

KABOJJA JUNIOR SCHOOL PRIMARY THREE LITERACY I LESSON NOTES TERM I 2025

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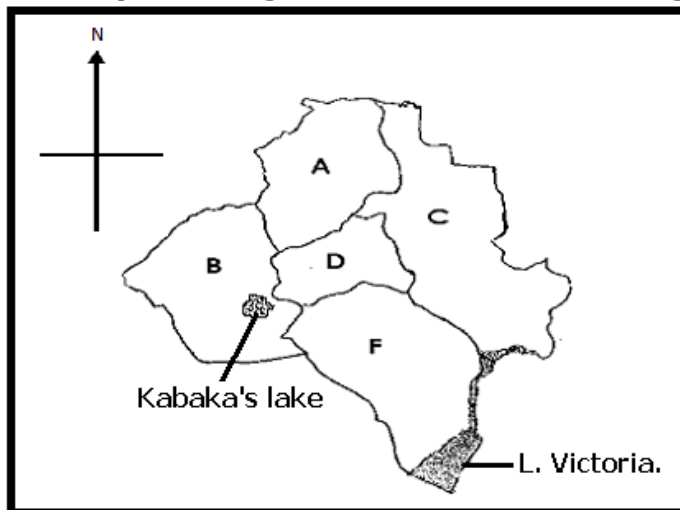
OUR DIVISION/ SUB COUNTY

Lesson1 and 2

THE NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR DIVISION

- a) Our division is called Kampala Central.
- b) Kampala got its name from impala animals.
- c) The impala animals lived on the old Kampala hill.
- d) The people who lived there were the Baganda.
- e) Our division is located in Kampala district.
- f) Kampala district is made of five divisions, namely:
Kawempe, Nakawa, Makindye, Lubaga and central division.

g) The map showing our division and her neighbours.



Key

- A Kawempe division in the north
- B Lubaga division in the west.
- C Nakawa division in the east.
- D Central Division.
- F Makindye division in the south

Activity

1. From which animal did Kampala get her name?
2. In which division is our school located?
3. Name any two divisions neighbouring Kampala central division.

Lesson 3 and 4

PICTURES AND MAPS


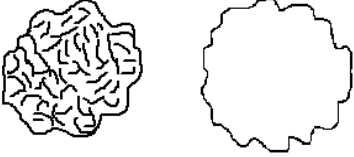

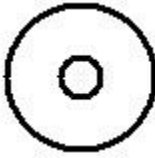


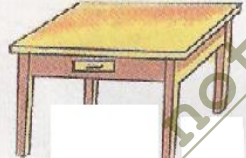

A picture

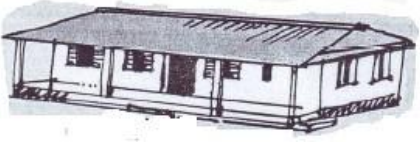


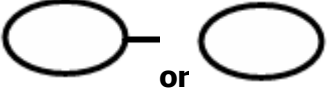
A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from aside.

A map

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



Examples of maps and pictures of some objects

Item	Picture	Map
Tree		
Pot		
Hut		
Table		

House		
A cup		

Activity

1. **What is a map?**
2. **What term is used to refer to the drawing of an object as seen from aside?**
3. **In the space provided below, draw the maps of the following objects.**

picture	map
	
	

LESSON 5

Difference between a map and a picture

A map is the drawing of an object as seen from above while a picture is a drawing of an object as seen from aside.

Similarity between a map and a picture

Both are representations of objects.

People who use maps

- a) Pilots.
- b) Tourists
- c) Soldier
- d) Scouts and girl guides.
- e) Sailors.
- f) Mountain climbers

Importance of maps

- a) Maps are used for locating places
- b) They are used to represent features e.g forests, hills, mountains etc.
- c) They are used to store information.
- d) They help travelers to find a way in strange places.

Activity

- 1. State the difference between a map and a picture.*
- 2. Mention any two groups of people who use a map to do their work.*
- 3. Give one similarity between a map and a picture.*
- 4. How is a map useful to a tourist?*

LESSON 6

A compass direction

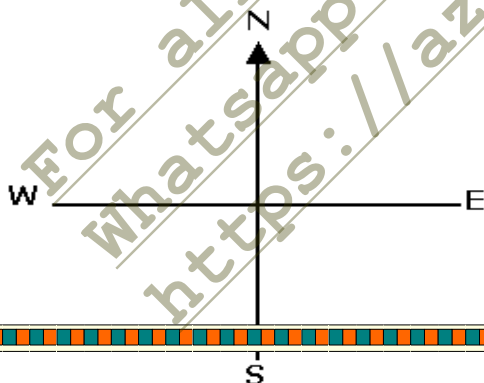
A compass direction is an element used for finding direction.

