**TERM ONE – 2018 PRIMARY THREE SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK OF CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL -**

# DISCOVER THE HIDDEN TREASURE

**CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL – SHEME OF WORK FOR PRIMARY THREE TERM ONE 2016**

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| WK | DP | THEME | SUB-THEME | COMPETENCES | | CONTENT | ACTIVITIES | MTD | L/SKILLS | T/L  AID | REF |
|  | 3 | OUR SUB COUNTY | Name and location of our sub county | **Language**  **The learner:**   * Reads, writes and spells the new words eg. * County * Municipality * Division * District * Central * Ward | SUBJECT  The learner:   * Identifies municipalities found in Uganda. * Names the wards neighbouring Gulu ward. * Name the neighbouring villages * Give the meaning of a ward. * What is a ward? * Mention the wards. | OUR SUB COUNTY/DIVISION/MUNICIPALITY  Our division is called Mukono Central Division .our sub county is called Mukono Municipality.  Mukono Municipality is sub divided into 2 divisions.i.e The mayor of Mukono ssenyonga Johnson   * Mukono central division. * Goma division.   MUNICIPALITIES FOUND IN UG   * Mukono Municipality ,Mbarara Municipality * Jinja municipality,Gulu Municipality   SUB – COUNTIES IN MUKONO DISTRICT.   * Nama Sub County * Naklisunga Sub County   NEIGHBOURING WARDS   * Ntawo ward * Namumira ward * Nsuube Kauga ward.   Our school is found in village which is located in Gulu ward.  **Neighbouring Villages.**   * Nasuuti villages * Namubiru villages * Nabuti villages * Takajjunge villages | * Reading, writing and spelling the new words. * Identify the municipalities found in Uganda. * Naming the villages neighbouring. * Naming the wards neighbouring | * Brain storming * Question and answer * Discussion | Social awareness  Appreciation  Love  Effective communication | A map of our sub county | Mk social studies  Bk 3  Pg 10 |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  | **MAPS AND PICTURES**  **MAPS**  A map is a representation of an object as seen and drawn from above.  **A picture**  A picture is a representation of an object as seen and drawn from aside.  Differences between a map and a picture.  **Diagrams of pictures of different drawn objects.**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Name | Picture | Map | | Tree |  |  | | House |  |  | | Table |  |  | | pot |  |  |   Similarities between a map and a picture. | Reading, writing ,spelling new words  Defining a picture  Starting the difference and similarities between a map and a picture  Drawing maps of different objects | Discussion  Question and answer  Illustration  Brain stormiest | Social awareness  Appreciation  Effective communication | A chart showing pictures and maps of different objects | Mk p’ppls bk 3page 1 & 2  Comp social studies bk 3 page 6 |
|  | 5 |  |  | The learner;  Reads ,writes and spells the new words like map   * Element * Title * Compass * Frame * Key * Scale | * The learner; * Identifies the elements of a good map * Describes the uses of each map element * Identifies the importance of a map. | **Map reading**  Maps help to show different places.  These include schools, villages, and market places.  **Element of a good map**  A good map should have the following elements.   * Title * Compass direction * Frame * Key * Scale   **Qualities of a good map**   * A good map should have a scale * A good map should have a compass * A good map should have a title * A good map should have a key * A good map should have a frame.   Uses of each map element | * Reading, writing and spelling the new words * Identies the element of a good map. * Describing the uses of each map element. | * Question and answer   Discussion  Explanation | * Effective * Communication   Appreciation  identify | A chart showing a map of our sub county having all elements of a good map |  |
