PRIMARY THREE LITERACY 1 B TOPICAL BREAK DOWN FOR TERM ONE.

THEME: 1: OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION/URBAN –COUNCIL

SUB-THEME:1.1: LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION.

- ▷ Definition of a sub-county
- ▷ Arranging areas from smallest to biggest (using spiral approach)
- ▷ Meaning of a county, sub-county, parish and village.
- ▷ Matching in terms of rural and urban areas.
- ▷ Areas and their political heads.
- ▷ Meaning of division and it's political head.
- ▷ The five divisions of Kampala capital city.
- ▷ A map showing the five divisions of Kampala.
- ▷ Neighboring districts of Kampala.
- ▷ Important places in Kampala.
- ▷ The Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)
- ▷ Short notes on KCCA.
- ▷ Roles of KCCA.
- ▷ Challenges facing KCCA.
- ▷ Solutions to the challenges.
- ▷ Definition of location and direction.
- ▷ Ways of telling directions.
- ▷ Ways of locating places.
- ▷ Description on using position of the sun to tell directions and locate places.
- ▷ Description on using land marks to tell directions and locate places.
- ▷ Description of using a compass to tell directions and locate places.
- ▷ Meaning of a compass, a compass rose and compass direction.
- ▷ Uses of compass.
- ▷ Points of a compass i.e. cardinal and semi-cardinal points.
- ▷ Meaning of cardinal points.
- ▷ Diagram of a compass rose.
- ▷ Meaning of semi-cardinal points.
- ▷ Examples of semi-cardinal points.
- ▷ A drawn compass showing cardinal and semi-cardinal points.
- ▷ Short forms and opposites of directions.
- ▷ Groups of people who uses a compass.
- ▷ Meaning of maps and pictures.
- ▷ Maps and pictures of different objects.
- ▷ Differences between maps and pictures.
- ▷ Similarity between maps and pictures.
- ▷ Uses of maps and pictures.
- ▷ Elements of a good map and their uses.
- ▷ Qualities of a good map.
- ▷ Meaning of map symbols, their examples and diagrams.
- ▷ uses of map symbols and reasons why map symbols are used instead of real objects.

SUB-THEME 1:2: PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION.

- ▷ Definition of physical features
- ▷ Types of physical features and their examples.
- ▷ Definition of relief features and their examples.
- ▷ Meaning of a hill and its map symbol.
- ▷ Examples of hills in our division

- ▷ Importance of hills and economic activities carried out on hills.
- ▷ Problems facing people who live on hills.
- ▷ Meaning of a valley and its map symbol.
- ▷ Examples of valleys in our division
- ▷ Importance of valleys and economic activities carried out in valleys.
- ▷ Crops grown in valleys.
- ▷ Challenges faced by people who live in valleys.
- ▷ Meaning of a plateau and its map symbol
- ▷ Importance of plateau and economic activities carried out on plateau.
- ▷ Problems faced by people who live on plateau.
- ▷ Meaning of a mountain and its map symbol.
- ▷ Examples of mountains in Uganda. And their peaks.
- ▷ Importance of mountains and economic activities done on mountains.
- ▷ Problems faced by people who live near mountainous areas.
- ▷ Meaning of drainage features and their examples.
- ▷ Meaning of swamp and its map symbol.
- ▷ Examples of swamps in our sub-county/division.
- ▷ Importance of swamps and economic activities carried out in swamps.
- ▷ Raw-materials got from swamps.
- ▷ Crops grown in swamps.
- ▷ Problems faced by people who live near swamps.
- ▷ Meaning of a river in its map symbol.
- ▷ Types of rivers and their meaning.
- ▷ Examples of rivers in Uganda.
- ▷ Importance of rivers and economic activities carried out near rivers.
- ▷ Problems faced by people who live near rivers.
- ▷ Meaning of a lake and its map symbol
- ▷ Examples of lakes in Uganda and important things got from them
- ▷ Importance of lakes and problems faced by people living near lakes.
- ▷ Activities carried out and lakes
- ▷ Meaning of fishing and types of fish caught in our sub-county
- ▷ Methods of fishing and uses of fish.
- ▷ Meaning of fish preservation and methods used in fish preservation.
- ▷ General importance of physical features and ways of conserving them

SUB-THEME:1:3: PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

- ▷ Meaning of a tribe, their examples and the languages they speak in Uganda
- ▷ Meaning of an ethnic group and their examples in our sub-county
- ▷ Meaning of a clan and their forms
- ▷ Examples of clans in our sub-county
- ▷ Symbols of clan and duties of clan leaders.
- ▷ Meaning of a legend and short notes on legends
- ▷ Reasons why legends are taught in schools
- ▷ Leadership in our sub-county/division
- ▷ Meaning of leadership and a leader.
- ▷ Qualities of a leader and types of leaders
- ▷ Meaning of religious leaders and their examples.
- ▷ Examples of religious places of worship and roles of religious leaders
- ▷ Meaning of cultural leaders, their examples and roles they play
- ▷ Meaning of political leaders and their examples
- ▷ Examples of local council leaders and their roles
- ▷ Meaning of civic leaders and their examples