A compass direction has four major points.

- a) North (N)
- b) South (S)
- c) East (E)
- d) West (W)

These points are called **Cardinal points**.

A compass direction



Note: A **compass** is an instrument/ a device used for finding direction.

People who use a compass

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Pilots | e) Scouts and girl guides |
| b) Tourists | f) Sailors |
| c) Soldiers | g) Mountain climbers |
| d) Captains of ships | |

Activities

- 1. Name any one cardinal point of a compass direction.**
- 2. How is a compass direction useful to a map reader?**
- 3. Station one group of people who use a compass to do their work.**
- 4. From which direction does the sun rise?**

LESSON 7

Parishes that make up Kampala Central

Central division is divided into parishes:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. The Civic Centre. | vii. Industrial Area |
| ii. Old Boma ward | viii. Kamwokya I & II |
| iii. Mengo | ix. Kololo I, II, III & IV |
| iv. Bakesa | x. Nakasero I, II, III & IV |
| v. Kagugube | xi. Kisenyi I and II etc |
| vi. Old Kampala | |

In which parish is your school located?

LESSON 8

IMPOTANT PLACES IN OUR DIVISION

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Hospitals | h. Police stations |
| b. Schools | i. Banks |
| c. Churches | j. Post office |
| d. Mosques | k. The museum |
| e. Markets | l. Kololo airstrip |
| f. Parliament house | m. State house - Nakasero |
| g. Radio stations | |

These important places provide us with services

Importance of some places

Markets

These are places where we buy and sell goods.

Examples of markets are:

St. Balikuddembe market/ Owino market, Kamwokya market, Nakasero market etc

Importance of markets to people

- a. For selling in things e.g food
- b. For buying in things e.g clothes
- c. Provides jobs to people in a community.

Activity

- 1. Name any two important places in our division.**
- 2. How is a market useful to people in the community?**
- 3. Name one market located in Kampala central division.**

LESSON 9 &10

Police stations in Kampala Central

- a. Wandegaya Police station.
- b. Jinja road police station.
- c. Central police station.
- d. Kira road Police station.

Importance of police stations

- a) It's a place for security
- b) It's a place for keeping exhibits
- c) For keeping in suspects.
- d) It is a place for reporting in law breakers.

Hospitals and dispensaries

- a. Norvic hospital
- b. Kampala hospital
- c. Kololo hospital

Importance of hospitals

- a. To treat sick people
- b. To check people for sicknesses.
- c. For guidance and counselling
- d. For immunising people.
- e. They provide jobs to people.

Hotels and lodges

- a) Golf Course Hotel.
- b) Kampala Serena Hotel.
- c) Sheraton Hotel.

Importance of hotels and lodges

- a. Hotels provide eats and drinks to people
- b. Hotels provide meeting places
- c. People sleep in lodges.
- d. They provide jobs to people
- e. People go there for entertainment.

Activity

- 1. How is a police station important in an area?**
- 2. State one way the police promotes law and order in our community.**
- 3. Mention one example of police station in central division.**
- 4. Name the referral hospital in Kampala.**
- 5. Mention two services provided in hospitals.**

LESSON11 and 12

Post office

This is a place for sending and receiving information/ messages.

Other services we get from the post office

- a) Transporting people.
- b) Telephone services.
- c) Banking services.
- d) Selling postage stamps.

Banks

These are places where people keep their money safely.

a. Bank of Uganda (Central bank)

- a. It controls all banks in Uganda.
- b. It also makes money.

b. Commercial banks

Examples of commercial banks

- a. Stanbic bank.
- b. Post bank.
- c. Bank of Baroda.
- d. Centenary bank.
- e. DFCU bank.

Other services offered by banks

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

Activity

- 1. Name the place in our division where people keep their money safely.*
- 2. Which bank controls other banks in Uganda?*
- 3. Write down one example of commercial banks.*
- 4. How is a bank useful to people in our division?*
- 5. Mention one service provided in a post office.*

LESSON13

Museum

This is a building where things of long ago are kept and shown to the public.

