

REVISION QUESTIONS

Theme: The name and location of our urban council

Environment

What is environment?

Environment is man and his surroundings ✓

Mention two things that make up environment.

I trees Animals ✓ II plants ✓

Give two natural parts of environment.

I lightning ✓ II Thunder ✓

Name two non-living components of environment.

I stones ✓ II grass ✓

Give two ways man can use the living aspects of environment.

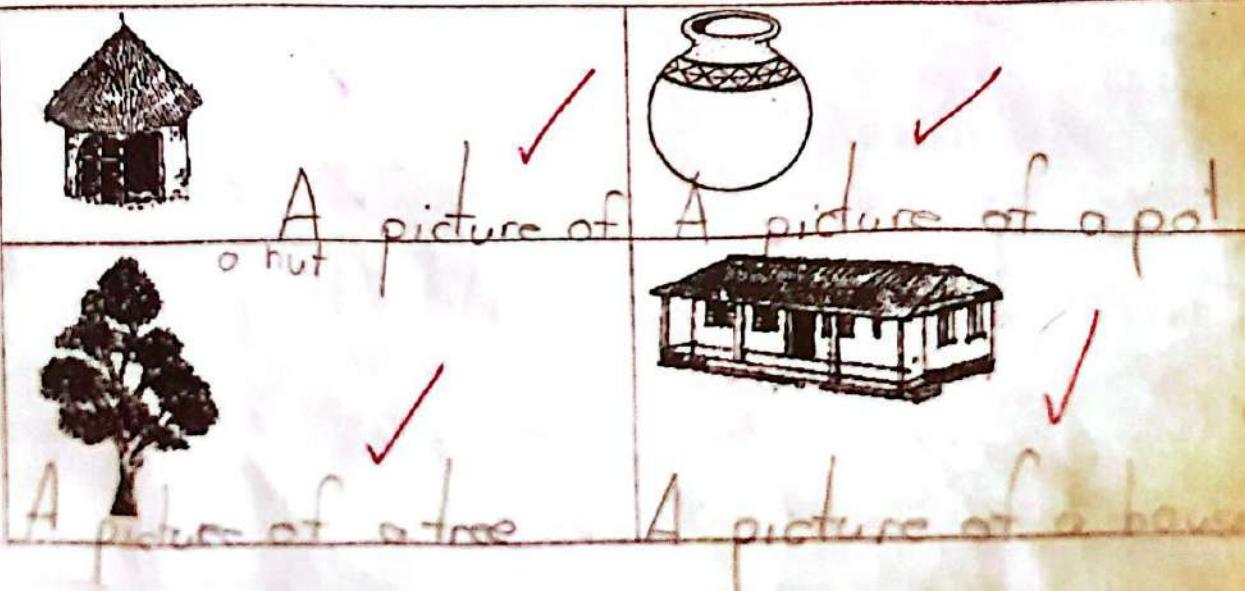
i. _____

ii. _____

Maps and Pictures

What is a picture?

A picture is a drawing of an object
as seen from aside. ✓





A picture of a table

3. Give the meaning of the word map.

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

4. Draw a map of:

A pot.		A tree	
A cup		A table	
A house		A car	
A hut		A bottle.	

5. Give one use of maps to tourists.

Maps are used for locating places.

6. State any two aspects of a good map.

I Key ✓ II A Scale ✓

7. Which element of a map is made up of symbols?

A key ✓

8. Why are symbols used to represent objects in maps?

To avoid over crowding

Name each of the map symbols shown below.

	A factory ✓
	A bridge ✓
	A dam ✓
	Waterfall ✓
	A canal ✓
	A swamp ✓
	A railway line ✓
	mountain peak ✓
	A lake ✓
	A hill ✓
	A river ✓
	hospital ✓

7. In which way is a key useful to a person using a map?

~~A key is used to interpret Map symbols.~~

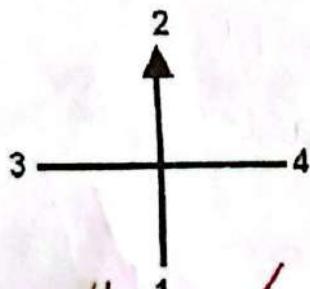
8. What is a compass?

~~A compass is an instrument used~~

9. Which element of a map helps in finding direction?

~~Compass rose ✓~~

10. Name the points of the compass direction below.



1 South ✓
3 West ✓

2 North ✓
4 East ✓

11. What general name is given to the four main points of a compass?

Cardinal points

12. To which direction does the compass needle point while at rest?

North

13. Why does a compass needle point that direction when at rest?

Because it is made of a magnet

14. How is a compass useful to a pilot?

It is used for finding direction

15. Mention two other ways of finding direction.

i. Using the position of the sun

ii. Using landmarks

West

16. In which direction does the sun set?

West

17. In which direction are shadows in the evening?

East

18. Give two examples of landmarks.

I Hills

✓

II Mountains

✓

19. What does green represent in a map?

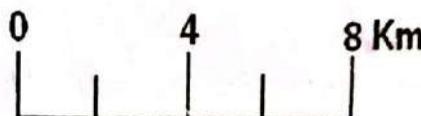
Plants

20. Which colour is commonly used to show hills or mountains in a map?

Black

21. Which aspect of a map is shown below?

A scale



22. What problem do people meet if they use a map without the above element?

He will not be able to find

the real distance between places

22. Why should a map have a title?

To know what the map is about

23. In which way is a frame a useful part of a map?

It is used to position the map

THE NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR URBAN COUNCIL

1. What is the name of your urban council?

Kampala Central ✓

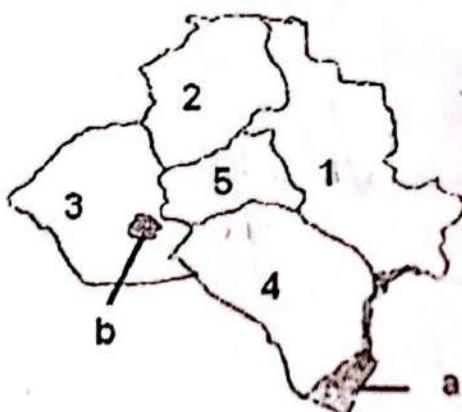
1. In which district is your urban council found?

Kampala district ✓

2. Name two urban councils which are neighbours to yours.

I Makindye urban council Rubaga urban Council ✓

Use the map below to answer questions about it.



3. Name the urban council marked:

1. Nakawa urban council ✓ 2. Kawempe district ✓

3. Rubaga district ✓ 4. Makindye district ✓

5. Kampala Central ✓

5. Name the lake marked:

a. Lake Victoria ✓ b. Kabaka's Lake ✓

4. Who is the mayor of your urban council?

Charles Musoke ✓ Serunjogi ✓

5. In which urban council is your school?

Kampala Central ✓

6. Mention any four important places in your urban council.

i. Solo Airport ✓ iii. DFCU bank ✓

ii. Kyaggo junction: iv. Sunmire Barracks ✓

1. Name two markets in your area.
I Kawanda market II Makindu market
2. How are markets important to people in your community.
Markets provide food.
3. Mention two things people sell in markets.
I clothes II food
4. Mention one police station/ post in your area.
Central police station
5. Why should a community have a police station/ post?
For keeping in touch
6. In which division is Mulago hospital?
Kawempe division
7. Which problem will be faced by a community without a hospital?
Lack of treatment
8. Name two hospitals found in Kampala.
I Kab hospital II Kampala hospital
9. Name one hotel in your area.
Sheraton Hotel
10. Which service is provided in hotels?
Hotels provide meeting places
11. Name two places that people can go for entertainment.
I Theatres II Tourist sites
12. In which way are churches important in a community?
For praying to God
13. Name two other places of worship apart from a church.
I Temples II Mosque
14. Which is the main service provided in a post office?
Communication
15. Give two other services offered in a post office.
I Transporting people II Banking services
16. Which bank controls other banks in Uganda?
Bank of Uganda
17. Mention two other functions of that bank.

i. It controls all banks in Uganda.

ii. It makes money.

18. Mention one way commercial bank benefit from a central bank.

It provides money.

19. Why do people keep money in a bank?

For their money to safely kept.

20. Apart from money, what other thing can people keep in a bank?

Wills.

21. Apart from keeping money, mention two other ways in which banks benefit a community.

i. They keep wills.

ii. They keep land titles.

22. Name two commercial banks in Kampala.

I Stanbic bank II Barclays bank

23. Give one way in which each of these places is important:

a) A museum.

They provide jobs to people.

b) A night club.

It provides entertainment.

c) A theatre.

It provides jobs.

d) A beach.

It is a good for recreation.

e) A hotel.

A hotel provides meeting places.

f) A bus park.

They provide transport services.

g) A fueling/ petrol station.

Provides fuel to people's cars.

h) A police station.

For keeping in evidence.

24. In which urban council is the national museum found?

Kampala Central urban council.

25. How does government benefit from a museum?

Government get more through taxes.

It helps the government to know what was taught at (Recreation).

26. In which way is a museum important to people around it?

It provides jobs to people.

27. Name two things kept in a museum.

- I Tools of long ago ✓ II Items of culture
28. Why should children of P.3 visit a museum?
I know things / people that were long ago.
29. Why do people from other countries visit the Uganda museum?
To see / observe thing / history of Uganda.
30. Apart from the museum, mention another tourist attraction in Kampala.
Bukoto valley ✓
31. Name four main hills in Kampala Central urban council.
Kololo hill ✓ Kitante hill Old Kampala
32. Name two important places on:
- a) Kololo hill.
I Acacia Mall ✓ II Kololo airstrip ✓
 - b) Nakasero hill.
I Bank of Uganda ✓ II UBC Radio ✓
 - c) Old Kampala hill.
I God of mosque ✓ II Fort Lugard ✓
 - d) Kitante hill.
I Kitante hill school ✓ II Uganda Museum ✓
34. Name the hill on which one can find:
- a) Mulago hospital. Mulago hill ✓
 - b) Makerere University. Makerere hill ✓
 - c) Bahai temple. Kitante hill ✓
 - d) Main water tanks. Nakasero hill ✓
36. Name the urban council where each of these places is found:
- a) Mulago hospital. Kawempe urban council
 - b) Luzira prison. Nakawa urban council
 - c) Kasubi tombs. Bubaga urban council
 - d) Kyambogo University. Nakawa urban council
 - e) Port bell. Nakawa urban council
 - f) Makerere University. Kawempe urban council
37. Why is Kampala an important town in Uganda?
I ... II ...

38. Which is the biggest airport of Uganda?

Entebbe International Airport

39. In which town is Uganda's international airport found?

Entebbe

40. Name the main University of Uganda.

Makerere University

41. In which town is the biggest university of Uganda found?

Makerere

42. Which is the biggest hospital in Uganda?

Mulago hospital

43. In which town is the biggest hospital of Uganda found?

Mulago

44. Who is the president of Uganda?

H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

45. Who is the Kabaka of Buganda?

H.M Rukidi Mwenda Mutebi II

46. Name the minister of Education and Sports.

Hon. Janet Kataha Museveni

47. Why are Kasubi tombs an important place to the Baganda?

It is the place where people bury the Kabaka when he dies.

"It's better to hand in a book for marking regularly"

Physical features

1. What are physical features?

Physical features are the natural land forms on the surface of the earth.

2. Name two physical features in your area.

I Hill ✓ II Valley ✓

3. What is a valley?

A valley is a low land between hills.

4. Name one valley in Kampala.

Bat valley

5. Mention one problem faced by people who live in valleys.

Soil erosion

6. Name one physical feature which can be found in a valley.

Swamp

7. Identify one economic activity that can be done in a valley.

Farming

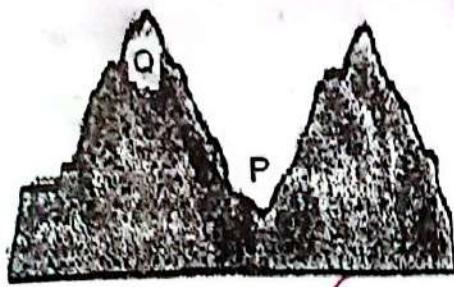
8. How do valleys affect transport?

The farm transport difficulties

9. Name two crops which grow well in valleys.

I Banana ✓ II Mango ✓

Use the drawing below to answer questions about it.



Q. Name the physical feature marked:

P. Valley ✓ Q. Hill ✓

1. Give one disadvantage of living at Q.

transport difficulties ✓

2. Give one way of solving each of these problems at Q.

a) Soil erosion.

By terracing ✓

b) Transport difficulty.

Using a donkey for transport ✓

13. Why do most people in feature Q keep donkeys?

For transport ✓

14. How does feature Q affect road transport?

Transport difficulty ✓

15. Give one economic activity carried out in P.

Animal grazing ✓

16. Name two hills in Kampala Central urban council.

I Kilante hill ✓ II Kibbo hill ✓

17. What is a hill?

A hill is a piece of land higher than the surrounding area. ✓

18. Which word means a group of mountains connected to each other?

A mountain range ✓

19. How are streams important to people in a community?

They are a source of fish. ✓

20. Name two streams in your area.

Kibito stream ✓

They can flood ✓ and kill them

22. Why is malaria common in areas around water bodies?

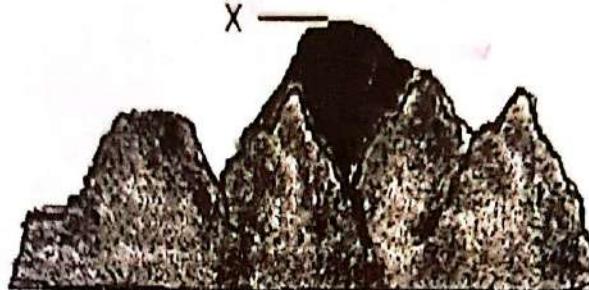
The water in the lake might ✓ get that may attract mosquito.

23. What is a mountain range? -

A mountain range is a group of mountains connected to one other. ✓

24. What name is given to the highest point of a mountain?

Mountain peak ✓



25. Name the part of the mountain marked X.

Mountain Peak ✓

26. Give two ways Mountains are important to people in a community.

i. They attract tourist ✓

ii. They help in rain formation ✓

27. Write two problems caused by mountains to people living around them.

i. Transport difficult ✓

ii. There is soil erosion ✓

28. In which way do mountains affect transport?

Landslides ✓

29. Why are there many people living around mountains?

It is a good place for settlement ✓

30. Mention two economic activities done around mountains.

I Crop growing ✓

II Animal grazing ✓

31. What is a plateau?

A plateau is a large flat topped piece of land. ✓

32. Mention two economic activities done on plateaus.

I Animal grazing ✓

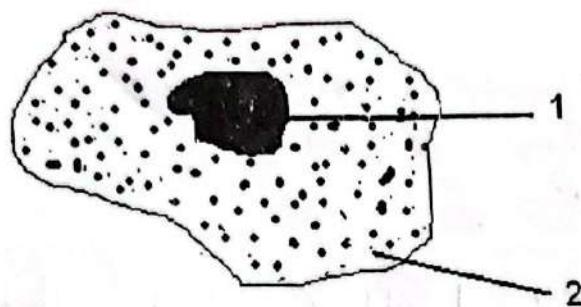
II Settlement ✓

It is a raised-top flat piece of land ✓

Name the physical feature that can be found in a lake.

Island ✓

Use the drawing below to answer questions about it.