|  | 1  2 | Our sub county | Location of our sub county | The learner;  Reads ,writes and spells the new words like   * North * East * South * West * Cardinal e.t.c   The learner  Reads, writes and spells the new words like   * Bridge * Symbol * Dam * Quarry * Canal * Peak | The learner;   * Mentions the cardinal points of a compass * Identifies the semi – cardinal points of a compass   The learner;  Identifies the element meaning of map symbols.  Name the element of a map which interprets symbols | **A compass**  **A compass** is the instrument that helps us to tell direction.  A compass can also be called a direction finder.  **A compass** has four main points called cardinal points.  These includes; North, East, South and West.  **Diagram showing direction cardinal points.**  **North**  **West East**  **South**  The sun rises from the east and sets in the west. The other points of a compass are called semi – cardinal points e.g. south east  **Map symbols**  Map symbols are signs which represent real objects and place on the map.  Why are symbols used on a map  **Examples of map symbols** | * Reading, writing and spelling new words   Mentioning the cardinal points of a compass  Identifying the semi cardinal points of a compass  Naming people who use a compass  Reading, writing and spelling the new words.  Identifying the meaning of some map symbols. | * Demonstration   Discussion  Question and answer  Answering and written questions  Drawing map symbols  illustration  Discussion | * Social awareness   Love  Appreciation  Effective communication  Appreciation  Social awareness  Love  Identity | * A cahrt showing a compass   A cahrt showing signs and symbols on a map | Mk sst  Bk 3 pg 8  Mk sst bk 3  Page 5 |
|  | 3  1 | Our sub county | Physical features in our sub county | The learner;   * Reads, writes and spells the new words like. * Natural * Physical * Features * Land * Shape * Plains * Mountain * Plateau   The learner;  Reads, writes and spells the new words like   * Mountain * Land form * Surrounding * Peak * Elgon * E.t.c | * **The learner;**   Defines physical features.  Names the examples of landforms.  The learner;  Defines a mountain   * Names ,examples of mountains * Describes the uses of mountains * Identifies the dangers of mountains. | **What are physical features?**  These are natural land forms that are found in an area, make up give land shape they are called land forms.  2. What are land forms?  Landforms are land natural features found in an area.  **Examples of physical features.**   * Hills * Mountains * Valleys * Plain * lakes * Streams * Rift valley * Rivers * Island * Waterfalls   Examples of physical features found in our division   * Hills * Valleys * Plateau   **MOUNTAINS**  A mountain is a land form that arises very high above the surrounding land.  **Examples of mountains.**  Mt.Elgin,Mt.Moroto,Mt.Mufumbiro,Mt,.Rwenzori.  The highest point of a mountain is called a peak  **Uses of mountains**   * Mountains help in formation of rainfall * Farmers grow and graze animals on slopes   **Dangers of mountains**   * Land slides * Soil erosion | * Reading ,writing and spelling new words   Defining physical features  Naming examples of land forms  Reading, writing and spelling new words  Defining a mountain  Naming example of mountains  Describing the uses of Mountains | * Discussion   Question and answer  Explanation  Question and answer  Discussion | * Effective communication   Belonging  Social awareness  concern  care  effective communication | * A chart showing physical features   Text books | Mk sst bk 3  Pg 12  Mk sst bk 3  Pg 13 |
|  | 2 |  | Physical features | The learner;  Reads, writes and spells the new words e.g   * Hills * Slightly * Slopes * Raised * Municipality * E.t.c | **The learner;**   * Defines a hill * Outlines the examples of hills in our municipality * Gives the importance of hills to people. | **HILLS**  A hill is a slightly raised piece of land.  **Examples of hills in our municipality**   * Ham mukasa hill * Namubiru hill * Besania hill * Nabuti hill   **Importance of hills to people**   * People settle on hills * They grow crops on hills slopes * People build masks on hills   A**ctivities people do around us**   * Building, grazing ,mining, tourism   **Problems people face around hills**   * Soil erosion * Land slides * Road construction becomes difficult * Hiding places for wrong doers | * Reading ,writing and spelling new words * Defining a hill * Outline the example of hills in our municipality * Giving the importance of hills to people. | * Discussion   Question and answer  explanation | * Social awareness * Concern * Effect communication | * Pictures of hills | Mk sst bk 3 pg 15 |
|  | 3 | Our sub county | Physical features | The learner;  Reads ,writes and spells the new words e.g   * Valley * Communication * Floods * Landslides | The learner;   * Defines a valley * Gives examples of valleys * Mentions activities carried out in valleys * Gives the importance of valleys | **VALLEYS**  A valley is a low land between two or more hills or mountains.  A picture of a valley  **Examples of valleys in our municipality**   * Kame valley * Kitete – Namubiru valleys   **Crops which grow well in valley**   * Maize * Bananas * Sweet potatoes * Beans * Cassava   **Importance of valley**   * Sand and clay are got from valleys * People get water from valleys * Growing crops   **Dangers**   * Floods * Landslides * Poor communication | * Reading and spelling   Defining a valley  Giving examples of valleys  Mentioning activities carried out in valleys  Giving the importance of valleys | * Question and answer   discussion | * Belonging   Concern  Social awareness | * Mk sst bk 3 pg 3 |  |