Things kept in the museum

- a. Tools and bones of people of long ago
- b. Items of art, culture, war and Science

Importance of museum

- b. They provide jobs.
- c. They are a source of income.
- d. They keep things of long ago for the future.

Places of worship

- i. Churches. E.g. Christ the King church, All Saints Church e.tc.
- ii. Mosques. E.g. Kololo, Gadafi Mosque e.t.c.
- iii. Hindu temples.

How are they important?

- a. For praying to God
- b. For guidance and counseling.
- c. For worshipping God.

Activity

- 1. To which place of worship do you go for prayers.*
- 2. State one reason why people go to places of worship?*
- 3. What is a museum?*
- 4. Mention one way a museum is useful to people in a community.*

LESSON14

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF OUR DIVISION

Physical features are landforms on the surface of the earth.

Physical features in our division

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

a. HILLS

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

Hills in Kampala Central.

- a. Kololo hill in the North
- b. Kitante hill in the North
- c. Nakasero hill in the centre
- d. Old Kampala hill in the West

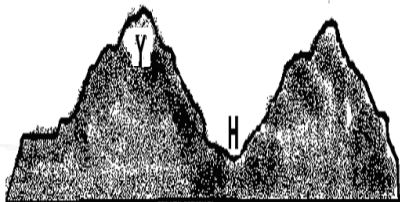
Importance of hills

- a. They are good for crop growing.
- b. They are good sites for telecommunication masts.
- c. They are good sites for monitoring security.
- d. They are sources of building materials e.g soil and stones.
- e. They are good for grazing animals.

Activity

1. *What are physical features?*
2. *State two examples of physical features in Kampala central.*

Study the diagram below and use it to question 3



- a. Name the physical features marked H and Y.*

LESSON15

Valleys

A valley is a low land between hills

Examples of valleys

- a. Bat valley
- b. Kitante valley
- c. Golf course valley

Importance of valleys

- a. They are good for grazing animals
- b. They are good for growing crops.

Activity

- 1. What is a valley?*
- 2. State two examples of valleys in Kampala central.*
- 3. Give two ways valleys are important to people in our division.*

LESSON16

Streams

A stream is a small narrow river.

Streams in Kampala Central division

- a. Kitante stream
- b. Nakivubo channel

Importance of streams

- a. They are a source of water
- b. They are a source of fish
- c. They are a source of sand

N.B Bridges are built to enable people to cross streams or rivers

Activity

- 1. What is a stream?*
- 2. Mention any two examples of streams in Kampala central.*
- 3. Give two ways streams are important to people in an area.*

LESSON17

Lakes and rivers

A lake is a large mass of water surrounded by land.

A river is a stream of water flowing across land.

Importance of lakes and rivers

- a) They are sources of water for home use.
- b) They are sources of fish.
- c) They are used for transport.
- d) We get sand from some lakes.
- e) They help in the formation of rainfall.
- f) They attract tourists.
- g) Some rivers are used to produce Hydro electricity.e.g. river Nile

Activity

1. *Mention any two examples of lakes in Kampala.*
2. *Give two ways streams and rivers are important to people in an area.*
3. *State two uses of lakes and rivers in Kampala*

LESSON18 and 19

PEOPLE IN OUR DIVISION

Tribes in Kampala central division

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

Tribes and Languages in our division

TRIBE	LANGUAGE
Basoga	Lusoga
Baganda	Luganda
Bakiga	Rukiga
Bamasaba	Lumasaba
Banyoro	Runyoro
Banyankole	Runyankole
Batooro	Rutooro
Banyoli	Lunyoli
Samia	Samia- Lugwe/ Lusamia
Acholi	Acholi
Alur.	Alur
Japadhola.	Adhola
Karimojong.	NgaKaramojong
Iteso	Ateso
Langi	Langi
Kumam	Kumam
Kakwa	Kakwa
Bahima	Runyankole
Sabiny	Kupsabiny

Note

- a. The main local language spoken in our urban council is Luganda.
- b. Other local languages spoken in our urban council are Lusoga, Runyankole, Ateso, Lumasaba, Luo etc.