30. Name the physical feature marked:

1. Island ✓ 2. Sea ✓

35. Give two problems faced by people in feature 1.

- i. Floods ✓
ii. Lack of food ✓

36. Why does feature 2 have many people living around it?

To get water ✓

37. Give one common problem faced by people living around feature 2.

Floods ✓

38. Give two ways feature 2 is useful to people around it.

- i. It provides water ✓
ii. It provides fish ✓

39. What is an island?

An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.

40. Give two problems faced by people living in islands.

- i. Lack of food ✓
ii. Floods ✓

41. Name the man made lake found in Kampala.

Kabalo's lake ✓

42. In which urban council of Kampala is a man made lake located?

Rubaga urban council ✓

43. Name another lake found in Kampala.

Lake Victoria ✓

44. Mention two economic activities done in lakes.

I Fishing ✓ II Sailing ✓

45. Give two ways in which lake Victoria useful to people around it?

i. It provides water ✓

ii. It provides fish ✓

46. Describe each of these terms:

a) A river.

A river is a stream of water flowing on the earth's surface ✓

b) A lake.

A lake is a mass of water on the earth's surface which doesn't flow ✓

47. How do rivers support people living along them?

They provide water ✓

48. Which problem can affect people living along a river?

Floods ✓

49. Mention any one cause of floods in your community.

Building in swamps ✓

50. Give any two ways in which floods affect people.

i. Floods destroy crops ✓

ii. Floods destroy houses ✓

51. Mention any two physical features where floods are common.

I Lakes ✓ II Swamp ✓

52. Give two ways in which people destroy environment.

I Draining swamps ✓ II Polluting air ✓

53. Mention two disadvantages of destroying environment.

i. Leads to pollution ✓

ii. Leads to global warming ✓

Mention two ways in which people pollute lake.

- i. Putting poisonous chemicals ✓
- ii. Putting faeces in lake ✓

What problem do we meet for polluting lakes?

Dirty water ✓

What is deforestation?

Deforestation is the cutting down of many trees without replacing

Give two reasons for which people cut down trees.

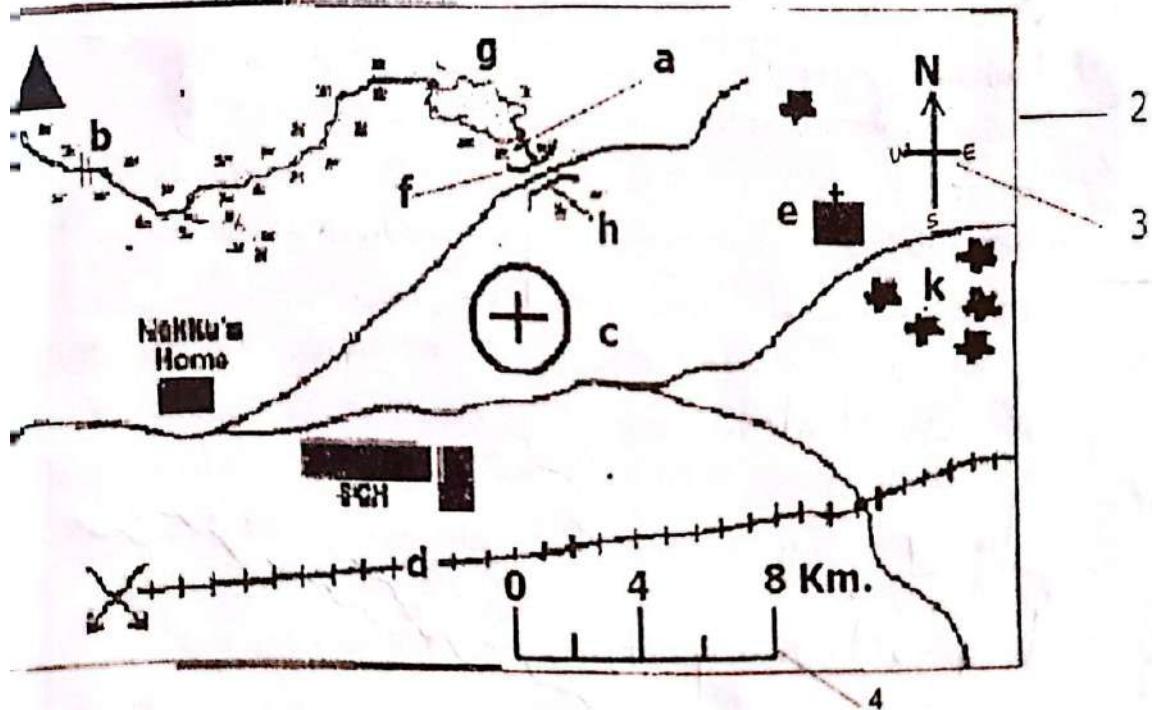
- i. To get space for building ✓
- ii. To get fire wood. ✓

Suggest two problems caused by deforestation.

- i. Drought ✓
- ii. Famine ✓

Use the map below to answer questions about it.

The map of Kintu's village



1. Name each of the parts of a map marked 1, 2, 3 and 4.

- 1 title ✓
- 2 frame ✓

- 3 compass rose ✓
- 4 scale ✓

2. Mention the importance of each of the elements you have mentioned in question (1) above.

1. It tells the map reader what the map is about ✓
2. It is used to position the map ✓
3. It is used for finding direction ✓
4. A scale is used for finding the real distances between places on a map ✓

3. What does each of the symbols labeled show in the map

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. Lake ✓ | f. A dam ✓ |
| b. waterfall ✓ | g. Lake ✗ |
| c. hospital ✓ | h. bridge ✓ |
| d. railway line ✓ | i. A swamp ✓ |
| e. church ✓ | |

4. What is this map about?

The map of Kintu village. ✓

5. Name the element of a map that reduces over crowding.

A key ✓

6. In which direction is the hospital from Nakku's home?

East ✓

7. Name two physical features in the North of Nakku's home.

i. river ✓ ii. lake ✓

8. Give one danger that can be faced by people whose homes are near

It cause floods ✓

9. Give two economic activities that can be done in 'g'.

i. fishing ✓ ii. fetching water ✓

10. How is feature 'd' important to people in that community?

It is provide transport services ✓

People in our urban council

What is ethnic group?

An ethnic group is a group of people who come from the same places and speak related languages.

Give another word that is used to mean ethnic group

clan ✓

Mention two ethnic groups in your community.

I Bantu ✓ II Hamites ✓

Which is the largest ethnic group in your community?

Bantu ✓

Mention two tribes that belong to:

a) The Bantu people.

I Basoga ✓ II Baganda ✓

b) The Nilo-hamites.

I Iteso ✓ II Langi ✓

c) The Nilotes.

I Alur ✓ II Acholi ✓

5. In which way are the Acholi different from the Baganda?

Acholi are in Nilotic ethnic group while Baganda are in Bantu ethnic group.

7. How are the Batooro different from Basoga?

Batooro speak Runyoro while Basoga speak Lusoga.

8. How are the Bagisu related to Banyankole?

Bagisu and Banyankole are in Bantu Ethnic group

9. Name the smallest ethnic group.

Hamites ✓

10. Name the largest ethnic group.

Bantu ✓

11. Why is the Bantu group said to be the largest?

Bantu group has the most tribes.

12. Why is the group of the Hamites said to be the smallest?

It has the least tribes.

13. What is a tribe?

A tribe is a group of people speaking ✓

14. Which is the largest tribe among the Bantu?

Baganda ✓

15. Name the most common local language spoken in your area.

Uganda ✓

16. Give two examples of Luo languages.

I Runyankole ✓

II Bokito ✓

17. Name two tribes that speak Luo languages.

I Banyankole ✓

II Bokito ✓

Legends.

1. What is a legend?

A legend is a true or untrue story told about its origin, culture and great men ✓

2. Mention two examples of legends told by Ugandan tribes.

i. The story of Kintu ✓

ii. The spear and the bear ✓

3. Which legend tries to explain the origin of:

a) The Baganda.

The story of Kintu ✓

b) Bagisu.

The story of Mundu and Sera ✓

c) Banyoro.

The story of Isaza and the King of hell ✓

d) Batooro.

The naming of the three sons ✓

e) Banyankole.

The naming of the three sons ✓

f) Acholi.

The story of the spear and the bear ✓

4. Why should a child of P.3 learn the legend about their tribe?

To learn their culture ✓

The Story About Kintu.

Who is said to be the first Muganda?

Kintu ✓

Who was the wife of Kintu?

Nambi ✓

How was the cow useful to Kintu?

It gave Kintu eats and drink ✓

Who was the king of heaven?

Gulu ✓

Name the three children of king Gulu.

i. Nambi ✓ ii. Kaikuzi ✓ iii. Wolumba ✓

How was the rain bow useful to Gulu's children?

It is used as a mean of transport ✓

Mention two things that ^{king} Gulu had.

I Cows ✓ II Hens ✓

Name two crops that were grown by king Gulu.

I Millet ✓ II Bananas ✓

Why was Kintu's cow stolen?

To make him sick ✓

10
11
12
13
14

0. Give one problem Kintu faced when the cow was stolen.

He fell sick of stomachache ✓

V. Good

1. What did Kintu eat when his cow was stolen?

Leaves and fruits ✓



2. How did the eating of leaves affect Kintu?

He fell sick of stomachache ✓

3. Mention two ways in which king Gulu tested kintu.

i. Break a rock into pieces ✓

ii. Find his cow and its calf ✓

- a) Find his cow. _____
- b) Collect water using a basket. _____

15. How did Kintu manage to:

- a) Finish the food.

- b) Break the rock.

16. Write down two things which nimbi brought from heaven.

I ears ✓ II Eyes ✓

17. Why did Nambi go back to heaven:

- a) The first time.

- b) The second time.

18. Which problem did Walumbe cause to nambi's family?

19. Why was Kaikuzi sent to the earth?

20. Where did Walumbe go to hide from Kaikuzi?

21. What does the name Walumbe mean?

22. Why do Baganda hate Walumbe?

The story about Gipir and Labong.

1. Name the two tribes connected by this story.

I _____ II _____

2. Where did these people come from?

Where did the Luo first live in Uganda?

Who were the leaders of these people when they arrived in to Uganda?

I _____ II _____

Who was the father of Gipir and Labong?

Why did Gipir separate with Labong?

Who was the spirit mother of elephants in the forest?

How was Lubanga helpful to elephants in the forest?

How did Lubanga show love to Gipir?

Why was Labong's child killed?

Who of the two brothers crossed to West Nile?

How was the axe helpful to Gipir in his journey to West Nile?

Which tribe are believed to be the descendants of:

i) Gipir.

ii) Labong.

Give two lessons people learn from the story of Gipir and Labong.

i. _____

ii. _____

The naming of the three sons.

According to this legend, who was the first Munyankole?

2. Who is said to have been the wisest man in Ankole?

3. What was the general name of the three sons of Kintu?

4. Why is Ruhanga said to have been the wisest man in Ankole?

5. Mention any one way in which Kintu tested his sons.

6. Name any two things that Kintu put along the path where the sons were to pass.
i. _____ ii. _____
7. Which son of Kintu kept his pot full of milk till morning?

8. Which name did Kintu give to his:
a) Elder son. _____
b) Second born son. _____
c) Youngest son. _____
9. Which work did Kintu give to his:
a) Elder son. _____
b) Second born son. _____
c) Youngest son. _____
10. According to this legend, which people in Ankole are the descendants of:
a) Kairu. _____
b) Kahima. _____

The story of Isaza and the king of hell (under world)

1. Who was the king of the earth?

Who was the king of hell?

Which tribe tells the story of Isaza and the king of hell?

Mention any two tricks that Nyamiyonga used to make Isaza go to hell.

i. _____

ii. _____

Which trick made Isaza to go to hell?

Which wife of Isaza was Nyamiyonga's daughter?

Who was Isaza's son?

What was the name of Isaza's most beloved cow?

What helped Nyamata to know that Isaza loved cows so much?

Who became the ruler of the kingdom of earth after Isaza?

What was Bukuku's role in Isaza's palace?

Who was Bukuku's daughter? _____

Name the maid to Nyinamwiru? _____

1. Who became the husband of Nyinamwiru? 1 Simbwu

2. Who was the son of Nyinamwiru? Cndu

3. Who became the first leader of the Bachwezi group in Bunyoro?

3. How did Bukuku meet his death?

The Bagisu story

1. According to this legend, who were the first Bagisu?
i. _____ ii. _____
2. Where did the first Bagisu come from?

3. What is the local name for mount Elgon?

4. Who were the two sons of Mundu and Seera?
i. _____ ii. _____
5. Who was Kundu's wife? _____
6. On which mountain did Kudu climb with Namboozo?

7. What is the Lugisu name for mountain Nkokonjeru?

8. What made Kundu and Namboozo to disappear?

9. Which son of Masaba was in-charge of keeping cows?

10. Which people stole cows from Mwambu?

11. Why did Masaba give Mwambu a nickname?

12. Which nickname was given to Mwambu?

13. What does the Masai word 'ingisu' mean?

14. Why are the Bagisu also called Bamasaba?

A family, lineage and clan

What is a family?

Mention the two types of families common in your community.

i. _____ ii. _____

Mention any two members of a nuclear family.

i. _____ ii. _____

Mention any two people that make a family to become an extended family.

i. _____ ii. _____

Give one advantage of a nuclear family.

Mention one disadvantage of a nuclear family.

Write one advantage of an extended family.

Give one problem common in most extended families.

What is a lineage?

i. What is a clan?

.. What is a totem?

! Mention any four clans common in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

! Why should clan members respect a totem?

! Mention any two duties of a child in a family.

i. _____

15. In which way does your family get food?

16. Give two ways in which families get money.

i. _____

ii. _____

17. Mention two ways in which your family uses money.

i. _____

ii. _____

18. Mention any two problems why some families fail to have

i. _____

ii. _____

19. Why should a family head have a job?

20. Give two ways in which sickness can affect a family.

i. _____

ii. _____

21. Mention any two responsibilities of a family head.

i. _____

ii. _____

22. How can a clan member show respect to his clan totem?

Administration in our urban council

1. Who is a leader?

2. Mention four types of leaders in your community.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

3. Give two examples of:

a) Political leaders.

i. _____ ii. _____

b) Civil servants.

c) Religious leaders.

i. _____ ii. _____

d) Cultural leaders.

i. _____ ii. _____

Which group of leaders has the min duty of:

a) Promoting culture.

b) Providing social services.

c) Planning for the community.

d) Teaching people about God.

In which way are political leaders chosen to office?

How many members make the L.C. 1 committee?

Give any two duties of a village chairperson.

i. _____

ii. _____

Which members is the head of a village local council?

Give two functions of the L.C. 1 chairperson.

Mention any four members on the committee of L.C. 1.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

0. Which L.C. 1 members is responsible for:

a) Security.

b) Children's affairs.

c) Protection of environment.

d) Encouraging people to do productive work.

e) Promoting sanitation.

f) Giving people information from government.

g) Writing minutes during council meetings.

h) Doing the chairman's work if he is not around?

11. Write three special groups of people represented in the L.C.

i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____

12. Mention two general duties of L.C.s.

i. _____

ii. _____

13. Which civil servants provide:

a) Education services.

b) Health care.

c) Security services.