|  | 1 | Our sub county | Physical  features | The learner;   * Reads, writes and spells the new words e.g * - large * Victoria * Narrow * Tourists * Formation | The learner;   * Defines a lake and a river * Gives examples of lakes in Uganda * Identifies the importance | * **LAKES AND RIVERS** * What is a lake? * A lake is a large water body in a basin.   The biggest lake is L.Victoria  **Examples of lakes in Uganda**  L.Victoria L.Kyoga  L.Katwe L.albert  L.George L.Edward  **What is a river?**  A river is a narrow and long flowing water body.  Rivers flow from a higher level to a lower level.  **Importance**   * Used for water transport * People get clay ,stones, sand for building * Provide fish * Attract tourists * Formation of rain | * Reading, writing and spelling the new words.   Defining a lake and a river  Giving the examples of lakes in Uganda  Identifying the importance f lakes and rives. | * Question and answer   Discussion  Explanation | * Effective communication   Belonging  Concern  care | * Text books | Mk sst bk 3 pg 13 & 14 |
|  | 2 | Our sub county | Physical features in our sub county | The learners;  Reads ,writes and spells the new words e.g   * Plateau * Table land * Piece * Raised e.t.c * Swamp * Logged | The learner   * Define a plateau * Gives the importance of a plateau * Name activities carried out in swamps * Names crops grown in swamps. | **PLATEAU**  What is a plateau?  A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.  A table land  Importance of he plateau to people   * People build houses on plateau * Grow crops on the plateau. * Graze animals on the plateau * Roads, railways and airports are built on plateaus.   **Swamps**  A swamp is a vegetated water logged area.  E.g of swamps in our county.  - Nakawolole swamp  **Activities in swamps**  Farming ,fishing and tourism  **Crops grown in swamps**  rice ,yams ,sugarcane and papyrus | * Reading ,writing and spelling new words * Defining a plateau * Giving the importance of a plateau   Defining a swamp  Naming activities in swamps  Naming crops grown | * Brain storming * Question and answer * Guided discussion | * Appreciation * Effect communication * Concern * Social awareness | * Mk sst bk 3   Pg 13&14 |  |
|  | 3 | OUR SUB COUNTY | PEOPLE  IN OUR SUB COUNTY | The learner;  Reads, writes and spells the new words.  e.g  - ethnic   * Group * Language * Tribe * Clan * Custom | * The learner; * Defines an ethnic group, tribe and clan. * Identifies the examples of ethnic groups. | **PEOPLE IN OUR SUB COUNTY**  What is an ethnic group?  An ethic group is a group of people with the same origin speaking related language.   * An ethnic group is also called a tribal group.   **What is a tribe?**  A tribe is a group of people with the same origin, customs and language.  **What is a clan?**  A clan is a group of people under one ore-father (ancestor).  **Examples of ethnic groups in our sub – county.**   * Bantu * Nilo – hamites * Hamites   Bantu is the largest ethnic group in our division | * Reading ,writing and spelling new words * Identify * The example of ethnic groups. | * Brain storming   Question and answer  Guided  Discovery | * Appreciation   Social awareness  Concern  Effective  Communication | * A chart showing   Ethinic groups and their tribes | Mk sst bk 3 pg 44 |
|  | 1 |  | Ethnic  Group   1. Bantu | Tribe  Baganda  Basoga  Banyankole  Bakiga  Banyoro  Batoro  Bagisu  Bagwere  Basamia  Baruuli | * Luganda * Lusoga * Runyankole * Rukiga * Runyoro * Rutoro * Lugisu * Rugwere * Samia * Luruuli | Language  The learner;  Reads,writes and spells the new wards like   * Karimojong * Lugbara * Banyankole e.t.c   Subject  The learner;  Identifies the tribes and their languages in each ethnic group | * Brain storming * Question and answer * Guided discussion | * Appreciation * Effective communication * Concern * Awareness | * A chart showing ethnic groups and their groups | * A chart showing ethnic groups and their gropus | Mk sst  Bk3  Pg 44 |
| 2.Nilo Hamites | * Karimojong * Iteso * Sabiny * Kumam * Langi | * Akarimojong * Ateso * Kupsabiny * langi |