Activity

- 1. *What is a tribe?*
- 2. *Give two examples of tribes you know.*
- 3. *Name the main local language spoken in our division.*
- 4. *Which language is spoken by the Acholi?*
- 5. *Write down the official language used in our division.*

Lesson 20

Questionnaire

CLANS OF PEOPLE IN OUR DIVISION

A clan is a group of lineages under one forefather.

A lineage is a group of families under one forefather.

Examples of clans among the people in our division

The Baganda have 52 clans, which include:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| i. Mpologoma. | Vi. Enkima |
| ii. Engabbi. | Vii. Emamba |
| iii. Enseenene. | Viii. Empiindi |
| iv. Ekobe | |
| v. Ennyonyienyangee.t.c | |

Activity

- 1. *What is a clan?*
- 2. *Mention any two examples of clans in your community.*

Lesson 21

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AND TYPES OF LEADERS

Leaders

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

Examples

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kings | e. Members of parliament |
| b. Chiefs | f. Pastors |
| c. Head- teachers | g. Imams |
| d. Teachers | |

Types of leaders

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Political leaders | d. Civic leaders |
| b. Cultural leaders | e. Voluntary leaders |
| c. Religious leaders | |

Political leaders:

Examples of political leaders

- a. President
- b. Members of parliament;
- c. Local councils LC'S
- d. Mayors.
- e. Lord mayor

Activity

- 1. What is leadership?**
- 2. Who is a leader?**
- 3. Give any two examples of leaders.**
- 4. State any two types of leaders.**

Lesson 22 and 23

The local council I system in our division

Members of the local council I executive committee:

There are ten members on the LCI committee.

LC I heads a village.

<u>Member</u>	<u>Duties.</u>
1. Chairperson	Heads a local council. Signs official documents. Settles disputes. Or quarrels. Chairs the committee and council meetings.
2. Vice chairperson.	He is in charge of children's affairs. Assists the chairperson in all his duties.
3. General secretary.	Records minutes of council meetings. Calls L.C meetings. Keeps records and council documents.
4. Secretary for finance.	He is the treasurer of the council.
5. Secretary for security.	Maintains peace and security in the area.
6. Secretary for Education, information and mobilization.	Passes information to the public.
7. Secretary for youth and education (must be a youth).	Mobilizes youth for development and co – curricular activities.
8. Secretary for women and public health (must be a woman).	She is in charge of women's affairs.
9. Secretary for people with disabilities.(must be a person with a disability)	Mobilizes people with disabilities for development.
10. Secretary for production and environment protection.	Encourages economic production. Encourages protection of the environment.

Special groups represented on the L.C I committee

- i. Women
- ii. Youth
- iii. People with disabilities

Importance of the Local Councils

- a. Help maintain law and order.
- b. Solve simple cases.
- c. Punish criminals of simple cases.
- d. They make by-laws.
- e. Advise parents to take children to schools
- f. Mobilise people to develop their areas.
- g. Encourage sanitation and hygiene.

Activity

- 1. Mention two reasons why a community needs L Cs.**
- 2. State one duty of each of the following members of LC 1 Committee.**
a. Chairperson b. Vice chairperson c. General Secretary
- 3. Mention any two groups of represented on the LCI committee.**
- 4. How many members make up LCI committee.**

Lesson 24

Cultural leaders:

These are leaders that head people in their tribes.

For example

- a. Family heads.
- b. Tribal heads.
- c. Chiefs
- d. Clan heads.
- e. Kings.

Religious leaders

Examples of religious leaders

- a) Bishop
- b) Pastor
- c) Reverend
- d) Priest
- e) Imaam
- f) Sheikh
- g) Muft

Voluntary leaders

Examples of Voluntary leaders

- a) Scouts
- b) girl guides
- c) Red cross members

Roles of leaders

- a) To settle disputes.
- b) To guide community members.
- c) To counsel community members.
- d) To organize community meetings.
- e) To plan for development in the community.
- f) To preach the word of God.
- g) To promote culture
- h) To promote peace

Activity

1. Give one example of the following types of leaders.

a) Cultural leaders

b) Religious leaders

c) Voluntary leaders

2. State two roles of leaders in a community.

LESSON 25&26

THEME 2

LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION

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

The word occupation means work people do to earn a living/get money.
These include:

- a) Trading
- b) Farming
- c) Tailoring
- d) Entertainment
- e) Pottery/ brick making
- f) Carpentry
- g) Weaving
- h) Casual labouring
- i) Transport
- j) Tourism

Importance of different activities

Trade

Trade is the buying and selling of goods.