14. Mention any two Christian denominations in your community

i. _____ ii. _____

15. Give any two groups of cultural leaders.

i. _____ ii. _____

17. Mention any two tribes that have kingdoms in Uganda

i. _____ ii. _____

18. Mention any two tribes with kings in Uganda

i. _____ ii. _____

19. Mention two tribes headed by chiefs

i. _____ ii. _____

Mention the title of the cultural leader for:

- a) Acholi. _____
- b) Iteso. _____
- c) Bakonjo. _____
- d) Basoga. _____
- e) Baganda. _____
- f) Banyoro. _____
- g) Banyankole. _____
- h) Batooro. _____
- i) Jop'adhola. _____

- Name the traditional leader of:

- a) Acholi. Lcn _____
- b) Iteso. _____
- c) Bakonjo. _____
- d) Basoga. _____
- e) Baganda. _____
- f) Banyoro. _____
- g) Banyankole. _____
- h) Batooro. _____
- i) Jop'adhola. _____

4. Why do tribes have cultural leaders?

5. Mention one function of religious leaders in a community.

5. How is a church important in your area?

5. Give four ways in which leaders are useful to community members.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

Livelihood in our community.

Occupation/ Economic activities.

1. What are economic activities?

2. Mention four economic activities carried out in your community

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

3. Which is the main economic activity done in your area?

4. What is fishing?

5. Mention any two places for catching fish.

i. _____ ii. _____

6. Name any two examples of fish caught in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

7. Name the commonest fish caught in your area.

8. Which is the biggest kind of fish caught in Uganda?

9. Name the common means of transport used by fishermen.

10. How are fishmongers important in a community?

11. Give two reasons why people catch fish.

i. _____

ii. _____

12. Mention two local tools for catching fish.

i. _____ ii. _____

13. Give two local methods of fishing.

i. _____

Mention one modern method of preserving fish.

Which is the commonest local way of preserving fish?

6. How does smoking of fish pollute air?

7. In which way does smoking of fish affect forests?

Hunting

What is hunting?

1. Name any two animals that people hunt for meat.

i. _____ ii. _____

2. Name the animal which is hunted for Ivory.

4. Name any two places for hunting.

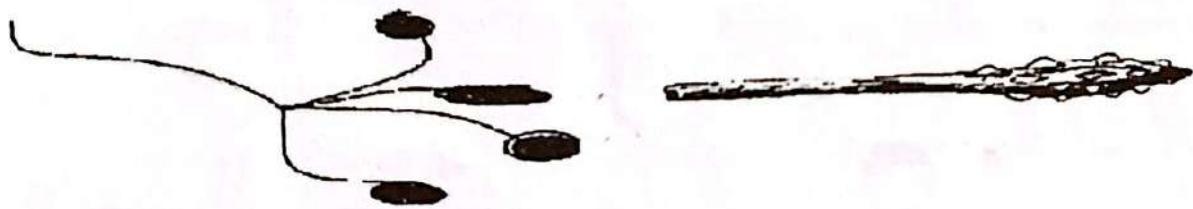
i. _____ ii. _____

5. Apart from meat, give two other reasons for hunting.

i. _____

ii. _____

6. Identify each of the hunting tools below.



7. Apart from the tools shown above, name any other two hunting tools.

i. _____ ii. _____

7. Mention two ways in which a dog was useful to early man.

i. _____

ii. _____

8. What is poaching?

9. In which way is poaching dangerous to environment?

10. Mention a place where wild animals are protected.

Trade.

1. What is trade?

2. Mention any four groups of traders in your community.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

3. Mention any four places for trade in a community.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

4. Mention any four things provided to us by traders.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

5. In which way are traders useful to community members?

6. Give any two problems faced by traders.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

Farming

1. What is farming?

2. Name any four crops grown in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

3. Why do people in your area grow _____?

Name any two crops grown mainly for eating in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

In which season do farmers in your area plant crops?

Why do farmers in your area plant crops in the season you have mentioned in (5) above?

Why is the dry season good for harvesting crops?

Mention four activities done by crop farmers in:

a) Dry season.

i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____

b) Rainy season.

i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____

9. Why isn't harvesting of crops good in the rainy season?

10. How is too much sunshine dangerous to crop farmers?

11. Name any four animals kept in your community.

i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____

12. Why do people in your community keep animals?

13. Which animal is kept for:

- a) Transport. _____
- b) Security. _____
- c) Milk. _____
- d) To chase away rats. _____

14. Mention two problems faced by cattle keepers.

i.

ii. _____

15. Name two birds kept in your community.

i. _____ ii. _____

16. Give two reasons for keeping birds.

i. _____

ii. _____

17. Mention any four good things people get from domestic birds.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

Social services

1. What are social services?

2. Mention any four social services provided by leaders in your community.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

3. Mention any two examples of people who provide medical services.

i. _____ ii. _____

4. Mention any two places where people get health services.

i. _____ ii. _____

5. What is the main work of each of these people in a health unit?

a) A dentist. _____

b) Optician. _____

c) An oculist. _____

e) A mid wife.

f) A pediatrician.

Mention any four services people get from hospitals.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

Give two reasons why some people do not get proper health care.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

Give two problems which make the provision of health care difficult.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

Mention any two ways your community leaders trying to improve on health care.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

Education Services

Mention two forms of education.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

What is formal education?

Which is the highest level of schools?

Name the main university in Uganda.

Mention two ways in which formal education is important in a community.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

6. Give two reasons as to why some people fail to attend formal education.

i. _____

ii. _____

7. Mention two problems faced in providing formal education.

i. _____

ii. _____

8. State two ways in which government is trying to improve on services.

i. _____

ii. _____

9. Which ministry controls all schools in Uganda?

10. Write in full

U.P.E. _____

U.S.E. _____

11. What is informal education?

12. What was used as a classroom for informal education?

13. Mention any two people who provide informal education.

i. _____ ii. _____

14. Give any four things children learn through informal education

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

15. Give two reasons why informal education is important in a community.

i. _____

ii. _____

Security services

Give any four groups of people who provide security services in your community.

- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____

Mention any two places known for providing social services in your community.

- i. _____ ii. _____

Mention any four tools used by security workers.

- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____

How is each of these tools used by security workers:

a) A gun.

b) A car.

c) Batons.

d) Bow and arrow.

5. What is the main work of?

a) Police officers.

b) Prison warders.

c) Soldiers.

In which way does a judge promote security?

How can a good citizen help to bring security in a community?



Transport services

1. What is transport?

2. Mention five types of transport.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

v. _____

3. What is road transport?

4. Give four means used in road transport.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

5. Mention two places where people go to get means of road tra

i. _____ ii. _____

6. Why is road transport used by most people in your communi

7. Mention one advantage of road transport.

8. Give two problems that affect road transport.

i. _____

ii. _____

9. How are roads useful to community members?

10. Mention one private company that provides road transport in y
community.

11. How do leaders in your community try to improve on road tra

Air transport

Define air transport.

Name two means used in air transport.

i. _____ ii. _____

How are parachutes useful to passengers in an aeroplane?

Name the biggest airport of Uganda?

In which town is Uganda's biggest airport found?

Which kind of goods can best be transported by air?

Why should flowers be transported by air from Kampala to London?

Name the element of weather that can affect air transport.

Mention one type of weather which can cause problems to aeroplane.

10. Mention one physical feature that can cause accidents to aeroplanes.

11. Give a reason why most people in your community do not use air transport.

2. Give the advantage of using air transport. 1

3. Mention one disadvantage of air transport. 1

1. What is railway transport?

2. Name the means used in railway transport.

3. Which kind of trains carry mainly:

a) Passengers. _____

b) Goods. _____

4. Why is railway transport not used by most people in your co

5. Give one advantage of railway transport.

6. Mention one disadvantage of railway transport.

7. Which kind of goods are suitable to be carried by trains?

8. Mention two goods that are transported through pipeline tran

9. How is government trying to improve on railway transport?

Water transport

1. What is water transport?

2. Mention four means used in water transport.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

3. Give one advantage of using water transport.

4. Which kind of goods can best be transported by water?

Give one advantage of railway transport.

Mention one disadvantage of railway transport.

Which kind of goods are suitable to be carried by trains?

Mention two goods that are transported through pipeline transport.

How is government trying to improve on railway transport?

Water transport

What is water transport?

Mention four means used in water transport.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

Give one advantage of using water transport.

Which kind of goods can best be transported by ships?

Mention two elements of weather that can cause accidents to boats.

i. _____ ii. _____

Which type of weather affect water transport.

i. _____ ii. _____

Why should all passengers in a boat wear life jackets?

In which way is government trying to improve on water transport?

Give one disadvantage of water transport.

Communication services

1. What is communication?

2. Mention two forms of communication.

i. _____ ii. _____

3. Name two means used in:

a) Verbal communication.

i. _____ ii. _____

b) Non verbal communication.

i. _____ ii. _____

3. Mention two traditional means of communication.

i. _____ ii. _____

4. Give two advantages of modern means of communication.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. Give two disadvantages of modern means of communication.

i. _____

ii. _____

6. Apart from communication, give another use of a drum in your community.

7. Write two modern means of communication.

i. _____ ii. _____

8. Give two disadvantages of modern means of communication.

i. _____

ii. _____

9. Why are newspapers not common in rural areas?

10. Why is a mobile telephone used by most people today?

Give one problem faced by people who use mobile telephones?

1. Name two means of communication which are called mass media.

i. _____ ii. _____

2. Mention two telecommunication companies operating in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

3. Give two ways telecom companies have improved people's lives.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. Mention two newspapers read in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

5. Name two radio stations operating in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

6. Name two television stations working in your area.

i. _____ ii. _____

7. Give two importance of social services in a community.

i. _____ ii. _____

8. Why do some people fail to get proper social services?

9. How is government trying to improve on communication services?

NEEDS

1. What are basic needs?

2. Give four examples of essential needs.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

3. What are luxury needs?

4. Give four examples of luxury needs.
- i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____
5. Mention two sources of food in your community.
- i. _____ ii. _____
6. Give two groups of people who provide food in your community.
- i. _____ ii. _____
7. Mention two examples of food we get from
- a) A garden. i. _____ ii. _____
b) A farm. i. _____ ii. _____
c) A shop. i. _____ ii. _____
d) A lake. i. _____ ii. _____
e) A forest. i. _____ ii. _____
8. Mention two causes of famine in a community.
- i. _____
ii. _____
9. Give two ways in which people get food in a community.
- i. _____
ii. _____
10. Name two natural sources of water.
- i. _____
ii. _____
11. Mention one example of man made sources of water.
- _____
12. Give four ways in which water is useful to people.
- i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____
13. Mention the type of weather which can cause shortage of water in a community.
- _____

Use the picture below to answer questions about it.



4. What type of house is shown above?

5. Name this example of house.

.. Mention two materials used for building this kind of houses.

i. _____ ii. _____

.. Why are these kind of houses not common in villages?

.. Give two advantages of this kind of houses.

i. _____ ii. _____

.. Mention two problems common to people who live in hut.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. Give two reasons for why people need houses.

i. _____

ii. _____

7. Name two examples of temporary houses.

i. _____ ii. _____

8. Mention two materials for building a temporary house.

i. _____ ii. _____

9. Give one advantage of huts.

10. Mention the weather condition which can destroy a hut.

11. Why is government encouraging people to build flats in towns?

Use the picture below to answer questions about it.



25. Name the kind of clothes shown above.

26. Mention one tribe which shows their culture by using such dressing.

Use the picture below to answer questions about it.



Dress . . .

27. Mention two weather conditions in which the above item is used.

i. _____ ii. _____

28. Give four reasons as to why people need clothes.

i. _____ ii. _____
iii. _____ iv. _____

29. Which clothes do people wear for identification?

30. Give two problems which make some people fail to satisfy their needs.

i. _____
ii. _____

Living things

Plants (vegetation)

1. What is vegetation?

2. Mention the two types of vegetation.

i. _____ ii. _____

3. What is natural vegetation?

4. Give two examples of natural vegetation.

i. _____ ii. _____

5. Give two ways natural vegetation is used by man.

i. _____

ii. _____

6. Mention two problems faced by people who live near forests.
7. Give two ways in which man is destroying natural vegetation.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
8. Give two problems we meet when we destroy vegetation.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
9. In which ways can people conserve natural vegetation?
- i. _____
- ii. _____
10. What are cash crops?

11. Give two examples of cash crops.
- i. _____ ii. _____
12. What is the main reason for growing cash crops?

13. How do cash crops support industries?

14. Name the cash crop which is used for making:
- a) Soap. _____
- b) Tea leaves. _____
- c) Sugar. _____
- d) Cigarettes. _____
15. Name three things made from cotton.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____
16. Give two examples of fruit crops.
- i. _____ ii. _____
17. Mention one thing made from fruit crops.

18. Name four crops used as vegetable.
- i. _____ ii. _____
- iii. _____ iv. _____

19. Give two reasons why people grow crops.
i. _____ ii. _____
20. How does sunny weather affect crop farmers?

21. Give two causes of deforestation.
i. _____ ii. _____
22. Define each of these terms:
a) A forest.

- b) Afforestation.

- c) Reforestation.

23. Mention two ways of caring for plants.
i. _____ ii. _____

Animals

1. What are wild animals?

2. Give two examples of wild animals.
i. _____
ii. _____

3. Name two places where wild animals live.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. Give two reasons why people hunt for wild animals.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. Which wild animal is hunted for ivory?

6. Give two problems caused by wild animals in a community.

i. _____

ii. _____

7. Mention two ways of caring for wild animals.

i. _____

ii. _____

8. Mention two importance of wild animals in a community.

i. _____

ii. _____

9. What are domestic animals?

10. Name any four domestic animals in your area.

i. _____

ii. _____

11. Give two reasons why the animal below is kept by people.



i. _____

ii. _____

12. Which was the first animal for early man to keep?

12. Why did early man keep that animal?

13. How are camels useful to people?

14. Name two other animals used for transport.

i. _____

ii. _____

15. Name two animals kept for digging.

i. _____

ii. _____

16. Mention two things man gets from sheep.

i. _____

ii. _____

17. Give two problems faced by people who keep cows.

i. _____

ii. _____

18. Mention two ways in which people take care of goats in your area.

i. _____

ii. _____

19. Give two problems caused by domestic animals in a community.

i. _____

ii. _____

20. Name two animals that are kept for security.

i. _____

ii. _____

Resources

1. What are resources?

2. Give four examples of resources in your community.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____ iv. _____

3. Give two examples of natural resources.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. Give two examples of man made resources.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. Mention one example of renewable resources.

6. Mention one example of non-renewable resources.

7. What is the main natural resource?

8. Why is land said to be the main resource?

9. Give any four ways in which man uses land.

2. _____ ii. _____

3. _____ iv. _____

1. Give two ways in which people spoil land.

i. _____

ii. _____

2. Mention one problem man gets if land is destroyed.

3. Give two reasons as to why lakes are resources.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. How do people destroy water resources?

5. What problem do we meet for destroying lakes?

6. What is fuel?

7. Mention two examples of wood fuel.

i. _____ ii. _____

8. Give two ways of saving wood fuel.

i. _____

ii. _____

9. Apart from wood, give three other examples of fuel.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____

10. Mention three uses of fuel in a community.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____

11. What is money?

12. Give three ways in which people get money.

i. _____ ii. _____

iii. _____

13. Mention two ways in which people spend money.

i. _____

ii. _____

14. Give any two ways in which a person can use money wisely.

i. _____

ii. _____

15. Mention two dangers of misusing money.

i. _____

ii. _____

16. Give two reasons for making a shopping list.

i. _____

4. _____
1. Give four reasons why plants are resources.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
2. Mention four products got from animal resources.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
3. Give two examples of mineral resources.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
4. Mention two things made out of minerals.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
5. Give one way in which we can save each of these resources:
- a) Money.