| 3.Nilotics | Acholi  Lugbara  Jaluo  Japadhola | Acholi  Lugbara  Luo  Adhola |
| 4.Hamites | Bahima  Bantutsi  Bahororo | Runyankole  Kinyarwanda  Runyankole |
|  | 2 |  | LEADERS IN OUR SUB COUN TY | The learner;   * Reads, writes and spells the new words * E.g * Leader * Duties * Encourages * Religious * E.t.c | The learner;   * Defines a leader * Mention the types of leaders * Gives examples of religious leaders and their roles. | **LEADERS IN OUR SUB COUNTY**   1. Who is a leader?   A leader is a person who guides and manages others.  **Duties of a leader**   * Encourages others to work hard. * Supervises others * Teaches others their responsibilities * Settles disputes * Maintain peace.   **Types of leader in our sub – county**  Religious ,cultural ,political and civil leaders  **Examples of religious leaders**   * Pastors , imams, sheikhs ,reverend ,priests e.t.c   **Roles of religious leaders**   * The teach people the word of God * They guide and counsel us. | * Reading , writing and spelling   New words   * Defining a leader * Mentioning the types of leaders * Giving example of religious leaders and their roles | * Discussion * Question and answer * Brain storming | * Appreciation * Social awareness * Effective communication | * Text books | Mk sst  Bk pg 33/34 |
|  | 3 | OUR SUB COUNTY | LEADERS IN OUR SUB COUNTY | The learner;   * Reads , writes and spells the new words e.g * Culture * Unite * Tribes * Chiefs e.tc | The learners;   * Names examples of cultural leaders and gives their duties * Gives examples civil leaders | **Examples of cultural leaders**   * Kings , clan leaders , chiefs   **Tribes in Uganda and their kings**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Baganda** | **Kabaka** | **Ronald muwenda mutebi** | | **Ankole** | **Omugabe** |  | | **Banyoro** | **Omukama** | **Solomon**  **gafabusa** | |  |  |  |   **Duties of cultural leaders**   * To promote culture * They unite people * They help to develop their areas   Eg’ s of civil leaders   * DEO * CAO * DDHS | * Reading ,writing and spelling new words * Naming and giving duties of cultural leaders   Giving examples of civil leaders | * Discussion * Question and answer | * Belonging * Appreciation | * Pictures of different leaders |  |
|  | 1 |  |  | The learner;   * Reads ,writes and spells the new words e.g. * political * Leader * Local * Council * Secretary | * The learner; * Identifies the political leaders * Gives the duties of the local * Council members | **Political leaders**  Local council 1,2,3,4,5,mayor   * The L.C committee is headed by the chairperson the L.C committee is made up of ten members   **Duties of local council**   * To keep law and order * To organize meetings * To settle disputes   **Members of the local council and their responsibilities**   1. **Chairperson –chairs meetings**  * Heads the L.C * Signs official documents  1. Vice chairperson  * Assist the chairperson * In charge of children’s affairs  1. The general secretary  * Records minutes / keeps records  1. Secretary of finance  * Calls the executive meeting  1. Secretary for security 2. For information 3. For youth and education 4. For women and public admin 5. For disabled 6. For protection | * Reading , writing and spelling new words * Identify the political leaders * Giving the duties of local memebers | * Discussion * Brain storming * Question and answer | * Appreciation * Concern * Social awareness * Effective communication | * A chart showing the administrative set up |  |
|  | 2 | OUR SUB COUNTY | OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE IN OUR SUUB COUNTY | The leaner;   * Reads , writes and spells the new words e.g * Occupation * Economic * Pottery * Furniture | The learners;   * Defines the term occupation * Gives the examples of occupations * Mentions the importance of economic activities | **What is an occupation?**  Occupation is the work done by a person to get money.  **Examples of occupations.**   * Trading – Mining * Farming – pottery * Fishing – brick laying * Hair dressing * Carpentry and joinery * Entertainment   This includes singing, dancing acting plays.  **Economic activities**  These are activities done by people to get money.  **Importance**  They provide employment to people like builder, builds houses   * Carpenter – provides furniture * Rotter – provision of pottery materials | * Reading ,writing and spelling new words * Defining the term occupation * Mentioning the importance of economic activities | * Brain stormiest * Question and answer * Discussion | * Appreciation * Self esteem * Concern | * Pictures in the text books |  |