Places for trade

- a. Market
- b. shopping malls
- c. Arcades
- d. Shops

Importance of trade

- a. People get money.
- b. It provides jobs to people.
- c. It enables us to get things.

Activity

- 1. What are economic activities?**
- 2. Give two examples of occupations of people in our area.**
- 3. Give one way trade is important to people in our community**
- 4. Mention any two places where trade takes places.**
- 5. How are roads useful to traders?**

LESSON 27

ii. Farming

Farming is the growing of crops or keeping of animals.

Crops grown

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) Beans | c) Coffee |
| b) Maize | d) Bananas |

Animals kept

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) Goats | c) Sheep |
| b) Cows | d) Rabbits |

Birds kept

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| a) Hens | c) Ducks |
| b) Turkeys | |

Importance of farming

- a) People get food.
- b) People get money.
- c) People get jobs.

Activity

- 1)What is farming?**
- 2)Why do people in our community carry out farming?**
- 3)Mention any two cash crops grown in our community.**
- 4)Give one problem faced by farmers in our area.**

LESSON 28& 29

Entertainment

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| a. People get money from entertainment. | b. it brings joy/ happiness. |
| | c. It employs people. |

Carpentry

- a) We get things to use at home.
- b) It is a source of money.

Tourist sites

These are interesting places that people visit to learn. Such as:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Uganda museum. | c) Kasubi tombs |
| b) The parliament | d) Lake Victoria and Kabaka's lake. |

Importance of tourism

- a) It helps in learning
- b) It creates jobs.

- c) It develops a place
- d) Provides income

Tailoring

This is the process of sewing clothes.

Importance of tailoring

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

What can people do to get money.

- a) By working
- b) By borrowing money
- c) By investing in projects

Activity

- 1. Mention one tourist attraction in our division.**
- 2. Give one importance of tourism to people in our division.**
- 3. How are tailors important to people in our community**
- 4. State any two ways people in our division get money.**

LESSON 30

SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DIVISION

Social services are things provided to people to make their lives better.

Examples of social services are:

- a) Health
- b) Security
- c) Education
- d) Transport
- e) Communication
- f) Water supply

Medical care

Places where medical care is provided.

- a) hospitals
- b) dispensaries
- c) medical clinics
- d) drug shops
- e) pharmacies

Examples of medical workers are

- a) Doctors
- b) Midwives

- c) Nurses
- d) Clinical officers

- e) Laboratory technicians
- f) Health assistants

Importance of health care centers

- a) We get medical checkup
- b) We get guidance and counselling
- c) We get treatment
- d) We learn how to prevent diseases.

Activity

- 1. What are social services?**
- 2. Mention two examples of social services provided to people in our division.**
- 3. State one place where people in our division can get medical treatment.**
- 4. Give any two services provided in hospitals.**

LESSON 31

Problems affecting provision of health services

- a) Stealing of medicine
- b) Stealing of funds
- c) Few health centers.
- d) Shortage of medical equipment
- e) Shortage of drugs
- f) Wars

Solutions to some of the problems

- a) By building more hospitals.
- b) By providing more drugs.
- c) By providing more medical equipment.
- d) Arresting people who steal medicine.

Activity

- 1) State any two challenges faced by medical workers in provision of health services.**
- 2) Give any two possible solutions to the above challenges.**

LESSON 32& 33

Education

Education is the provision of knowledge and skills to people

Types of education

- a) Informal education
- b) Formal education

Informal education is the type of education got at home.

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

Importance of informal education

It enables us to learn:

- i. Discipline/ morals
- ii. How to care for ourselves.
- iii. Our culture
- iv. Work/skills
- v. Local medicine.

Formal education is education got from school.
It is provided by trained teachers.

Formal education is provided in

- a) Nursery schools
- b) Primary schools
- c) Secondary schools
- d) Colleges and Universities

Why we need education

- a) To get knowledge.
- b) To get skills e.g. carpentry, building, teaching etc.
- c) To be able to read and write.
- d) To get morals.
- e) To be able to get jobs.

Activity

- 1. Mention the type of education that children get from home.**
- 2. Give two reasons why people need to get education in our community.**
- 3. State one benefit of a school to a community.**
- 4. Write down two groups of people who provide informal education.**

LESSON 34

Problems affecting education

- a) Poverty
- b) Insecurity
- c) Lack of scholastic materials
- d) Few schools
- e) Corruption
- f) Trained teachers are few.

