work done by people to get money.
- 2. People in our areas have different economic activities namely:
 - brick making/laying
 - fishing
 - mining
 - pottery
 - nursing
 - welding
 - tailoring
 - teaching
 - hair cutting and dressing
 - cattle keeping
 - weaving
 - carpentry
 - trade
 - office work
 - car washing

- road construction
- 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.
- Crafts: Are things made by hands from local materials.eg.
 - balls
 - doormats
 - ropes
 - baskets
 - necklaces

		
a doormat	a basket	a pot

4. The main economic activity of most people in villages is **farming**.

5. The main economic activity carried out near lakes and rivers is **fishing**.

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?

WEEK:7 Lesson 3

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. Give two ways how people in towns depend on those in villages.
9. How do people in village benefit from those in towns?

WEEK:7 Lesson 4 &5

Spellings

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

SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

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
- security
- communication services
- transport
- water supply

EDUCATION SERVICE

1. Education service is provided by the following people

- teachers
- lecturers
- professors
- tutors

2. 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.

Exercise

1. What are social services?

2. List two social services in your area.

3. Why should people go to school?

WEEK:7 Lesson 6

Spellings

1. social
2. service
3. education

4. teacher
5. teaching

Important officials in education service

1. The **District Director of Education** (DDE) heads all schools in a district.

NB. All schools in Uganda are under the **Ministry of Education and Sports. (MOES)**

2. The Minister for Education and Sports is **Hon. Jessica Alupo.**

3. The state Minister for Primary Education is **Hon Kamanda Bataringaya.**

4. The Minister for Education in charge of Sports is **Hon. Charles Bakabulindi.**

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:7 Lesson7& 1

Spellings

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

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. **How do the above organs keep security?**

- a) **The army;** Fights all people who attack us with guns.
- It defends the country from external attacks like rebels.
- b) **The police;** Keeps law and order.
- c) **The LDUs;** Works with the police to arrest wrong doers.
- d) **The prison force;** Keeps wrong doers out of good people.
- e) **The LCs;** Keep law and order in communities like in villages.

4. **Why are wrong doers kept in prisons?**

- To reform (change) into good people.
- To stop them from committing more crimes.
- To separate / isolate them from good people/citizens.

5. **How do the police keep law and order?**

- By arresting wrong doers.
- By keeping wrong doers in cells before they are taken to court.
- By controlling traffic on roads.
- By investigating crimes.

Exercise

1. **Name any two groups of people who provide security to us.**

2. **How does the police keep law and order?**

3. Why are wrong doers taken to prisons?

WEEK:8 Lesson 2

Spellings

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

TRANSPORT SERVICE

1. **What is transport?**




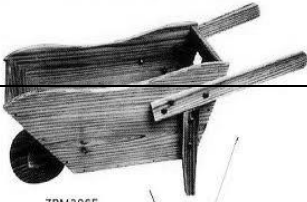


Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

2. **Types of transport**

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

3. **Means used in road transport**

- cars
- lorries
- bicycles
- tricycles
- motorcycles
- buses
- omnibuses
- wheelbarrows
- animals like donkeys, horses, oxen, camels.
- walking or running

		
Lorry	Taxis	Buses / vans
		

cart	cars	Wheel barrow

Exercise

- 1. Define the term transport**
- 2. Mention two types of transport used in your division**
- 3. Draw, name and colour any two means of road transport**

WEEK:8 Lesson 3

Spellings

1. transport
2. railway
3. lorry
4. bicycle
5. motorcycle

1. Advantages of road transport

- It is very common.
- It is cheap.
- It has many means of transport.

2. Disadvantages of road transport

- Accidents are very common.
- Roads in towns have a lot of traffic jam.
- Marrum roads are slippery in the wet season and dusty in dry seasons.

Exercise

- 1. What is the commonest type of transport used in Lubaga?**
- 2. Why is road transport used by most people in your division?**
- 3. State any two disadvantages of road transport.**

WEEK:8 Lesson 4&5



Spellings

1. cheap
2. expensive
3. common
4. advantage
5. disadvantage

WATER TRANSPORT

1. Means used in water transport

- boats
- ships
- ferries
- sub-marines
- canoes
- yachts
- rafts

		
boat	ferry	ship

2. Advantages of water transport

- It is the cheapest type of transport.
- It is the best type of transport for carrying bulky and fragile goods.
- It is not affected by traffic jam.

3. Disadvantages of water transport

- It is very slow and so it cannot be used to carry perishable goods.
- Water accidents are always fatal (deadly).
- It can be affected by bad weather.