- c) Minerals.

- d) Plant resources.

- e) Animal resources.

6. Why is it important for us to use resources wisely?

7. Give two problems we shall have when we abuse resources.
- i. _____
- ii. _____

Projects

1. What is a project?

2. Give two examples of projects common in your community.

i. _____

ii. _____

3. Give four factors you have to consider before starting a project

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

4. Mention any two reasons as to why some projects fail.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. Mention any two ways in which a project can be properly managed

i. _____

ii. _____

Living in peace in our community

1. What is peace?

2. Mention two things that show that there is peace in a community

i. _____

ii. _____

3. Give two things which show that people are not peaceful in a community.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. Write any two groups of people who spoil peace in a community

i. _____ ii. _____

5. Mention two actions which bring insecurity in a community.
i. _____ ii. _____
6. Mention two groups of people who help to bring peace in a community.
i. _____
ii. _____
7. In which way can peace be brought back in a community?

8. How is peace important in a community?

9. Mention two dangers caused by insecurity.
i. _____
ii. _____
10. How do the judges help to create peace?

11. In which way do religious leaders promote peace?

12. Why do all villages have L.Cs?

Children's rights

1. Give the meaning of:
a) A child.

- b) Children's rights.

2. Write four examples of children's rights.
i. _____
ii. _____
iii. _____
iv. _____
3. Give two ways children's rights are important.
i. _____
ii. _____

4. Mention two responsibilities of a child as a family member.
i. _____ ii. _____
5. How do the responsibilities of children benefit a community?

6. Which court listens to cases about parents who neglect children?

7. Who heads a family court?

8. Give one way a family court is useful in an area.

9. Why is the L.C. vice-chairperson a member of a family court?

10. What is a juvenile court?

11. Who heads a juvenile court?

12. Give one duty of a juvenile court.

13. Why are undisciplined children sent to a remand home?

Child abuse

1. What is child abuse?

2. Suggest two ways children are abused in your community.
i. _____
ii. _____
3. Give two reasons as to why children are commonly abused.
i. _____
ii. _____
4. Write any two groups of people who commonly abuse children.
i. _____

5. Mention any two ways in which a community can prevent child abuse.

i. _____

ii. _____

6. Give two dangers of child abuse in a community.

i. _____

ii. _____



7. Mention one way in which the child in the picture above has been abused.

8. What can be a result of such an abuse?

9. Mention any two reasons why children run for street life.

i. _____

ii. _____



10. In which way is the child in the picture being abused?

11. What is the possible cause of this abuse?

12. What can be a result of this kind of child abuse?

13. How can such abuse be reduced in your community?
-

Culture and Gender

Culture

1. What is culture?
-

2. Mention any four aspects of culture.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

3. Give two ways in which culture is important in a community.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

4. Which aspect of culture is concerned with standards of behavior?
-

5. Why do girls kneel when talking to an elderly person?
-

6. In which way can a boy show respect while greeting elders?
-



7. Which aspect of culture is shown in the picture above?
-

8. Give two ways that aspect of culture is useful in a community.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

9. What are customs?
-

10. Mention any two traditional customs in your community.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
11. Which traditional customs allows people to live as a husband and wife?
- _____
12. Which step in marriage enables a couple to learn the behaviour of each other?
- _____
13. Apart from behaviour, mention two mother things a persons finds out during courtship.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
14. Mention any two things the boys take as dowry during introduction.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
15. Name any two animals paid for bride price among most tribes.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
16. Give two reasons as to why bride price is paid.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
17. According to your community, what name is given to:
- a) Mother of twins.

- c) Father of twins.

- d) First twin boy.

- e) First twin girl.

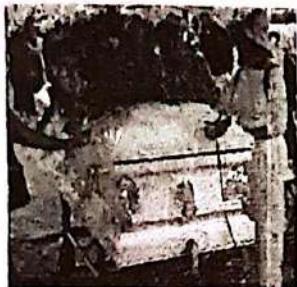
f) Second twin boy.

g) Second twin girl.

h) A child who follows twins.

10. Give one reason as to why people are given names.

11. According to traditions, which group of people give a child a name?



12. Name the custom shown in the picture.

13. Which group of people does not use a cloth to cover the body during the above function?

14. Mention the traditional custom in which the heir is announced.

15. Give any two ways in which the last funeral rites were important in African tradition.

i. _____

ii. _____



16. Which aspect of culture is shown in the picture?

17. Name the traditional dress for Baganda women.

18. Why should people put on cultural wear during traditional functions?

19. Mention one thing that was worn by early man as clothes.

21. Give two examples of cultural beliefs in your community.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
22. Give two values of traditional beliefs in a community.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
23. Which religion was there in our communities before Christianity and Islam?
- _____
24. Give two ways cultural practices are useful in a community.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
25. Mention any two cultural practices which bring people together.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
26. Identify any two areas in which African cultures are changing.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
27. Give any two causes of changes in African cultures.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
28. Mention any one danger caused by changes in culture.
- _____
29. Mention any two ways in which culture can be passed from one generation to another.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
30. How is inheritance of widows dangerous?
- _____
31. Mention any two cultural practices which may lead to the spread of HIV/ AIDS.
- i. _____
- ii. _____

32. Why is it important for children to attend cultural ceremonies?

33. What is the traditional food for:

i. Baganda.

ii. Banyankole.

iii. Iteso.

iv. Basoga.

34. In which way is traditional circumcision a problem in a society?

Gender

1. What is gender?

2. Mention two things which show the gender of a person.

i. _____

ii. _____

3. Give any four gender roles meant for males.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

4. Give four gender roles meant for females.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

5. Give any two roles in your community that can be done by both males and females.

:

6. Give two ways sharing of gender roles is important in a community.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
7. Mention one way in which imbalance was / is practiced in your community.
- _____
8. Give one disadvantage of gender discrimination.
- _____
9. Give one way of practicing gender balance among children in a family.
- _____
10. How has gender balance L.C.1 committee?
- _____

Basic technology in our community

1. What is technology?

2. What is basic technology?

3. Mention any three groups of people who carry out basic technology in your area.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

4. Mention any four tools used in basic technology.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

5. Name any four materials used in basic technology.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

6. Mention any four sources of materials used in basic technology.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

7. Mention any two characteristics of materials used in basic technology.

i. _____

ii. _____

8. Why is it important to know the characteristics of materials used in basic technology?

9. Which material for basic technology is:

- a) Tough._____
- b) Rough._____
- c) Soft._____
- d) Hard._____
- e) Sharp._____
- f) Smooth._____
- g) Weak._____
- h) Strong._____
- i) Itchy._____

10. Which material is used for making:

- a) Mats._____
- b) Pots._____
- c) Ropes._____
- d) Baskets._____
- e) Bags._____
- f) Knives._____
- g) Balls._____
- h) Pestle._____
- i) Sandals._____

11. Mention one thing which is made from:

- a) Used car tyres._____
- b) Wood._____
- c) Clay._____
- d) Old metals._____
- e) Papyrus._____
- f) Sisal._____
- g) Banana fibre._____
- h) Palm leaves._____
- i) Grass._____

- j) Straws. _____
11. Give one way in which basic technology is important in your community.
- i. _____
12. Give two reasons why people in your area should make pot.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
13. What title is given to a person who makes:
- a) Pots. _____
- b) Baskets. _____
- c) Knives out of old metals. _____
- d) Makes chairs out of timber. _____
16. What is black smithing? _____
17. Name two tools used by a black smith.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
18. Mention two things made by a black smith.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
19. Name any two hunting tools made by a black smith.
- i. _____
- ii. _____
20. How are old metals useful to a black smith?
- _____
21. How is fire useful during black smithing?
- _____
22. Give one problem faced by black smiths in your area.
- _____
23. Why does a community need a black smith?
- _____
24. What is carpentry?
- _____



25. Name the material used by a carpenter.

26. Mention two tools used in carpentry.

i. _____

ii. _____

27. Mention any two needs of carpenters.

i. _____

ii. _____

28. Why does a carpenter need:

i. Means of transport.

ii. A measuring tape.

iii. A saw.

iv. Timber.

29. How are carpenters dangerous to environment?

30. Why does your community need carpenters?

31. What problem is faced by a community without carpenters?

32. What is pottery?

33. Mention two things made by potters in your area.

i. _____

ii. _____

34. How is clay useful to a potter?

35. Mention two ways potters are helpful in a community.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

36. Give one danger of potters to environment.

- _____

37. Draw and name any two things potters have made in your area.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

38. What is weaving?

- _____

39. Name two materials used in weaving.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

40. Name four things made by weaving.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

41. Give two ways people use things made by weavers.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

42. Mention two sources of materials for weaving.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

43. What is crafts?

- _____

SAFE MEANS OF MOVEMENT IN OUR COMMUNITY

Paths

1. What is a path?

2. Mention any two means used in paths in your community.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. Mention any two animals used for traveling along a path.

i. _____

ii. _____

3. Why is it dangerous to throw thorns on paths?

4. Name any two living things that can hurt people moving along a path.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. What problem can be met by people who move on a bushy path?

6. How can a person avoid getting dirty when moving along a path after rain?

7. Mention any two dangers we meet while moving along a path.

i. _____

ii. _____

8. Give any two causes of danger met by people moving on paths.

i. _____

ii. _____

9. Mention any two ways of avoiding danger on paths.

i. _____

ii. _____

Roads

1. Why does your village need roads?

2. Which type of roads is common in Kampala?

3. Which kind of roads is common in rural areas?

4. Mention any two materials used for making tarmac roads.
 - i. _____
 - iii. _____
5. In which way are roads important to:
 - a) Traders.

 - b) Farmers.

6. Mention any two physical features which make road transport difficult.
 - i. _____
 - iv. _____
7. Give one way the features you have mentioned in (6) above affect road transport.

8. How are donkeys useful to people in hilly areas?

9. Mention two means used for movement on roads.
10. Identify any one elements of weather which causes problems in road transport.

11. Which type of weather is a problem to road transport?

12. Give a reason why people should not drive when there is fog.

13. How are floods dangerous to roads?

14. Why is government fixing potholes on roads?

15. Why is it dangerous to play on a road?

16. How are road signs useful to drivers?

17. Why are humps put on roads?

18. Mention any two ways of reducing accidents on roads.

i. _____

v. _____

19. Which point on a road is safer for pedestrians to cross?

20. Mention any two examples of road safety rules.

i. _____

vi. _____

21. In which way are traffic lights useful in roads?

22. Where in a road can one find:

a) Traffic lights.

b) Zebra crossing.

23. Which group of police officers do the same work as traffic lights?

24. What does each of these colours on traffic lights mean?

25. Draw traffic lights and use colours to shade it correctly.

26. Draw the road sign for:

a) No entry.

d) Round about ahead.

b) School ahead.

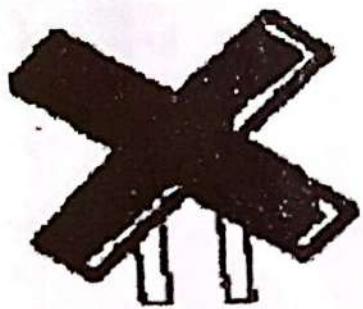
e) Main road.

c) No stopping.

f) Zebra crossing.

27. Identify each of these road signs:





1. Mention two means used for transport by
i. _____
ii. _____
 2. Give two causes of accident to aeroplanes.
i. _____
ii. _____
 3. How is a parachute useful to passengers in an aeroplane?

 4. Name the biggest airport of Uganda.

 5. Give one physical feature which can make an aeroplane to crush.

 6. Mention one element of weather which causes accidents to aeroplanes.

 7. Give one type of weather which is dangerous to air transport.

2. Give one reason why most people do not use air transport.

Water ways

1. What is water transport?

2. Give two means used for transport by water.
i. _____
ii. _____
3. Mention one place in Kampala where people can go to board a means of water transport.

4. Give two reasons why people get accidents on water.
i. _____
ii. _____

5. Mention two animals that may cause accidents to ships.

i. _____

ii. _____

6. Mention the kind of weather which is bad for water transport.

7. Why should a ship have a compass?

8. Why should passengers in a ship have life jackets?

9. What can help a person to float on water if a boat gets an accident?

10. Mention any two causes of accidents on to trains.

i. _____

ii. _____

11. How are floods a problem to trains?

LITERACY I NOTES TERM ONE

THE NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR SUBCOUNTY

Literacy is the ability to read and write.

This subject is composed of Science and Social studies concepts.

This book handles particularly Social Studies concepts.

The meaning of social studies

Social Studies is the study of man and his environment.

Environment is man and things around him.

Components of (things that make) environment:

Animals

Insects

Plants

Buildings

Birds

People

MAPS AND PICTURES

A. picture

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

A map

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

Pictures

A picture of a hut



A picture of a tree



A picture of a table



Maps

A map of a hut



A map of a tree



A map of a table.



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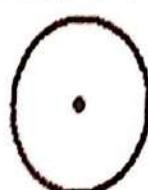


A picture of a table



Maps

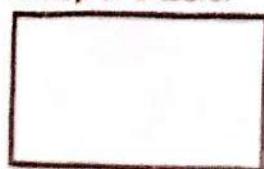
A map of a hut



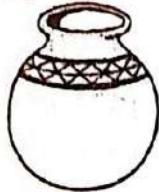
A map of a tree



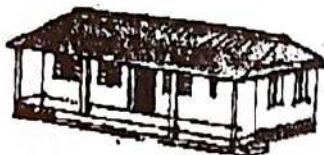
A map of a table.



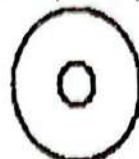
A picture of a pot



A picture of a house



A map of a pot.



A map of a house.



Importance of maps

- i. Maps are used for locating places or finding way.
- ii. Maps store information.

Some of the objects that can be represented on maps are

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| i. Forests / trees | vi. Churches. |
| ii. Roads. | vii. Rivers |
| iii. Mountains | viii. Valleys. |
| iv. Swamps. | ix. Lakes |
| v. Buildings | x. Hills etc. |

Elements or components of a good map

- i. Title or heading.
- ii. Key.
- iii. Compass direction.
- iv. Scale.
- v. A frame

A compass

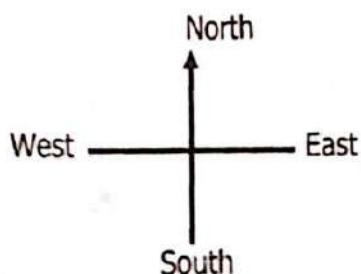
A compass is an instrument used for finding direction.

A compass has four major points.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| i) North, | iii) East. |
| ii) South. | iv) West. |

These points are called **Cardinal points**.

A compass direction



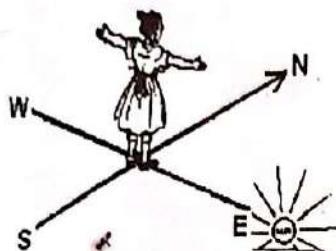
A compass needle always points to the North while at rest because it is made of a magnet.

People who use a compass

- i. Pilots.
- ii. Tourists.
- iii. Soldiers
- iv. Scouts and girl guides.
- v. Mountain climbers
- vi. Sailors

Other ways of finding direction

- i. Using the position of the sun.