- ▷ Examples of leaders at school
- ▷ Ways people become leaders

THEME 2 : LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

SUB-THEME 2:1: OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

- ▷ Meaning of occupation and economic activities
- ▷ Examples of economic activities/income generating activities
- ▷ People who carry out economic activities in our sub-county
- ▷ Meaning of farming, its types and systems
- ▷ Types of crops, their meaning and examples in each type
- ▷ Needs of a farmer and problems facing farmers
- ▷ Short notes on animal rearing, types of animals
- ▷ Meaning of domestic animals and their examples
- ▷ Meaning of pet, pack animals and their examples
- ▷ Uses of domestic animals and examples of animal products
- ▷ Things got from some animal products
- ▷ Meaning of pottery and ceramics
- ▷ Examples of things got from clay and their uses
- ▷ Building as an economic activity, types of building materials and types of houses
- ▷ Examples of permanent and temporary houses
- ▷ Reasons why people build houses.
- ▷ Meaning of trade and its types
- ▷ Meaning of money, ways people get money and importance of money

SUB-THEME2:2: SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

- ▷ Meaning of social services and examples/types of social services
- ▷ Groups of people who provide social services (social service providers)
- ▷ Places that provide social services (social service centers)
- ▷ Meaning of education and its types
- ▷ Groups of people who provide education and places that provide education
- ▷ Benefits of a school from its neighbors
- ▷ Places that provide health services
- ▷ People who provide health services and examples of hospitals in Uganda
- ▷ Problems faced by the health workers
- ▷ Meaning of security
- ▷ Examples of people who provide security and security organs
- ▷ Meaning of communication and its means
- ▷ Examples of traditional and modern means of communication
- ▷ Places that provide communication services and people who provide it.
- ▷ Examples of radio and TV stations in Uganda
- ▷ Importance of communication and problems facing it
- ▷ Meaning of transport and its types
- ▷ Meaning of road transport and its means
- ▷ Types of roads and examples of road users
- ▷ Meaning of road signs, their examples and diagrams
- ▷ Problems faced by road users
- ▷ Meaning of an accident and its examples
- ▷ Causes of accidents and ways of avoiding them diagram showing traffic lights

-PRIMARY THREE LITERACY 1 B FOR TERM ONE BY TR DENIS

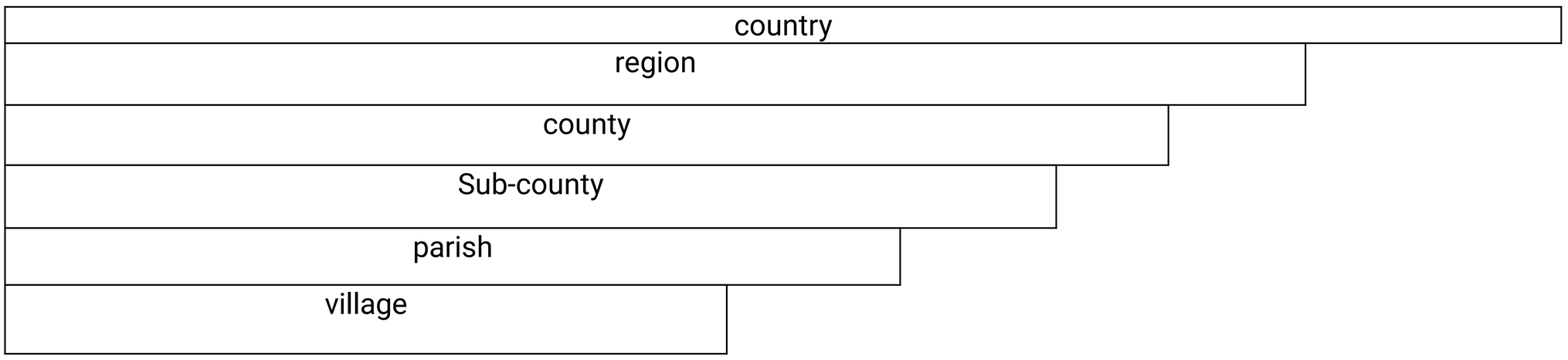
THEME1: OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

SUB-THEME1:1: LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

- Location is the act of finding direction of places.
- A sub-county is a group of parishes and villages.
- Or is an area made up of parishes and villages.
- The name of our sub-county is Nabweru.

NB. A sub-county is also called a division or urban council.

ARRANGING AREAS FROM SMALLEST TO BIGGEST



MEANING OF THE ABOVE TERMS

A COUNTY

- A county is a group of sub-counties
- Or is an area made up of sub-counties
- A county is called a municipality in town/urban areas.