Solutions to Problems affecting education

- a) The government should provide more money
- b) By building more schools.
- c) By training more teachers
- d) By punishing corrupt workers
- e) By fencing schools

Activity

- 1. State any challenges faced in the provision of education.**
- 2. Give any two possible solutions to the above challenges.**

LESSON 35

Security

Security is safety of people and their property.

People who provide security

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a) The army/ soldiers | e) Good citizens |
| b) The police. | f) Local council leaders |
| c) LDU's (Local Defence Unit) | g) Private security organizations. E.g. |
| d) Prisons officers | Tight security |

The police

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

How the police maintain law and order:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a) Arresting law breakers. | d) Controlling big crowds. |
| b) Guarding important places like banks and offices. | e) Stopping big fires. |
| c) Controlling traffic on roads. | f) Escorting VIPs. |
| | g) Stopping riots |

NB. The title given to the head of Uganda police force is Inspector General of Police. (IGP)

Tools used by police officers

i. Batons ii. Guns iii. Vehicles. Iv. Whistles. V. Speed detectors.

Activity

- 1. What is security?**
- 2. Mention any two groups of people who provide security.**
- 3. State two ways police promotes law and order.**
- 4. Give any two tools used by police officers while doing their work.**

LESSON 36

The army.

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

Local Defence Units (LDU's)

They protect lives and property of people at local level.
They assist police in maintaining law and order.

Prison officers/ Wardens.

- i. They look after lawbreakers in prisons.
- ii. They try to make prisoners good people by training them on skills like carpentry building (reform criminals)

Good citizens

They report lawbreakers to the leaders.

ACTIVITY

State the role of the following groups of people in promoting security.

- a) Soldiers/ army***
- b) LDU's***
- c) Prison wardens***
- d) Good citizens***

LESSON 37

Problems affecting the provision of security

- a) Security workers are few.
- b) Shortage of funds.
- c) Shortage of security tools.
- d) High crime rate.

Solutions to some of the problems

- a) By training more security workers.
- b) By providing more money for security.
- c) By teaching people about crime/ security.
- d) By providing more security tools.
- e) By punishing law breakers.

Activity

Activity

- 1. State any two problems faced in the promoting security in an area.***
- 2. Give any two possible solutions to the above challenges.***

Lesson 38

Transport

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

Types of transport

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

- a) Cars
- b) Lorries.
- c) Bicycles
- d) Buses
- e) Motorcycles
- f) Tractors

A pedestrian is a person who walks along the road.

Advantages of road transport

- a) Cheap for short distance.

- b) It provides door to door services.
- c) Roads are common.

Disadvantages of road transport

- a) Traffic jam.
- b) Accidents are very common.
- c) It can be affected by bad weather.

Activity

- 1. What is transport?**
- 2. Mention any two means of road transport.**
- 3. Give one advantage of using road transport.**
- 4. State one problem faced by road users.**

LESSON 39

Water transport

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by water.
The means used on water transport include:

- a) Canoes
- b) Boats
- c) Ferries
- d) Ships
- e) Rafts

Advantages of water transport.

- a) it is the cheapest type of transport.
- b) It is good for carrying fragile goods.

Disadvantages of water transport

- a) It is the slowest type of transport.
- b) It can be affected by windy weather.

Activity

- 1) Give one means of water transport.**
- 2) Mention one advantage of water transport.**
- 3) State one disadvantage of water transport .**

LESSON 40

Air transport

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

Means used on air transport are

- a) Aeroplanes
- b) Helicopters
- c) Jet
- d) Rockets
- e) Air balloons

The international airport of Uganda is at Entebbe.
People who fly aeroplanes are called pilots.

Advantages of air transport

- a) It is the fastest type of transport.
- b) It is the most comfortable type of transport.

Disadvantages of air transport

- a) It is the most expensive type of transport.
- b) It does not provide door to door services.
- c) There are few airports.

ACTIVITY

- 1) Who flies an aeroplane?**
- 2) Name the main airport in Uganda.**
- 3) Give any two means of air transport.**
- 4) State one advantage of using air transport.**
- 5) Mention any one disadvantage of using air transport.**

LESSON 41

Railway transport

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by rail.
A train is the means used in railway transport.