- ii. Using landmarks e.g. hills, valley, mountains, big trees e.t.c.

A Key.

A key is a collection of symbols used on a map.

A key is used to interpret symbols used on maps.

Colours used on maps.

Blue colour on a map represents water bodies.

Green colour on a map represents plants or vegetation.

Map symbols

Map symbols are signs which represent things and places on maps.

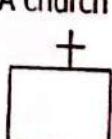
We use symbols on a map to avoid over crowding.

Examples of map symbols.

A factory



A church



A mosque.



A hospital.



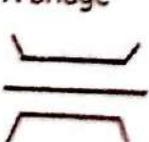
A mine



A quarry



A bridge



A forest



A lake

A river



A dam



waterfalls



A mountain peak

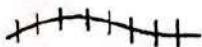


A swamp

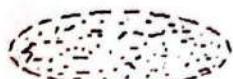


A railway line

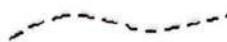
A canal



An airport



seasonal lake



seasonal river

A scale

A scale is used for finding or calculating the real distance between places on maps.

The commonest scale used on maps is a linear scale.



A title or heading.

A title tells a map-reader what a map is about.

A frame helps to position the map.

It also helps to know the limits of a map.

THE NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR URBAN COUNCIL

Definition of terms

A homestead is a home and its surroundings.

A homestead can have people, buildings, plants, animals etc

A village is a group of homes in an area.

A parish is a group of villages in the same area.

A subcounty is a group of parishes in the same area.

A county is a group of subcounties in the same area.

A district is a group of counties in the same area.

Our urban council (division)

Our urban council is called Kampala Central.

Our urban council is found in Kampala district.

Kampala got its name from Impala animals.

The impala animals lived on the Old Kampala hill.

The people who lived there were the Baganda.

The body, which rules Kampala district, is Kampala Capital City Authority.

(K.C.C.A)

Executive Director heads the civil servants at Kampala Capital City Authority.

The title given to the political head of K.C.C.A is Lord mayor.

A mayor heads an urban council.

Parishes of Kampala Central.

1. Kololo
2. Nakasero
3. Old Kampala
4. Kamwokya
5. Kisenyi.

The map of Kampala Central showing parishes.



The neighbours of our urban council

Rubaga urban council in the West.

Makindye urban council in the South.

Nakawa urban council in the East.

Kawempe urban council from the North.

Note:

There are five urban councils found in Kampala Capital City Authority.

The neighbours of our urban council

Rubaga urban council in the South.

Makindye urban council in the West.

Nakawa urban council in the East.

Kawempe urban council from the North.

The map showing our division and her neighbours.



A - Kawempe

D - Central

B - Rubaga

E - Makindye

C - Nakawa

Important people and places in our urban council

The president: H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.

The vice president: H.E Prof. Edward Ssekandi.

The speaker of parliament- the Rt. Hon. Kadaga Rebecca.

The prime minister: Rt. Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda.

The minister for Education and Sports is Hon. Janet Kataha Museveni.

Minister for primary education is Hon. John Chrysostom Muyingo.

The Kabaka of Buganda: H.M King Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II.

The Executive Director K.C.C.A: Ms. Jennifer Musisi.

The mayor Kampala central: Charles Musoke Serunjogi.

The Member of Parliament (M.P) Central division: Hon. Nsereko Muhammad.

The District woman Member of Parliament M.P for Kampala district: Hon. Nabila Ssempala.

The Resident City Commissioner (R.C.C). Kampala Central is Deborah Mbabazi.

IMPROTANT PLACES IN OUR URBAN COUNCIL/DIVISION

Important places provide us with services.

Administrative offices

These are the offices for leaders in our urban council.

City hall is where Kampala Capital City Authority offices are found.

Markets

St. Balikuddembe market, Sawuriyako, Kamwokya market, Nakasero market
e.t.c.

Some of the things sold in markets are:

- a. meat
- b. fish.
- c. clothes
- d. food
- e. tomatoes e.t.c.

Police posts and stations

Wandegeya Police station

Jinja road police station

Central police station

Kira road Police station

Hospitals and dispensaries

These are places where we get medical treatment. e.g.

Norvic.

Kampala hospital.

Kololo hospital.

Hotels and lodges

These provide food and accommodation to people.

For example;

- i. Golf Course Hotel.
- ii. Kampala Serena Hotel.
- iii. Grand Impereal.
- iv. Impereal Royal.
- v. Sheraton Hotel.

Theatres

These are places where people go to watch plays, dances and music shows eg.

The National Theatre

Theatre Labonita

Bat Valley theatre

Salons.

It is a place for beauty.

The barbers cut hair.

Hair dressers treat hair.

Tourist sites

These are historical or beautiful places which people visit to see interesting things.

- i. Valleys
- ii. Factories.
- iii. Parliament.
- iv. Water channels.
- v. Museum

Religious places

Churches. E.g. Christ the King Church and All Saints Church.

Mosques. E.g. Kololo and Gaddafi Mosque.

Hindu temples.

Shrines.

Post office

This is a place for sending and receiving information.

A post master is in charge of the post office.

The general post office is found in Central division.

Other services we get from the post office.

- i. Sending money and parcels.
- ii. Transporting people.
- iii. Telephone services.
- iv. Banking services.

Banks

These are places where people keep their money safely.e.g

- i. Bank of Uganda. *It controls all banks in Uganda.*
- ii. Stanbic bank.
- iii. Bank of Baroda.
- iv. Barclays bank.

Other services offered by banks

- i. Keep important documents like wills, land titles and agreements.
- ii. Lend people money/ give people loans.

Museum

This is where things of long ago are kept. E.g. the Uganda Museum.

Some of these things include:

Tools and bones of people of long ago

Items of art, culture, war and Science are also kept in a museum.

Some of the important places in other urban councils

Kawempe urban council

Makerere University and Mulago hospital.

Nakawa urban council

Kyambogo University, Luzira prison and Port bell.

Rubaga urban council

Kasubi tombs.

Makindye urban council

- a. Wonder world.
 - b. Ggaba water works.
- Makindye military army barracks.

Hills in our urban council and important features on them

Nakasero hill

UBC television, UBC radio, state house, All Saints Cathedral, Nakasero p/s, Buganda road p/s, Nakasero Blood bank and National theatre.

Kololo hill

Kabojja Junior School, Kololo airstrip, Kololo hospital, Heroes burial ground, Summit view barracks, DFCU bank, Beat Fm, Capital Fm, Record TV, Summit view primary school.

Kitante hill:

Kitante hill school, kitante primary school UWA headquarters, Uganda museum, British High Commission.

Old Kampala hill:

Old Kampala police station, Gadaffi Mosque, Fort Lugard, Metro Fm. Bilal Fm.

Note.

The capital city of Uganda is **Kampala**.

The main airport is **Entebbe international airport**.

The largest hospital in Uganda is **Mulago hospital**.

The main university in Uganda is **Makerere University**.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF OUR URBAN COUNCIL

Physical features are the natural landforms on the surface of the earth.

Physical features in our urban council.

- i. Hills.
- iii. Valleys.
- ii. Streams.

Physical features not in our division:

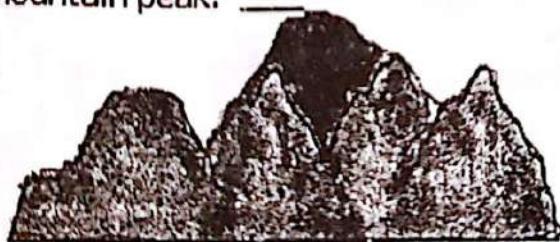
- i. Lakes
- iv. Rivers.
- ii. Mountains
- v. Plateaus.
- iii. Islands.

Note.

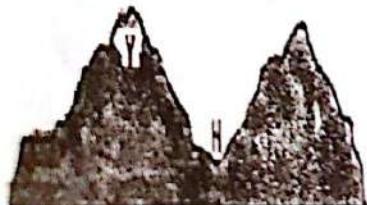
- a. A hill is a piece of land higher than the surrounding land.
- b. A valley is a low land between hills.
- c. A plateau is a raised flat-topped piece of land.
- d. A river is a stream of water flowing on the earth's surface.
- e. A lake is a mass of water on the earth's surface which does not flow.
- f. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.
- g. A mountain is a piece of land higher and larger than a hill.
- h. The highest point on a mountain is called a mountain peak.
- i. A mountain range is a group of mountains connected to one another.

A diagram showing a mountain range

A mountain peak.



A diagram showing hills and valleys



Some of the valleys in our division:

Kitante valley.

Lugogo valley

Bat valley.

Golf course valley.

Streams in Kampala central

- i. Nakivubo Channel.
- ii. Kitante stream.
- iii. Lugogo stream.

Importance of physical features

Lakes and rivers

- i. They are sources of water.
- ii. They are sources of fish.
- iii. They are used for transport.
- iv. We get sand from some lakes.
- v. They are used for sports.
- vi. They help in the formation of rainfall.
- vii. They attract tourists.
- viii. Some rivers are used to produce electricity e.g. river Nile.
- ix. Lakes are homes for some water animals like fish, crocodiles etc.

Mountains

- i. They attract tourists.
- ii. They help in the formation of rainfall.
- iii. They have fertile soils for growing crops.
- iv. They are sources of minerals.

Plateau

- It is a good place for growing crops.
- It is a good place for grazing animals.
- It is a good place for settlement.

How landforms / physical features affect man.

a. Mountainous / hilly areas.

- i. Transport is difficult.
- ii. There is soil erosion

b. Lakes and rivers

- i. They have many disease vectors e.g tsetse flies, mosquitoes and water snails.
- ii. It is difficult to construct roads..
- iii. A swamp can over flood.

How man tries to solve the problems above.

- i. Donkeys are used for transport in hilly areas.
- ii. People practice terracing to reduce soil erosion on hilly areas.
- iii. Avoid building houses in swampy areas.

How man destroys the environment.

- i. By polluting air, water and land.
- ii. By practicing bad farming methods e.g. bush burning.
- iii. Through deforestation.
Deforestation is the cutting down of trees in large numbers without ~~planting others~~.

Why man cuts down trees.

- i. To create land for farming.
- ii. To create land for settlement.
- iii. To create land for industries.
- iv. To carry out mining in an area.
- v. To get firewood.
- vi. To get timber.
- vii. To get wood for charcoal making

Ways of conserving the environment.

Conserving the environment means using environment without destroying.

This can be done in the following ways:

- i. By practicing good farming methods.
- ii. Avoid bush burning.
- iii. Through afforestation and re-forestation.
- iv. People should manage rubbish properly.
- v. Avoid polluting the air, land and water bodies.

PEOPLE IN OUR URBAN COUNCIL

Ethnic groups in our urban council

Ethnic groups is a group of tribes which came from the same place and speak related languages.

Another word for ethnic group is a tribal group.

A tribe is a group of people speaking the same language.

There are four major ethnic groups in Uganda.

- a. Bantu
- b. Nilotics
- c. Nilo Hamites
- d. Hamites.

Ethnic Groups, Tribes and languages in our urban council

ETHNIC GROUP	TRIBES	LANGUAGES
Bantu	Basoga. Baganda. Bakiga. Bamasaba. Banyoro. Banyankole. Batooro Banyoli Samia	Lusoga. Luganda. Rukiga. Lumasaba. Runyoro. Runyankole. Rutooro. Lunyoli Samia / Lugwe
Nilotics	Acholi Alur. Japadhola.	Acholi Alur. Adhola.
Nilo Hamites.	Karamojong. Iteso Langi Kumam Kakwa	Karamojong. Ateso. Lango Kumam Kakwa
Hamites.	Bahima	Runyankole.

A FAMILY, LINEAGE AND CLANS OF THE BAGANDA

A family is a group of people staying together related by blood or marriage.

Families are divided into:

- a. Nuclear family- a family made up of parents and their children.
- b. An extended family- a family made up of parents, their children and other relatives.

A lineage is a group of families under one forefather.

A clan is a group of lineages under one forefather.

Examples of clans among the Baganda.

The Baganda have 52 clans, which include:

Mpologoma.	i.	Ensenene.
Enkima.	ii.	Emplindi
Engabbi.	iii.	Ekobe
Emamba.	iv.	Ennyonyi enyange

Note:

All clans of the Baganda have totems.

Totems are chosen objects that clan members have to respect.

They could be animals, plants, insects eg.

Mpologoma- lion.

Emamba- lung fish

Enkima-monkey

Ensenene- grasshopper.

Engabbi-antelope

LEGENDS

A legend is a true or untrue story told by a tribe about their origin, culture and great men.

Some of the legends are:

The story of Kintu.

The story of Isaza and the king of hell.

The story about the naming of three sons.

The story of Mundu and Seera.

The story of Nynamwiru and Isimbwa.

The story of the coming the Iteso.

The story of Kintu

This story is told by the Baganda.

They believe the first Muganda was Kintu and his wife was Nambi.

Kintu had a cow that gave him eats and drinks.

There was a king of heaven called Gulu.

He had cows and hens. He grew millet and bananas.

He had children Nambi, Walumbe and Kaikuzi.

They used to visit the earth through the rainbow after rain.

Kintu goes to heaven

When his cow was stolen, he ate leaves and fruits and fell sick of stomachache.

His wife came to the earth to take him to heaven.

A house was built for him.

Gulu tests Kintu.

- i. To eat 100 baskets of food and drink 100 pots full of beer.
He poured in a hole.
- ii. To break the rock into pieces.
The rock had crack and he hit it with an axe.
- iii. To fetch water/ dew in a calabash/ basket.
A big spider wove the web on it and the basket could hold water.
- iv. To find his cow and its calf.
The bumble bee helped him.

Kintu returns to the earth.

They brought bananas and chicken. Nambi also went back to bring millet for chicken; there Walumbe followed her. Walumbe started killing Nambi's children because she refused to give him one child to live with. Kaikuzi was sent to return Walumbe to heaven but Walumbe ran and hid in a hole at Tanda.

The story of the spear and the bead

Its also known as the story of Gipir and Labong. It is told by Acholi and Alur. Gipir and Labong were sons of Olum. They were people from southern Sudan to Northern Uganda. They first settled in Pubung (Pakwach). They developed a quarrel because of the spear and the bead. Gipir used Labong's spear without permission and Labong asked him to return the very spear the elephant ran with. Which he did with the help of Lubanga the spirit who was the mother of elephants in the forest. Lubanga also gave him beads.

Labong's child swallowed one of the beads and Gipir demanded that he needed the very bead the child swallowed. The child had to be killed so as to get back the bead.

Gipir then chose to go across R. Nile. He crossed the river with the help of an axe, he then produced the tribe called Alur. Labong who remained produced the Acholi people.

The naming of the three sons

This story is told by the Batooro or Banyankole.

They believe that the first among them was Kintu.

He had three sons but all had one name- Kano.

Ruhanga gave him advice on how to divide the responsibilities of this world among his children. The advice was to test them.

Six things were put on the path where the sons had to pass- cow hide thong, cow 's head, grass head ring, a knife an axe and food. The elder son came first and ate the food took the knife and an axe. The second son piked the cow hide thong.

The third fond a grass head ring and a cow's head. The second test was to keep milk in the milk pot till morning. The first son lost all the milk. The second son had a half the pot full by morning time. The third had his pot full in the morning.

He then called the first son Kairu- Meaning a servant and a crop farmer. The second was called Kahima- made to be a cattle keeper. The thirds was named Kakama- made a king.

The story of Isaza and the king of Hell.