Exercise

1. Which type of transport is the best for carrying bulky goods?

2. Why is water transport not good for carrying perishable goods?
3. Draw, name and colour any two means used on water transport

WEEK:8 Lesson 6

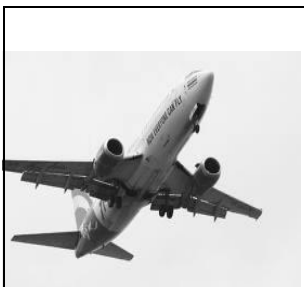
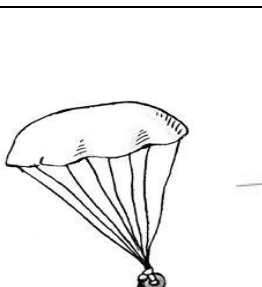

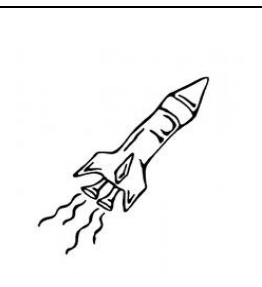
Spellings

1. boat
2. ferry
3. accident
4. perish
5. perishable

AIR TRANSPORT

1. Means used in air transport

- aeroplanes
- air balloons
- rockets
- parachutes
- air-ship
- helicopters

			
Aero plane	parachute	helicopter	rocket

2. **An aeroplane** is the fastest means of transport used in Uganda.
3. The fastest type of transport used for long distances is **Air transport**.

4. Entebbe Airport is the only international airport in Uganda.

- It is found in Wakiso district in Entebbe town.

Exercise

- 1. Name the fastest means of transport used for long distances?**
- 2. Where do we find the international airport in Uganda?**
- 3. Draw, name and colour any two means of air transport**

WEEK:8 Lesson 7

Spellings

1. aeroplane
2. airport
3. helicopter
4. parachute
5. fastest

1. Advantages of Air transport

- It is the fastest type of transport.
- It is the best for carrying perishable goods.
- It is very comfortable.
- It is not affected by jam.

2. Disadvantages of air transport

- It is very expensive
- It is affected by bad weather.
- It is not common in many places.

Exercise

- 1. Why is air transport the best for carrying perishable goods?**
- 2. Give one reason why air transport is used by few people.**

WEEK:9 Lesson 1

Spellings

1. fragile
2. bulky
3. comfortable
4. carrying
5. weather

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

1. Means used in railway transport

- Trains



A train

2. Advantages of railway transport

- It can be used for carrying bulky goods.
- It is cheaper than road and air.
- It's not affected by traffic jam.

3. Disadvantages of railway transport

- It is very expensive to construct railway line.
- It is not common in many places.
- It is very slow.

4. Importance of transport

Transport is good because:-

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

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:9 Lesson 2

Spellings

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

COMMUNICATION

1. What is communication?


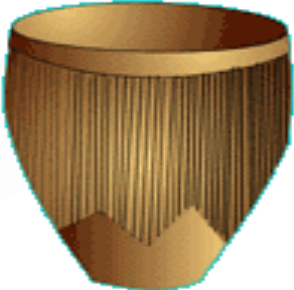

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

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

		
A whistle	A drum	horn A

3. Advantages of traditional means

- They are cheap.
- They are easy to use.

4. Disadvantages of traditional means

- They cover a small area.
- They are slow.

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 3

Spellings

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

1. Modern means of communication include;

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

			
A television	A telephone	A radio	Newspapers

2. Advantages of modern means

- They cover a wide area.
- They are very fast.

3. Disadvantages of modern means

- They are expensive.
- Some are hard to use.
- Some show immoral pictures.

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 4

Spellings

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

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. The **district Director of Health Services (DDSS)** is in charge of medical services in the district.

4. Where do herbalists get their medicine?

They get them from plants.

5. What is the use of an ambulance?

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

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 5

Spellings

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

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
- Crane bank
- Cairo bank
- Bank of Africa

4. Importance of banks to people

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

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 6

Spellings

1. bank
2. banker
3. banking
4. medical
5. surgeon

1. Problems faced in providing social services

- Lack of enough funds/money.
- Large population
- Corruption
- Few drugs in hospitals.
- Wars/instability in some areas.
- Bad roads that cause accidents.
- Lack of trained workers.
- Few social service centres like schools and hospitals.

2. Possible solutions to the problems

- Borrowing money from other countries.
- Training more workers like teachers and doctors.
- Building better roads.
- Building more hospitals and schools.
- Arresting corrupt officials.
- Providing enough drugs in hospitals.

Exercise

- 1. State two problems the government faces in providing these social services;**
 - a. Education service**
 - b. Transport service**
 - c. Medical service**

WEEK:9 Lesson 7

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.

THE END

Compiled by Mr. .

Approved by

Director of Studies.

Approved by
Headteacher