Types of trains

- a)** The passenger train.
- b)** The goods or cargo train.

Passenger train carries mainly people

Cargo train carries mainly goods or cargo

Advantages of railway transport.

- a) It is cheap for long distances.
- b) It carries bulky things/ goods.

Disadvantages of railway transport.

- a) It does not deliver door-to-door services.
- b) It is some how slow

Activity

- 1) Mention one means of railway transport.**
- 2) State one advantage of railway transport.**
- 3) Give one disadvantage of using railway transport.**

LESSON 42

Problems affecting transport

- a) Accidents
- b) Bad roads
- c) Storms
- d) Traffic jam

- e) Dangerous animals in water
- f) Rocks in water
- g) Too much rain

Solutions to some of the problems

- a) By teaching people about road safety.
- b) By fixing bad roads.
- c) People should travel when the weather is calm.
- d) By punishing bad road users.

Activity

- 1) State any two problems affecting the provision of transport in our division.*
- 2) Mention any two possible solutions to the above problems*

LESSON 43

Communication

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Types of communication

- a) Verbal communication
- b) Non-verbal communication

Verbal communication

Verbal communication when messages are passed by use of mouth.

Non-verbal communication

Non-verbal communication is when messages are sent without saying a word.

Means of communication

- a) Traditional means of communication
- b) Modern means of communication.

Traditional means of communication

These are means of communication that were used long ago.

Examples

- a) Drums
- b) Bell
- c) Horns
- d) Smoke
- e) Messengers
- f) Whistling
- (g) Trumpets
- h) pictures.

Advantages of traditional means of communication

- a) They are cheap to use.

- b) Even the illiterates can use them.

Disadvantages of traditional means of communication

- a) The message may be changed.
- b) A message may not reach people who are far.
- c) It might not reach many people at the same time.
- d) The message may be lost.
- e) Messages take long to be delivered.

Activity

- 1. What is communication?**
- 2. Mention the two types of communication you know.**
- 3. Give any two traditional means of communication used in our community.**
- 4. State one advantage of using traditional means of communication over modern means.**

Lesson 44

Modern means of communication

These are means used by most people to deliver messages today.

Examples of modern means of communication

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Radio. | e) Computer. |
| b) Television. | f) Magazines. |
| c) Telephones. | g) Letter |
| d) Newspapers. | |

Advantages of modern means of communication

- a) They are very fast.
- b) The message doesn't easily change.
- c) The message can reach many people.

Disadvantages of modern means of communication

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) They are expensive. | c) Some are not good for blind. |
| b) They are not good for illiterates. | d) Some are not good for deaf. |

Activity

- 1. In the space provided below, draw one means of modern means of communication.**
- 2. Give two disadvantages of modern means of communication.**
- 3. How is a mobile phone better than a radio in sending and receiving messages?**

LESSON 45

Problems affecting communication

- a) Poverty
- b) Giving false information some newspapers, radios and television stations
- c) Some people cannot read and write.
- d) Some means are expensive
- e) High taxes
- f) Some means of communication cannot be used by illiterates, dumb and the deaf

Solutions to the above problems

- a) The government should control radio stations.
- b) By reducing taxes on communication.

ACTIVITY

- 1) Give one problem affecting communication services in some areas.**
- 2) Why are most people in rural areas not able to use mobile phones for communicating?**

LESSON 46

Water supply

This is the provision of water to people.

Ways of providing water

- a) By digging wells and dams.
- b) By providing piped water.
- c) By digging boreholes.
- d) By protecting water sources
- e) By treating water

Activity

- 1. Mention any two sources of water.**
- 2. Write two ways of providing water to people in our district.**
- 3. Give one way people contaminate water sources.**

LESSON 47

Problems affecting water supply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Broken pipes | d) Draining swamps |
| b) Drought | e) Few water sources |
| c) Contamination of water sources | f) Low water level |

Solutions for the above problems

- a) Discouraging people from settling in swamps
- b) Avoid dumping wastes from water bodies
- c) Discouraging swamp drainage
- d) Treating water
- e) By planting more trees
- f) By teaching people the importance of keeping water sources safe.

Activity

- 1. Mention one way the government can provide safe water to people in our division.***
- 2. Give any challenges faced in providing clean water.***
- 3. State any two possible solutions to the above challenges.***

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