This story is told by the Batooro and the Banyoro. They believe that the greatest of the kings was Isaza. He was the king of the earth. Down below the earth lived Nyamiyong, the king of underworld (Hell). He heard of Isaza's kingdom. He became jealous and thought of how to take him down to his kingdom.

He sent messengers with two coffee beans so he could become blood brothers with Isaza. Instead Bukuku, isaza's gate keeper was made to eat the seed.

He sent his daughter Nyamata to be Isaza's wife but this also failed. But she learnt that Isaza love cows most when the most beloved cow Bihogo fell sick.

He sent two beasts in form of cows. These took the cows and Isaza to hell. Yill now Isaza has not come back.

The Batooro now believe whenever earthquake strikes their area, its Isaza trying to look for his way out of hell. Bukuku then became the king of the kingdom of the earth.

Nyinamwiru and Isimbwa

Nyinamwiru was Bukuku's daughter and Isimbwa was Isaza's son. While Bukuku was a king he was told never to allow Nyinamwiru to get married or else she would produce a child that would kill him. She was made to live alone with a maid called Mugezi.

Isimbwa sneeked into Nyinamwiru's house with the help of Mugezi and made Nyinamwiru pregnant of a child called Ndahura who ended up killing Bukuku in a fight. Ndahura then became the king of the kingdom of earth.

A FAMILY, LINEAGE AND CLANS OF THE BAGANDA

A family is a group of people related blood or marriage.

Families are divided into:

- a) Nuclear family- a family made up of parents and their children.
- b) An extended family- a family made up of parents, their children and other relatives.

A lineage is a group of families under one forefather.

A clan is a group of lineages under one forefather.

Examples of clans among the Baganda.

The Baganda have **52** clans which include:

- i. Mpologoma.
- ii. Enkima.
- iii. Engabbi.
- iv. Emamba.
- v. Ensenene. Etc.

Note:

All clans of the Baganda have totems.

Totems are chosen objects that clan members have to respect.

They could be animals, plants, insects eg.

- i. Mpologoma- lion.
- ii. Enkima-monkey
- iii. Engabbi-antelope
- iv. Emamba- lung fish
- v. Ensenene- grasshopper.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AND TYPES OF LEADERS

A leader is a person who is given power to head and guide others.

Examples.

3. Kings.
4. Chiefs.
5. Head teachers.
6. Teachers.
7. Members of parliament
8. Pastors.
9. Imams.

Types of leaders

There are four types of leaders:

- i. Political leaders.
- ii. Civil servants (Civic leaders).
- iii. Religious leaders.
- iv. Cultural leaders

Political leaders:

These are leaders elected or voted by people. They include:

- i. President
- ii. Members of parliament;
- iii. Local council executive members.
- iv. The mayor

The local council system:

There are five levels of local council system.

- i. Local council I Heads a zone or village.
- ii. Local council II heads a ward or a parish.
- iii. Local council III heads a division or sub county.
- iv. Local council IV heads a county in rural areas but in a municipality he/ she is called a mayor.
- v. Local council V heads a district. In a city council he/ she is called amayor.

Members of the local council I executive committee:

There are ten members on the LCI committee.

Member	Duties
1. Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heads a local council.• Signs official documents.• Settles disputes. Or quarrels.• Chairs the committee and council meetings.
2. Vice chairperson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assists the chairperson in all his duties.• He is in charge of children's affairs.
3. General secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Records minutes of council meetings.• Calls L.C meetings.• Keeps records and council documents.
4. Secretary for finance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He is the treasurer of the council.
5. Secretary for security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintains peace and security in the area.

6. Secretary for Education, information and mobilisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passes information to the public.
7. Secretary for youth and education (must be a youth).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilises youth for development and co - curricular activities.
8. Secretary for women and public health (must be a woman).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is in charge of women's affairs.
9. Secretary for the disabled persons (must be a disabled person.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilises people with disabilities for development.
10. Secretary for production and environment protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages economic production. Encourages protection of the environment.

Special interest groups represented on the L.C I committee

- Women.
- Youth
- People with disabilities.

General duties of local councils

- Help maintain law and order.
- Solve simple cases.
- Punish criminals of simple cases.
- They make by-laws.
- Advice parents to take children to school.
- Mobilise people to develop their areas.
- Encourage sanitation, hygiene and maintenance of feeder roads.
- Recommend people to join army, police and Prisons.
- Explain government policies to people.

Civil servants

Are leaders who provide social services. e.g.

- Soldiers.
- Doctors.
- The police officers.
- Teachers.

Religious leaders

These are people who lead others in religions.

- In Islam we have Imam, Mwazzin, Sheikhs, Chief Khadi and Muft-Sheikh Shaban Ramadhan Mubajje is the current Muft in Uganda.
- In Christianity we have pastors, priests, reverends, bishops, catechists, cardinals. Arch Bishop Cyprian Kizito Lwanga is the head of Catholic Church in central Uganda. Arch Bishop Stanley Ntagari is the head of Protestant / Anglican Church in Uganda.

Cultural leaders:

These are leaders that head people in cultural activities.

For example:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| i. Family heads. | iv. Kings. |
| ii. Clan heads. | v. Cultural chiefs. |
| iii. Tribal heads. | |

Tribal leaders in Uganda

Tribe	Title	Present leader
Baganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Basoga	Kyabazinga	None as of now.
Iteso	Papa Emorimor	Augustine Osuban Lemkol.
Banyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa Iguru IV.
Batooro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV
Jop'adhola	Tieng Adhola	Owori Stephen.
Acholi	Rwot	David Onen Achana.
Bakonjo	Omuzinga.	Wesley Mumbere.
Banyankole	Omugabe	None as of now.



Oyo Nyimba



David Onen



Solomon Gafabusa



Ronald Mutebi



Augustin Osuban



Wesley Mumbere

Why a community should have leaders

- i. To settle disputes.
- ii. To guide and counsel community members.
- iii. To organize community meetings.
- iv. To plan for development in the community.

LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION

OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

The word occupation also refers to economic activity.

Economic activities are things which people do to earn a living e.g.

- i. Trade.
- ii. Transport.
- iii. Carpentry.
- iv. Tourism.
- v. Crafts (pottery, weaving, blacksmithing etc)
- vi. Brick making.
- vii. Farming.

Fishing

Fishing is the catching of fish from a water body.

People catch fish for sale and to eat as food.

Fish is caught from:

- a. Rivers.
- b. Lakes.
- c. Swamps or ponds.

Fishing tools.

- i. Fishing nets.
- ii. Fishing traps.
- iii. Fishing baskets.
- iv. Fishing spear.
- v. Fishing hooks.

Methods or ways of Catching fish

- i. By using fishing hooks.
- ii. By using fishing net.
- iii. By using fishing baskets.
- iv. By using fishing spears.
- v. By using fishing traps.

Types of fish caught in Uganda.

The commonest type caught is tilapia.

Others include:

- i. Nile perch- the largest fish caught in Uganda.
- ii. Lung fish.
- iii. Mud fish
- iv. Silver fish.
- v. Cat fish.

Ways of preserving fish

- i. Smoking
- ii. Sun drying
- iii. Salting
- iv. Tinning
- v. Freezing

People who catch fish are called fishermen.

People who sell fish are called fishmongers.

Hunting

Hunting is the killing or catching of wild animals or birds.

People hunt animals for meat, skins, teeth and horns, shells, ivory.

Tools used for hunting.

- i. Hunting net.
- ii. Club.
- iii. Spear.
- iv. Knives.
- v. Bow and arrow.
- vi. Pangas

Hunters need dogs to sniff or help in chasing the animals.

NB: poaching is illegal hunting of animals in game parks.

A poacher is a person who illegally kills animals in a game park

Note:

The skin was used for making shoes, dressings, drums' belts, bags and wallets.

Poaching is illegal hunting of animals in game parks.

A poacher is a person who illegally kills animals in a game park

Trade.

Is the buying and selling of goods.

Places for trade.

markets
shops
kiosks
Stalls.

People who carry out trade.

- i. Shop keepers
- ii. Market venders.
- iii. Road side sellers.
- iv. Fish mongers.

Importance of trade.

1. People sell things and get money

2. It is a source of employment

ii. Farming.

Is the growing of crops and keeping of animals.

Crops grown

- i. Beans
- ii. Maize
- iii. Bananas.

Animals kept

- i. Goats
- ii. Cows
- iii. Sheep.

Birds kept.

- i. Hens
- ii. Turkeys
- iii. Ducks.

Tools used in farming.

- i. Hoe
- ii. An axe
- iii. Panga.

Importance of farming.

- 1. We get food from farming.
- 2. We get meat from farming.
- 3. We get milk from farming.
- 4. We get skin from farming.

iii. Entertainment.

- 1. People get money from entertainment.
- 2. People enjoy free time in the entertainment centers.

Tourism

Is a visit to an interesting place to learn.

Tourist sites

- i. Uganda museum
- ii. The parliament.
- iii. Kasubi tombs.
- iv. Lake Victoria and Kabaka's lake.

Importance of tourism.

- i. Helps in learning.
- ii. Creates jobs
- iii. Government gets money from tourism.
- iv. Develops a place.

Tailoring

This is the process of sewing clothes.

It is done by a tailor, seamstress.

Tools used in tailoring.

- i. Needles
 - ii. Sewing machines.
 - iii. The pair of scissors.
 - iv. Measuring tape.

Importance of tailoring.

- i. Creates jobs.
 - ii. People get money.
 - iii. Clothes are repaired.

SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DIVISION

Social services are things provided to people by government.

Examples of social services are:

- i. Health
 - ii. Security.
 - iii. Education.
 - iv. Transport
 - v. Communication.

Organizations that provide social services

- i. Individuals.
 - ii. Churches.
 - iii. Non-Governmental organizations e.g UNICEF, World Vision etc.

Medical care

Medical care is provided in hospitals and dispensaries or clinics.

People who provide medical care are:

i) Doctors.

2) Nurses.

3) Midwives.

There are special doctors.

- i. Oculists are doctors for eyes.
 - ii. Dentists are doctors for teeth.
 - iii. Gynecologists are special doctors for reproductive parts of a person.
 - iv. Surgeons operate patients in theatres.
 - v. Pediatricians are doctors for Children.
 - vi. An optician tells eye diseases.
 - vii. He also recommends glasses for eye problems.

Services got from hospitals.

- i. Treatment.
 - ii. Immunization.
 - iii. Counseling.
 - iv. Operation/ surgery.
 - v. Health education

Why we need medical care.

- To cure diseases.
- To immunise us against childhood killer diseases e.g. polio, tetanus etc.
- To help pregnant and nursing mothers.
- To teach us how to live healthy.

Problems affecting health services .

-) Corruption
-) Few health centers.
-) Shortage of funds
-) Shortage of medical equipments
-) Shortage of drugs.

Education

There are two types of education:

- a. Informal education.
- b. Formal education.

Informal education is education got from home.

The teachers of informal education are parents, elders, aunts, uncles etc.

Through informal education people learn:

- i. Behavior.
- ii. Work.
- iii. Local medicine.
- iv. Culture etc.

Formal education is education got from school.

It is provided by trained teachers, tutors and lectures.

Levels of schools.

- Nursery schools.
- Primary schools.
- Secondary schools.
- Colleges and Universities.

Why we need education.

- i. To get knowledge.
- ii. To get skills e.g. carpentry, building, teaching etc.
- iii. To be able to read and write.

Problems affecting education

- i. Poverty.
- ii. Insecurity
- iv. Poor transport
- ii. Few schools
- v. Corruption.

Security

There are people who protect people's lives and property. They include:

- i. The army.
- ii. The police.
- iii. LDU's (Local Defence Unit)
- iv. Prisons officers.
- v. Good citizens.
- vi. Judges/ magistrates.

The police

The duty of the police is to maintain law and order.

How the police maintain law and order:

- i. Arresting law breakers.
- ii. Guarding places like banks and offices.
- iii. Controlling traffic.
- iv. Controlling big crowds.
- v. Stopping big fires.
- vi. Escorting VIPs.
- vii. Dispersing rioters.

The army.

The main work/ duty of the army is to protect a country (people and property).

The army also helps people in danger.

The army protects a country by:

- i. Fighting rebels.
- ii. Fighting outside enemies.

Local Defence Units (LDU's)

They protect lives and property of people at local level.

Prisons officers

They keep lawbreakers in safe custody.

They try to make prisoners good people by training them on skills like carpentry, building etc.

Good citizens

They report lawbreakers to the leaders.

Transport

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

Types of transport

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Road transport. | d. Railway transport. |
| b. Water transport | e. Pipe line transport. |
| c. Air transport | |

Road transport

This is the movement of passengers and goods from one place to another by road.
It is the commonest type of transport in our division.

Means used in road transport

- i. A wheelbarrow.
- ii. Cars
- iii. Lorries.
- iv. Bicycles
- v. Buses.
- vi. Motorcycles
- vii. Tractors.

A pedestrian is a person who walks along a road.

Advantages of road transport.

- i. Cheap for short distance.
- ii. Delivers services from door to door (it is flexible).

Disadvantages of road transport.

- i. Traffic jam.
- ii. Accidents are very common.

Water transport

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by water.

The means used on water transport include:

- i. Canoes.
- ii. Boats.
- iii. Ferries.
- iv. Ships.

It is the slowest and cheapest type of transport.

Air transport

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by air.

Means used on air transport are:

- i. Aeroplanes.
- ii. Helicopters.
- iii. Rockets.
- iv. Air balloons.

The international airport of Uganda is at Entebbe.

People who fly aeroplanes are called pilots.

Advantages of air transport.

- i. It is the fastest type of transport.
- ii. It is also most comfortable.

Disadvantages of air transport.

- i. It is the most expensive type of transport.
- ii. Aeroplanes move on timetables.

Railway transport

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

A train is the means used in railway transport.

There are two types of trains.

- a. The passenger train carries mainly people.
- b. The goods or cargo train carries mainly goods or cargo.

Trains stop at the railway station.

The station master is in charge of the station.

Advantages of railway transport.

- i. It is cheap for long distances.
- ii. It carries bulky things.

Disadvantages of railway transport.

- i. Trains move on timetables.
- ii. It does not deliver door-to-door services.
- iii. It is slow.

Communication

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

There are two types of communication.

a. Verbal communication.

Is when messages are passed with word production.

Means used can be messengers, telephones, computers etc.

b. Non verbal communication.

Is when messages are sent without saying a word.

Means used can be gestures, magazines, newspapers etc.

Means of communication are group into:

1. Traditional means of communication

These are locally made things that people use for passing information.

Traditional means of communication.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|--------|-----|----------|----|------|
| b) | Drums | d) | Horns. | f) | Messenge | g) | Whis |
| c) | Bell. | e) | Smoke. | rs. | | h) | Hand |

Advantages of traditional means of communication.

- i. They are cheap to buy.
- ii. They can be used by illiterates as well.
- iii. They do not need electricity for them to work.

Disadvantages of traditional communication

- i. The message may be changed.
- ii. A message may not reach people who are far.
- iii. It might not reach many people at the same time.
- iv. The message may be lost.
- v. Messages take long to be delivered.

Modern means of communication

These are modern things that people use for passing information.

Means of modern communication

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------|----------|
| Radio. | iv. | Newspapers. | vii. | Letters. |
| Television. | v. | Computer. | | |
| Telephones. | vi. | Magazines. | | |

Newspapers, radios, magazines and television are called mass media.