|  | 3 | LIVELY HOOD IN OUR SUB COUNTY / DIVISION | SOCIAL SERVICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE | The learner;   * Reads ,writes and spells the new words e.g * Social * Services * Government * Education * E.t.c | The learner;  -defines the term social services   * Gives examples of social services. * Mentions the people who provide education service   Outlines the importance of education | **What are social services?**  Social services are services provided by the government to make people’s life better.  **Examples of social services**  Education, service is provided by the following people, teachers, tutors, lectures and professors.  **Importance of education**   * To learn how to read and write * To get jobs * To learn how to count * To learn how to prevent diseases   **Important officials in education service**   * All schools in Uganda are under the ministry of education and sports .the minister is Alupo Jessica * P.E Hon kamanda Bataringaya * Sports Charles Bakabulindi | * Reading , writing and spelling the new words * Defining social services * Mentioning the people who provide education service * Outline the importance of education | * Discussion * Question and answer | * Effect communication * Friendship formation * Care * Interpersonal relatiionship | * text books | Mk sst bk 3  Pg 73-81 |
|  | 1 | LIVELYHOOD IN OUR SUB - COUNTY | SOCIAL SERVICES AND TEHIR IMPORTANCE | The learner;  Reads, writes and spells the new words e.g   * national * sewerage * security * crimes | The learner;   * Looks at water supply * Identifies the groups of people who provide us with security * Gives the importance of different groups of people | **Water supply**  People who provide water services are called plumbers  The body responsible for supplying piped water in our country in NWSC.  NWSC in full is national water and sewerage corporation  **SECURITY SERVICE**  Security means having peace in an area.  2.People who provide security  The army ,police local defence ,units (L.D.O)  L.C private guards  How do the above organs keep security?  **Why are wrong doers kept in prison**   * To reform * To stop them from committing more crimes   **How do the police keep law and order?**   * By arresting * Keeping wrong doers | * Reading , writing and spelling   New words   * Looking at water supply * Identify the groups of people who provide us with security * Giving the importance of differed groups of people. | * Discussion * Brain storming * Question and answer | * Friend ship formation * Appreciation * Interpersonal relationship | * A chart showing pictures of these groups of people who provide security | * Mk sst bk 3 page 76 |
|  | 2 |  |  | The learner;  Reads , writes and spells the new words e.g   * Transport * Movement * Railway * Cheap * Accidents * E.t.c | The learner;   * Defines transport * Gives the types of transport * Outlines advantages and disadvantages of road transport | **TRANSPORT SERVICE**   1. What is transport?   Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another   1. Types of transport   Road, water ,air ,railway and transport  3. Means used in road transport  - cars – buses  Lorries – motorcycles   * Bicycles * Animals * Wheelbarrows   **Advantages of road transport**   * It is very common, cheap to construct. * It has many means of transport   **Disadvantages of road transport**   * Accidents are very common * Roads in towns have a lot of traffic jam * Marram roads are slippery in wet season | * Reading, writing, spelling the new words * Defining the term transport * Outlining advantaged and disadvantages of road transport | * Discussion * Question and answer | * Friendship formation * Appreciation * Effect communication | * Pictures |  |
|  | 3 |  |  | * The learner; reads, writes and spells the new words e.g * transport * ferries   traffic | * The learner; mentions the means of water transport * Gives the advantages and disadvantages of water transport | **Water transport**  Means used in water transport  boats, ferries, canoes, ships, sub – marines, yatch  **Advantages of water transport**  It is the cheapest type of transport  It is the best type of transport of carrying bulky.  it is not affected by traffic jam  **Disadvantages of water transport**  It is very slow and so it cannot be used to carry.  Water accidents are always fatal (deadly)  It can be affected by bad weather | * Reading, writing and spelling new words * Mentioning the means of water transport * Giving the advantaged and disadvantages of water transport | * Question and answer * Guided discussion | * Effect communication * Concern | Pictures of means of water trans |  |