Advantages of modern means of communication

- The message reaches very fast.
- The message doesn't change.
- The message can reach many people at the same time e.g. on radio, television and newspapers.

Disadvantages of modern means of communication.

- It is expensive.
- The illiterates cannot read newspapers letters and magazines.
- The blind cannot read newspapers and watch TVs.
- Deaf people can't hear from radios.

Water supply

This is the provision of water by the government and NGO's to people.

Ways of providing water.

- i. By digging wells and dams.
- ii. By providing piped water.
- iii. By digging boreholes.

Problems affecting water supply

- i. Broken pipes.
- ii. Drought.
- iii. Contamination of water sources.
- iv. Draining swamps.
- v. Few water sources.
- vi. Low water levels.

Solutions for the above problems

- i. Discouraging people from settling in swamps.
- ii. Avoid dumping wastes from water bodies.
- iii. Discouraging swamp drainage.
- iv. Treating water.

N.B. The body that is responsible for supplying water is National Water and Sewerage Corporation. (NWSC)

Importance of social services.

- i. Social services provide employment.
- ii. Through health services we get treatment and immunization.
- iii. Through education services we get knowledge and skills
- iv. Through security our lives and property are protected.
- v. Transport promotes trade.
- vi. Communication educates, informs and entertains people.

Why some people fail to get social services.

- i. Corruption.
- ii. Poverty (some people are poor).
- iii. Too many people in a service center.
- iv. The service centers are far and few.
- v. Insecurity (lack of security).
- vi. Bad road network.
- vii. Shortage of school demands.
- viii. Poor quality of water delivered.
- ix. Expensive means of communication.

Solutions to some of the above problems

- i. By punishing corrupt workers.
- ii. Government should build more service centers.
- iii. By encouraging people to practice family planning.
- iv. Government should provide security.
- v. Encouraging people to start income generating activities.

NEEDS

They are divided into:

- i. Basic needs.
- ii. Luxury needs.

Luxury needs are things we need for pleasure. Eg. Telephone, radio television, computer, a car etc.

Basic needs are things we cannot live without.

They are also called essential needs

Examples of basic needs are:

- i. Food.
- ii. Medical care.
- iii. Shelter.
- iv. Water.
- v. Clothes.

Food.

We need food for growth, health and energy.

Sources of food

- i. Farms.
- ii. Lakes and rivers.
- iii. Markets.

Examples of food got from gardens are:

- i. Bananas
- ii. Cassava
- iii. Sweet potatoes
- iv. Yams
- v. Irish potatoes.
- vi. Beans etc.

Examples of food got from farms are:

- i. Eggs
- ii. Milk
- iii. Meat.

From lakes and rivers we get fish.

Water

Sources of water

There are natural and man made sources of water.

Natural sources of water are:

- i. Rainfall.
- ii. Rivers.
- iii. Spring wells.
- iv. Lakes.
- v. Swamps.

Man made sources of water are:

- i. Boreholes.
- ii. Protected wells.

Uses of water

- i. Bathing.
- ii. Washing.
- iii. Watering crops.
- iv. Mopping the house.
- v. Cooking.

Shelter

Shelter refers to the housing.

We need houses to protect us from:

- i. Dangerous animals.
- ii. Bad weather e.g. rainfall, sunshine.
- iii. Bad people e.g. thieves.

Types Of Houses

- i. Temporary houses.
- ii. Semi permanent houses
- iii. Permanent houses.

Temporary houses

Temporary houses are houses that are built using weak building materials like:

- i. Reeds
- ii. Papyrus.
- iii. Grass
- iv. Banana fibre etc.

Examples of temporary houses are:

- i. Hut
- ii. Tent.
- iii. Uniports.

Why these houses are called temporary houses.

- i. They are built using weak materials.
- ii. They don not stay for a long time.
- iii. They can easily be spoilt by fire, strong wind termites or rain.

Semi-permanent houses

Semi permanent houses are houses built using both weak and strong building materials.

- i. Burnt bricks
- ii. Mud/ clay.
- iii. poles
- iv. Sand
- v. Iron sheets etc

Permanent houses.

These are houses built using strong building materials such as:

- ii. Burnt bricks
- iii. Iron sheets.
- iv. Sand
- v. Cement.
- vi. Iron bars
- vii. Timber.
- viii. Glass
- ix. Tiles.

Examples of permanent houses are:

- i. Bungalow.
- ii. Flat.

Why these houses are permanent houses.

- i. They are built with strong materials.
- ii. They stay for a long time.
- iii. They are not easily destroyed.

Slums

Slums are places in towns with poor conditions of living.

Difficulties of people living in slums

- i. Poor sanitation.
- ii. Easy spread of diseases.
- iii. Poor housing/ Shortage of accommodation.
- iv. High crime rate.
- v. Moral decay (bad behavior).

Clothing

Why people wear clothes.

- i. To protect us from bad weather.
- ii. To avoid nakedness.
- iii. To look smart e.g. in ceremonies.
- iv. They help us to be identified.
- v. To show culture
- vi. Shoes protect our feet from sharp piercing instruments.
- vii. Some clothes are put on for special occasion e.g. sports, wedding, graduation etc.

People who wear uniform

- i. School children.
- ii. Nurses.
- iii. The police.
- iv. Soldiers
- v. Doctors.
- vi. Air hostesses.
- vii. Pilots.

Why do some people fail to meet their needs?

- i. Due to corruption.
- ii. Due to poverty.
- iii. Due to poor pay.
- iv. Due to unemployment.
- v. Due to poor weather conditions.
- vi. Due to wars.
- vii. Due to poor health.
- viii. Due to laziness.
- ix. Due to over population.
- x. Due to shortage of market.
- xi. Due to ignorance.

Solutions to some of the problems in satisfying needs

- i. By punishing corrupt people.
- ii. By giving people soft loans.
- iii. Government should find market for farmers.
- iv. By improving health services.
- v. Government should provide security.
- vi. By encouraging people to start income generating activities.

LIVING THINGS IN OUR DIVISION

Plants

There are two groups of plants (vegetation).

- Natural vegetation - These are plants that grow on their own.
- Plantation vegetation – These are plants that are grown by man. They are also called Crops.

NB Vegetation is the plant life of an area.

Crops.

There are two groups of crops.

- Food crops.
- Cash crops.

Food crops.

Food crops are crops grown for home use.

Examples of food crops are:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| i. Cassava. | v. Millet. |
| ii. Sweet potatoes. | vi. Rice. |
| iii. Sorghum. | vii. Maize. |
| iv. Yams. | viii. Bananas. |

Staple food is the main food crop eaten in a place.

The staple food for Baganda is bananas or matooke.

Cash crops.

Cash crops are crops grown for sale.

Examples of cash crops are

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| i. Cotton. | v. Tea. |
| ii. Coffee. | vi. Cocoa. |
| iii. Tobacco. | vii. Vanilla |
| iv. Sisal. | |

Uses of cash crops

Cash crops are used as raw materials to make things.

Coffee is used for making soft drinks (beverages).

Coffee is also used for making gunpowder.

Tea is used for making soft drinks (beverages).

Vanilla is used for making soft drinks (beverages) and spices.

Cocoa is used for making soft drinks (beverages) and sweets.

Cotton is used for making Cotton wool, Cooking oil, Soap, clothes threads.

Tobacco is used for making cigarettes.

Sugar cane is used for making sugar, sweets and molasses.

Sisal is used for making ropes, sacks, bags and doormats.

From simsim we get cooking oil.

Plants which give us fruits

Jack fruit.	Passion fruits.
Bananas.	Oranges.
Avocado.	Watermelon.
Lemons.	Mangoes.
Tangerine.	Pineapples etc.

Plants used as vegetables.

Carrots.	Pigweed (amaranthus).
Onions.	Spider flower (jobyo).
Tomatoes.	Egg plant.
Cabbages	Lettuce
Green paper.	

Care for crops

By weeding.	By pruning.
By spraying with pesticides.	By mulching.
By thinning.	

Swamps

A swamp is a naturally water logged place with vegetation.

Another word for swamp is a wetland.

Some crops are grown in swampy areas.

Rice.	Sugar cane
Yams.	Tomatoes.

Activities carried out in swamps.

- i. Fishing
- ii. Brick making.
- i. Crop growing.
- ii. Grazing animals
- v. Mining of sand and clay.

Importance of swamps

- i. Sources of water.
- ii. Sources of fish.
- iii. Sources of building materials e.g clay, sand, grass, papyrus.
- iv. They are places for growing crops.

How people destroy swamps

- By building in them.
By growing crops.
By dumping rubbish in them.

Dangers of spoiling swamps

- Leads to flooding.
Shortage of rain (drought).
Shortage of surface water.
Shortage of food.

Forests

A forest is a group of trees growing together.

Importance of forests

- i. They are source of firewood.
- ii. They are source of fruits.
- iii. They are source of timber.
- iv. They are source of local medicine (herbs)
- v. They help in the formation of rainfall.
- vi. They attract tourists.

NB: people destroy forest by cutting trees (Deforestation)

Deforestation is the cutting down of trees in large numbers without replacing.

Why people cut down trees.

- i. To get timber.
- ii. To get firewood.
- iii. To create space for farming.
- iv. To create space for settlement.
- v. To get space to build industries.
- vi. To build roads.

Dangers of Deforestation

- i. Shortage of rain (drought).
- ii. Shortage of food.
- iii. Shortage of firewood.
- iv. Shortage of timber.

How to maintain Forests

- i. By planting more trees.
- ii. By punishing people who destroy forests.
- iii. By teaching people about forests.

Afforestation is the planting of trees where they have never been.

General importance of trees

- i. Sources of fruits.
- ii. Sources of medicine (herbs).
- iii. Sources of timber.
- iv. Sources of firewood.
- v. They are tourist attraction.
- vi. Used for feeding animals.
- vii. Used for thatching huts. Etc.

Animals

Animals are divided into:

- a. Domestic animals.
- b. Wild animals.

Domestic animals

These are animals kept at home.

Examples

- 5. Cow.
- 6. Goat.
- 7. Sheep.
- 8. Pig.
- 9. Rabbit.

Importance of domestic animals

- i. Some are kept for transport.
- ii. Some provide meat.
- iii. Some are kept for security.
- iv. Some provide skins/ hides.
- v. Some provide wool.
- vi. Some are kept for transport.

Wild animals.

These are animals that live in the bush.

Examples.

- i. A zebra.
- ii. A lion.
- iii. An elephant.
- iv. A hippo.
- v. A cob.

Caring for wild animals

By protecting them from poachers

By providing them food.

By discouraging bush burning.

By discouraging deforestation.

By treating those in protected areas.

Importance of wild animals.

- i. Some of them are hunted for sale.
- ii. Some provide meat.
- iii. Some provide skin.
- iv. Elephants provide ivory.
- v. They attract tourists.

Problem affecting animals.

- i. Lack of food.
- ii. Lack of water.
- iii. The fall sick.
- iv. They are hunted for.
- v. Lack of shelter.
- vi. Floods.

Dangers of animals.

- i. Some kill people.
- ii. Some eat people.
- iii. Some spoil crops.
- iv. Some spread diseases.

MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR DIVISION

Resources are things people use to meet their needs.

For example:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. plant. | j. Air. |
| b. Animals | k. The sun. |
| c. Birds. | l. Rain. |
| d. insects | m. Time. |
| e. Water. | n. Buildings |
| f. Money. | o. Roads. |
| g. Fuel. | p. Vehicles |
| h. Land. | |
| i. Minerals. | |

Spending resources

This refers to how resources are used.

What we spend resources on

- i. For leisure.
- ii. Transport.
- iii. Security.
- iv. To give to the needy.
- v. For farming.
- vi. For marriage.
- vii. For buying things like land, water, cloths.

Land.

Land is a major resource because most of the activities of man take place on land.

How man uses land.

- i. Growing crops.
- ii. Keeping animals.
- iii. Building houses.
- iv. Mining.
- v. For transport.

Water bodies.

Water is got from:

- i. Lakes.
- ii. Rivers.
- iii. Swamps.
- iv. Rain.
- v. Boreholes.
- vi. Wells.

Uses of water bodies.

We get water;

- i. For home use.
- ii. For animals to drink.
- iii. For watering crops.
- iv. For use in factories.

Fuel.

Fuel is any thing that can burn to produce energy.

For example.

- | | | | |
|------|------------|------|-----------|
| i. | Fire wood. | v. | Paraffin. |
| ii. | Charcoal. | vi. | Petrol. |
| iii. | Gas. | vii. | Diesel. |

Uses of fuel.

- i. For running machines.
- ii. For lighting.
- iii. To provide heat (warmth).

Money.

People get money in the following ways:

- i. By working for it.
- ii. By borrowing (Loans).
- iii. By being given (donations).
- iv. By selling things.

How people use money.

- ii. For buying things.
- iii. For paying bills.
- iv. To pay for fun/ entertainment.
- v. To give to the needy.

How to spend money wisely.

- i. By budgeting.
- ii. By bargaining/ negotiating.
- iii. By comparing quality and quantity.
- iv. By comparing prices.
- v. By keeping records.
- vi. By choosing what is needed most (prioritising).

Plants

Plants provide us with;

- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|-----------|
| i. | Fruits, vegetables , seeds and root tubers. | iv. | Charcoal. |
| ii. | Firewood. | v. | Timber. |
| iii. | Poles | | |
| vi. | Thatching materials e.g. Leaves and grass. | | |

Animals

From animals we get:

- | | | | |
|------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| i. | meat. | vi. | Wool. |
| ii. | Skin. | vii. | We also sale animals. |
| iii. | Horns. | viii. | Some protect us- dogs. |
| iv. | Milk. | ix. | Some are used to do work. |
| v. | Manure. | | |

Minerals

Minerals are things dug out of the earth and are used for making other things.

For example;

ii.	Gold.	v.	Limestone.
iii.	Copper.	vi.	Petroleum.
iv.	Aluminium.	vii.	Sand.

Importance of minerals

- i. They are sold to get money.
- ii. Some minerals are used for making medicine.
- iii. Some are used for making things like cement, wires, metal bars and jewellery.
- iv. Some are used to run machines like petroleum products.

Saving resources

This means keeping resources for future use.

Resources can be saved in the following ways:

- ii. By banking.
- iii. By keeping in a wooden/ metallic box.
- iv. By recycling.
- v. By planting vegetation or trees.
- vi. By budgeting.
- vii. By repairing the old ones.
- viii. By using minerals properly.
- ix. By preparing what is enough.
- x. By using alternative sources of fuel.
- xi. By using energy saving stoves.
- xii. Using waste/ rubbish for other purposes.

Why we save resources

- ii. For future use.
- iii. To meet needs.
- iv. To improve on life.
- v. To avoid wastage.

Misuse of resources

- ii. By over using.
- iii. By under using.
- iv. By not using.

Dangers of misusing resources

- i. There will be hunger (famine).
- ii. There will be poverty.
- iii. People will die.
- iv. People get diseases.
- v. There will be suffering.
- vi. Resources will be wasted.

PROJECTS

These are activities people carry out to generate money, knowledge or skills.

Examples of projects are;

- a. Bee keeping.
- b. Tree planting.
- c. Poultry keeping.
- d. Brick making.

Factors to consider when starting a project

When starting a project, the following should be considered;

- a. Money.
- b. Time.
- c. Land/Space.
- c. Labour /knowledge/skills.
- d. Advertisement.
- e. Transport.
- f. Materials or equipment.
- g. Market.

Ways of managing a project

- a. By keeping records.
- b. By checking/ supervising regularly.
- c. Through regular maintenance.
- d. Through proper use of project money.

Factors which fail projects.

Lack of market.

Misuse of project money.

Poor supervision.

Lack of workers.

Shortage of land.

Bad weather,

Pests or diseases.

War or insecurity.

Importance of projects.

They employ people.

They are sources of income.

They promote development.

LIVING IN PEACE IN OUR DIVISION

Peace means living or working happily without disturbance.

Indicators of peace.

- ii. Sharing things.
- iv. Visiting each other.
- iii. Talking to one another.
- v. Helping each other.

Acts/ things that spoil peace.

- II. Fighting.
- III. Stealing.
- IV. Sleeping with a neighbour's wife.
- V. Digging in a neighbour's land.

People who spoil peace.

- I. Thieves.
- III. Defilers.
- II. Robbers.
- IV. Rebels.

How to make peace in a community.

- By obeying the laws.
- By listening to church leaders.
- By respecting each other.
- By doing community work.
- Through peace talks.
- By solving cases in courts of law or using community leaders.
- By punishing lawbreakers.

Importance living in peace.

- It promotes security.
- It promotes development.
- It promotes unity.

Dangers of lack of peace.

- People die.
- It leads to suffering.
- Destruction of property.
- It leads to poverty.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

A child is a person below 18 years of age.
Rights are natural freedoms one has to enjoy.
Children's rights are rights that promote children's interests.

Examples of children's rights.

- A child has a right to food.
- A child has a right to clothing.
- A child has a right to protection from danger.
- A child has a right to shelter.
- A child has a right to medical care.
- A child has a right to education.
- A child has a right to play.

A child has a right to have his or her interests considered.

Importance of children's rights.

They protect children from all forms of danger.

They help make children grow up healthy.

They enable children to grow up as acceptable members of society.

Children's responsibilities/ duties.

A child has a responsibility to:

Obey the law of his or her country.

Promote good behaviour.

Support parents or a community in productive activities e.g. garden work, rearing animals, cleaning a well.

Respect parents, elders and other children.

Avoid misusing their rights. Respecting the rights of other children.

Develop talents for personal benefit and to benefit others.

Promoting children's welfare e.g. by promoting hygiene and sanitation, doing housework.

Support children with special needs like the lame, blind etc.

Promote the interests of his/her country (patriotism)

Importance of children's responsibilities.

Children grow up healthy.

Children learn work.

It promotes peace.

It promotes development.

Children learn how to manage time.

A family court.

This is a court that listens to cases of parents who fail to fulfill children's rights.

A family court is headed by a magistrate grade two grade II.

He / she is assisted by the vice chairperson of the local council and the police.

Importance of a family court:

Advises parents who neglect children.

Disciplines parents who neglect children.

A juvenile court.

A juvenile court is a court that listens to cases of children who commit offences (crimes).

It is headed by a probation officer.

He / she is assisted by the vice chairperson of the local council and the police.

Importance of a juvenile court.

It tries to find out about family affairs.

It investigates into children's cases.

It sends undisciplined children to remand homes.

Note: Undisciplined children are sent to remand homes for correction but not

punishment.

Child Abuse

Child abuse is a crime committed against a child.

Child abuse is the violation of children's rights.

Examples of child abuse practices.

- i. Defilement for girls.
- ii. Burning a child.
- iii. Child labour.
- iv. Forced marriages.
- v. Intimidating a child.
- vi. Denying a child basic needs.
- vii. Kidnapping and sacrificing a child.
- viii. Beating or battering children. (Corporal punishment)
- ix. Sexual harassment (for boys).

Causes of child abuse.

- i. Poverty
- ii. Insecurity.
- iii. Alcoholism. (Drunken parents)
- iv. Undisciplined child.
- v. Broken marriages.
- vi. Death of both parents.

Who abuses children's rights.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| ii. Parents. | v. House works. |
| iii. Teachers. | vi. Relatives at home. |
| iv. Family friends. | |

How to avoid child abuse.

- i. Children should be taught their rights.
- ii. Children should be provided basic needs.
- iii. Parents should stay together.
- iv. Corporal punishment should be avoided.
- v. Children should be protected by adults.
- vi. Children should be disciplined.
- vii. Harmful cultural practices should be avoided.
- viii. Children should avoid strangers.
- ix. Children should listen to advice by elders.
- x. Children should not be employed.
- xi. Punishing people who abuse children's rights.
- xii. Families should work hard to meet their needs.

Dangers/ results of child abuse.

- i. Children go to streets.
- ii. Early pregnancies.
- iii. Children dropping out of school.
- iv. Death of children.

... Deformities among children

- vi. Indiscipline among children due to bad treatment.
- vii. Children get diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS.

Child sexual abuse

Child sexual abuse is when adults engage children into sexually related activities.

Examples.

- i. Touching the child's private parts.
- ii. Forcing a child to touch some one else's private parts.
- iii. Showing naked pictures to children.
- iv. Saying sexy words to a child.
- v. Using sexually abusive words towards a child.
- vi. Adults having sex in an open place where children can see them.

Some of the people who commonly abuse children sexually include:

- i. People children know well e.g. family friends, relatives, maids e.t.c.
- ii. Strangers.

Dangers of child sexual abuse.

- i. Children get body injuries.
- ii. Early pregnancy.
- iii. Children get STD and HIV / AIDS.
- iv. Causes fear and shame on a child.

How to avoid child sexual abuse.

- i. Children should avoid lonely places.
- ii. Children should not relate to people they do not know. (avoid strangers)
- iii. Shout or scream for help when attacked.
- iv. Report to the police, parent, guardian or any leader immediately.

TERM III

Culture and Gender in our Sub county/Division

Culture

Culture is the people's way of life.

Aspects of culture/ Cultural practices..

These are practices which help us to know the culture of a tribe e.g.

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| i. | Traditional food. ✓ | vi. | Local beliefs. |
| ii. | Traditional dressing. | vii. | Traditional dance. ✗ |
| iii. | Crops grown. ✗ | viii. | Traditional food. |
| iv. | Language. | ix. | Customs. |
| v. | Traditional music. ✗ | x. | Style of housing. |

Norms.

Norms are acceptable ways of behaviour.

Examples.

- Greeting while kneeling. (Girls)
- Table behaviour.
- Washing hands before eating. Etc.

Customs

Customs are traditional practices of a community e.g.

- i. Marriage
- ii. Naming of children.
- iii. Burial
- iv. The last funeral rights.
- v. Initiation ceremony (circumcision among the Bagisu, Sabiny and Bakonjo).

Marriage

Marriage is the union of a man and a woman as husband and wife.

Steps in marriage

a). Courtship.

At this stage the boy and the girl find out information about each other before marriage.

For example:

- i. Behavior
- ii. Health status.
- iii. Family history.
- iv. Relationship

c) Introduction.

This is when a boy visits the girl's home to be known to her parents.

The boy can go with his friends and relatives.

At this time the boy gives gifts to the girl's parents e.g

Clothes	Sugar
Tomatoes.	
Paraffin.	Hens.
salt	Soda
Soap.	Beer e.t.c
Rice.	

These gifts are called **dowry**.

Before the girl is taken as a wife, the boy has to pay bride price, these can be:

Cows.	Bark cloth.
Money.	Sheep.
Goats.	Local beer.

In case of divorce, bride price has to be paid back.

Reasons for paying bride price

- i. To thank the parents of the bride.
- ii. To keep the marriage strong.
- iii. As a sign of responsibility to the groom.

Naming of children

When a child is born, he or she is given a name by grand parents.

If parents produce twins they are given special names.

The father is called Ssalongo.

The mother is called Nnalongo.

The twins are also given special names.

Wasswa – first boy.

Kato – second boy.

Babirye – first girl.

Nakato – second girl.

A child followed by twins is called Kigongo.

A child who follows twins is called Kizza.

Long ago a traditional ceremony was performed to show happiness and to welcome the twins to the clan.

Burial

When a person dies, people dig a grave to bury the dead body.

Some people put the dead body in a coffin while others wrap in burial sheets.

In Buganda and Busoga the dead body is finally wrapped with bark cloth.

Last funeral rites

This ceremony was performed in order to:

- I. Send the spirits of death from the family.
- II. Thank people who helped during the burial.
- III. To show or announce the heir.
- IV. To mention the responsibilities of the heir.

Dressing

Different tribes have different ways of dressing.

For example:

The Karamojong women wear beads around their waists and necks.

The Baganda women wear Gomesi (boarding) and men wear Kanzu (tunics) dress.

The early man was dressed in leaves, skins and later bark cloth.

Today the cultural dress for the Baganda is barkcloth.

The traditional dress for the Baganda women is Gomesi and for men is Kanzu (tunics).

Changes in customs

Dressing.

Each tribe has their traditional dressing, however, it is being affected by copying styles from other parts of the world.

Religion.

Long ago people worshiped small gods in shrines through what is called African Traditional Religion (ATR).

Today most people worship the Almighty God (one God) in churches, mosques and temples through Islam and Christianity.

Beliefs.

Long ago twins were initiated traditionally but now most people take them to church to be prayed for.

Local beliefs which may not have proof are being replaced with researched information.

Marriage.

Long ago the parents made choices of marriage partners for their sons.

Today children choose their own future partners.

Importance of culture

- i. Culture unites people.
- ii. Culture promotes good behaviour.
- iii. For pride.
- iv. For identity.
- v. Attracts tourists.
- vi. It spells gender roles.

Ways of promoting or preserving culture

- i. Through music dance and drama.
- ii. Through writing books about culture.
- iii. Through planting trees like the Nakaima tree in Mubende district, planting trees at a graveyard planting medicinal trees.
- iv. Through sharing roles and responsibilities.
- v. Through traditional/ informal education.
- vi. By attending traditional functions like burial, marriage etc.
- vii. By respecting cultural norms.

Importance of customs

- i. They promote cultural or tribal identity.
- ii. Promote cultural heritage.
- iii. They are tourist attraction.
- iv. For pride.
- v. It spells gender roles.
- vi. Promote good behaviour (morals and values of a community).
- vii. Promote unity co-operation and peace.

Dangers of some cultural practices

- i. Some of them instill fear e.g. circumcision, some local beliefs.
- ii. Heredity of women encourages the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- iii. Some inflict pain and harm for example Circumcision and female genital mutilation.
- iv. Limit decision making to certain classes of people in a society like choice of a marital partner.
- v. Heredity of property promotes quarrels.

Gender

Gender is a state of being male or female.

Things which help to tell gender of a person

- i. Physical appearance.
- ii. Behaviour pattern.
- iii. Activities one enjoys doing.

Gender roles.

Males	Females
Hunting	Taking care of the family
Looking after cattle	Collecting water, firewood
Protecting the community	Cooking
Fishing	pottery
Blacksmithing	Weaving

Roles that can be shared by both gender.

- i. Domestic work.
- ii. Garden work.
- iii. Communal work like cleaning wells, roads etc.
- iv. Office work.

Gender Equity / emancipation.

Is whereby males and females have equal chances or risks in money making and domestic work.

Gender equity can be seen in the following:

- i. Fair distribution of jobs/ work.
- ii. Fair distribution of resources/ needs.
- iii. Equal treatment of people with disabilities.
- iv. Recognising people with disabilities.

BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN OUR COMMUNITY

Technology is the use of scientific knowledge and machines in daily life.

Basic technology is the use of simple tools and local materials to make things.

Tools used in basic technology.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| i. Knives. | v. Mallet |
| ii. Loom | vi. Hammer. |
| iii. Needles. | vii. An axe. |
| iv. Hoes. | viii. Sickle. |

Materials used in basic technology.

Artificial Materials.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ii. Car tyres. | vi. Wires. |
| iii. Straws. | vii. Old metals. |
| iv. Plastic canes. | viii. Plastics. |
| v. Nylon threads. | |

Natural materials.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| I. Animal skin. | VI. Leaves. |
| II. Papyrus. | VII. Seeds. |
| III. Raffia. | VIII. Feathers. |
| IV. Wood. | IX. Seeds. |
| V. Grass. | X. Stick canes. |

Characteristics of materials used in basic technology..

- i. Some are hard- stones, wood, old metals.
- ii. Some are soft- sisal, raffia, feathers.
- iii. Some are smooth- plastic canes, seeds, straws.
- iv. Some are rough – grass, stones,
- v. Some are weak – papyrus, leaves,
- vi. Some are strong- wires, old metals, sisal.
- vii. Some are sharp -papyrus, wires, old metals
- viii. Some are itchy- sisal, grass
- ix. IX. Some are tough- used car tyres

Sources of materials.

- i. Bushes- sisal, stick canes, leaves.
- ii. Swamps-leaves, grass, papyrus.
- iii. Forests – wood, stick canes.
- iv. Gardens- banana fibre, seeds.
- v. Rubbish pits-straws, wires.
- vi. Water bodies- papyrus, snail shells

Products of basic technology

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| i. Mats. | viii. Baskets. |
| ii. Toys. | ix. Knives. |
| iii. Pots | x. Hoes. |
| iv. Ropes. | xi. Balls. |
| v. Drums. | |
| vi. Bags. | |
| vii. Hats. | |

Importance of basic technology

It enables people to make thing for:

- i. Sale.
- ii. Playing.
- iii. Music.
- iv. Use at home.
- v. Decoration.
- vi. Learning.

Pottery.

Pottery is the making of things using clay.

Some of the things made out of clay are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ii. Pots. | vi. Smoking pipes |
| iii. Charcoal stoves. | vii. Candle stands. |
| iv. Cups. | viii. Bowls. |
| v. Plates. | ix. Flower vases. |

Importance of pottery

People make things :

- i. To sell.
- ii. To use at home.
- iii. For decoration.
- iv. For playing.
- v. For learning.

Diagrams of some of the things made by potters.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| a. Smoking pipe. | d. Pots. |
| b. Bowl. | e. Plate. |
| c. Charcoal stove. | f. Cup. |

Weaving is the making of things out of grass, fibre or reeds.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ii. Mats. | vi. Bags. |
| iii. Stools. | vii. Hats. |
| iv. Table clothes | viii. Baskets. |
| v. Ropes. | |

Other materials include:

- i. Sisal.
- ii. Palm leaves.
- iii. Papyrus.
- iv. Banana fibre.

Blacksmithing

Blacksmith is the making of things out of iron or old metals.

A person who makes things out of iron or old metals is called a blacksmith.

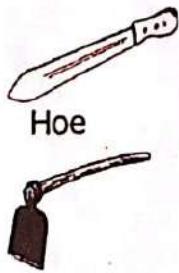
Things used by a blacksmith

- i. Hammer.
- ii. Fire.
- iii. Bellow.
- iv. Old metals.

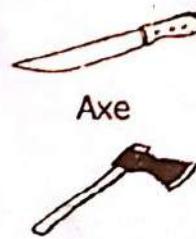
Some of the things made a blacksmith

- i. Knives.
- ii. Bed.
- iii. Pangas.
- iv. Arrow heads.
- v. Hoes.
- vi. Spear heads.
- vii. Axes

Panga



Knife



Hoe



Carpentry

Carpentry is the making of things out of timber.

A person who makes things out of timber is called a carpenter.

Some of the items made out of wood / timber are:

- i. Chairs.
- ii. Cupboards.
- iii. Tables.
- iv. Blackboards.
- v. Desks.
- vi. Stools.