|  | 1 | LIVELYHOOD IN OUR SUB – COUNTY | SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUB – COUNTY | The learner  reads, writes and spells the new words e.g.   * Aeroplane * Parachutes * Expensive * International * Transport | * The learner; names the means of air transport * Gives the advantages and disadvantages of air transport | **Air transport**  **Means used in air transport**   * Aeroplane * Air ballons * Rockets * Parachutes * Airship * Helicopter * **Aeroplane**  is the faster means of transport * **Air**  is the fastest type of transport * Entebbe is the only international air port in Uganda   **Advantages of air**   * It is the fastest type of transport * It is the best for carrying perishable goods * It is very comfortable * It is not affected by jam   **Disadvantages of air transport**   * It is very expensive * It is affected by bad weather * It is not common in many places | * Reading, writing and spelling the new words * Naming the means of transport * Giving the merits and demerits of air transport | * Guided discussion * Question and answer | * Friendship formation * Appreciation * Concern | Pictures of means of air transport |  |
|  | 2 |  |  | The learner; reads, writes and spells the new words e.g.  train  railway  bulky  trade  goods etc | * The learner * Mentions the merits and demerits of railway transport | **Railway transport**  Means used in railway transport  transport  trains  **Advantages of railway transport**   * It can be used for carrying bulky goods. * It is cheaper than road and air   **Disadvantages of railway transport**   * It is very expensive to construct a railway line * It is not common in many places * It is very slow   **Importance’s of transport**   * It helps people to move from one place * It makes trade easy * It helps to carry goods | * Reading, writing and spelling new words * Mentioning the merits and demerits of railway transport | * Discussion * Question and answer | * Concern * Effect communication * Appreciation | Pictures of different types of trains |  |
|  | 3 |  |  | **language**   * The learner; reads, writes and spells the new words e.g   **communication**  **message**  **receiving**  **drums etc** | * **Subject** * Defines communication * Mentions the means of communication | **Communication**  Communication is sending and receiving of messages  **Means of communication**  **traditional**  drums  gestures  horns  smoke/ fire  **Modern**  News papers  computers  telegrams  telexes  radios  **Importance of communication** | * Reading * Writing and spelling new work * Defining the term communication * Mention the means of communication | * Guided discovery | * Concern * Expression * Effect communication | * Pictures of different types of trains |  |
|  | 1 | LIVELYHOOD IN OUR SUB – COUNTY | SOCIAL SERVICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE | **Language**   * Reads; writes and spells the new words e.g. medical * Services * Ambulance * Nurses * Dispensaries | * **Subject** * The learner; outlines the medical services * Names the people who provide medical services * Identifies the banks in Uganda * Gives the importance of banks | **Medical services**   1. We get medical services from   hospital clinics  Dispensaries drug shops   1. People who provide medical services   doctors at technicians  nurses attendants  mid wives herbalists   1. What is the use of an ambulance   An ambulance carries sick people  **Banking services**  People who provide banking  bankers  **Examples of banks**  Bank of Uganda  Stanbic bank  Barclays bank  Crane bank  DFCU bank  Bank of Baroda  **Importance of banks**   * They provide jobs * Banks provide loans to people * They give foreign services | * Reading, writing and spelling new words * Outlining the medical services * Naming the people who provide medical service | * Question and answer * Guided discussion * Explanation | * Effect communication * Belonging * Concern * Appreciation | * Text books and pictures of health centres and banks |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **Problems faced on social services**   * Lack of enough funds/ money * Large population * Corruption * War/ instability in some areas   **Possible solutions to the problems**   * Borrowing money from others * Teaching people family planning methods * Building better roads |  |  |  |  |  |