A PARISH

- A parish is a group of villages.
- Or is an area made up of villages
- A parish is called a ward in town/urban areas.
- A village is called a zone in town/urban areas

Summary (matching in terms of rural and urban setting

Rural	urban
County	municipality
Sub-county	division/urban council
Parish	ward
Village	zone

ACTIVITY

1. In which sub-county is your school found?
2. What is the name of your sub-county?
3. What is the name of your division/urban- council?
4. Write two important places found in your sub-county/division
5. Name the important place where people keep their money safe in your sub. County.
6. Give the meaning of a sub-county.
7. What is the name of your district?
8. Write the name of your country.
9. Name the place where the main offices of your sub-county are found.
10. What is the name of your village?

THE FIVE DIVISION OF KAMPALA CITY

- ▷ A division is a group of wards and zones.
- ▷ The political head of a division as a mayor.
- ▷ The name of our division is Nabweru.

SHORT NOTES ON KAMPALA

- ▷ Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.
- ▷ Kampala is headed by a lord mayor .the current lord mayor is Erais Lukwago.
- ▷ Kampala is run by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA).
- ▷ KCCA is headed by an Executive director.
- ▷ The current KCCA director is Hajjat Sharifah Buzeki

THE FIVE DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA

- ▷ Kawempe division
- ▷ Rubaga division
- ▷ Makindye division
- ▷ Nakawa division
- ▷ Central division

A MAP SHOWING THE DIVISIONS OF KAMPALA

NEIGBOURING DISTRICTS OF KAMPALA

- ▷ Wakiso
- ▷ Mukono

IMPORTANT PLACES IN KAMPALA

- Bank of Uganda
- parliamentary building
- Churches e.g Lubaga and Namirembe cathedral
- Mosques like old Kampala and Kibuli mosque
- Radio stations like Radio one,Beat f.m
- TVstations like UBC.BABA and bukkedde T.V
- Hosipitals like mengo,mulago and nsambya
- Schools like Sir Apollo
- Universities like makerere and kyambogo
- Museums like Uganda museum
- Barracks like makindye and mbuya
- Air strips like kololo
- State house on nakasero hill
- Hotels like Serena and Sheraton
- Police stations like central police station
- Taxi parks like old taxi park
- Stadiums like Nakivubo
- Markets like St Balikuddembe

KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY (KCCA)

- KCCA is headed by the executive director
- The current executive director is Dorothy Kisaka..
- Its head quarters are in Nakasero.

ROLES OF KCCA

- It maintains order in the city.
- It maintains roads in the city.
- It collects taxes from businesses.
- It promotes sanitation in the city.

CHALLENGES FACED BY KCCA

- Shortage/lack of enough funds
- Corruption
- High population in the city
- High crime rate
- Floods in some parts of Kampala
- Poor disposal of wastes in the city
- Dis unity among leaders in the city
- Poor transport and communication net work

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS

- By arresting wrong doers/law breakers.
- Putting dust bins in the city
- Teaching people the dangers of poor sanitation
- Widening drainage channels
- By getting soft loan.

- ▷ Punishing corrupt officers

ACTIVITY

1. Name the capital city of Uganda.
2. What is the name of your sub-county?
3. Who heads a school?
4. What is a sub-county?
5. Who is in charge of children on the local council committee?
6. Write two examples of leaders at school.
7. Apart from a bank, mention any other two examples of important places in Kampala.

LOCATION AND DIRECTION

- ▷ Location is position of something or a place.

WAYS OF TELLING DIRECTIONS OF PLACES

- ▷ Using a compass
- ▷ Using the position of the sun.

NB.

- ▷ Using the sun is the commonest method of telling directions
- ▷ Using a compass is the scientific method of telling direction

WAYS OF LOCATING PLACES

- ▷ Using a map
- ▷ Using a compass
- ▷ Using neighboring places
- ▷ Using land marks
- ▷ Using lines of latitude and longitude. (Grid reference)

USING THE POSITION OF THE SUN TO TELL DIRECTIONS AND LOCATE PLACES

- ▷ It is the commonest method of telling direction
- ▷ The sun rise from the east in the morning and sets in the west in the evening.
- ▷ This method goes with the shadows and body parts
- ▷ In the morning, shadows of objects are in the west.
- ▷ In the evening, shadows of objects are in the east.

Body parts hints

- ▷ In the morning when the sun is in the east,
- ▷ Right hand =east
- ▷ Left hand =west
- ▷ Face =north
- ▷ Back =south

ACTIVITY

1. The sun rises in the _____(North, East)
2. In which direction is the sun in the morning?

3. What is the direction of the sun in the evening?
4. 4.Identify two ways of locating places
5. How can we tell direction?
6. Identify the commonest method of telling directions
7. What are the uses of compass?
8. In which direction is the shadow in the morning?
9. State the direction where the shadows appear in the evening?

USING LAND MARKS TO LOCATE PLACES

- Land marks are land forms of an area.
  - Or
- These are existing features of an area.

EXAMPLES OF LAND MARKS

▷ Trees	swamps	buildings
▷ Lakes	valleys	bridges
▷ Streets	roads	rocks

EXAMPLES OF IMPORTANT PLACES USED TO LOCATE PLACES

▷ Markets	schools	banks		
▷ Shops	churches		Barracks	e.t.c

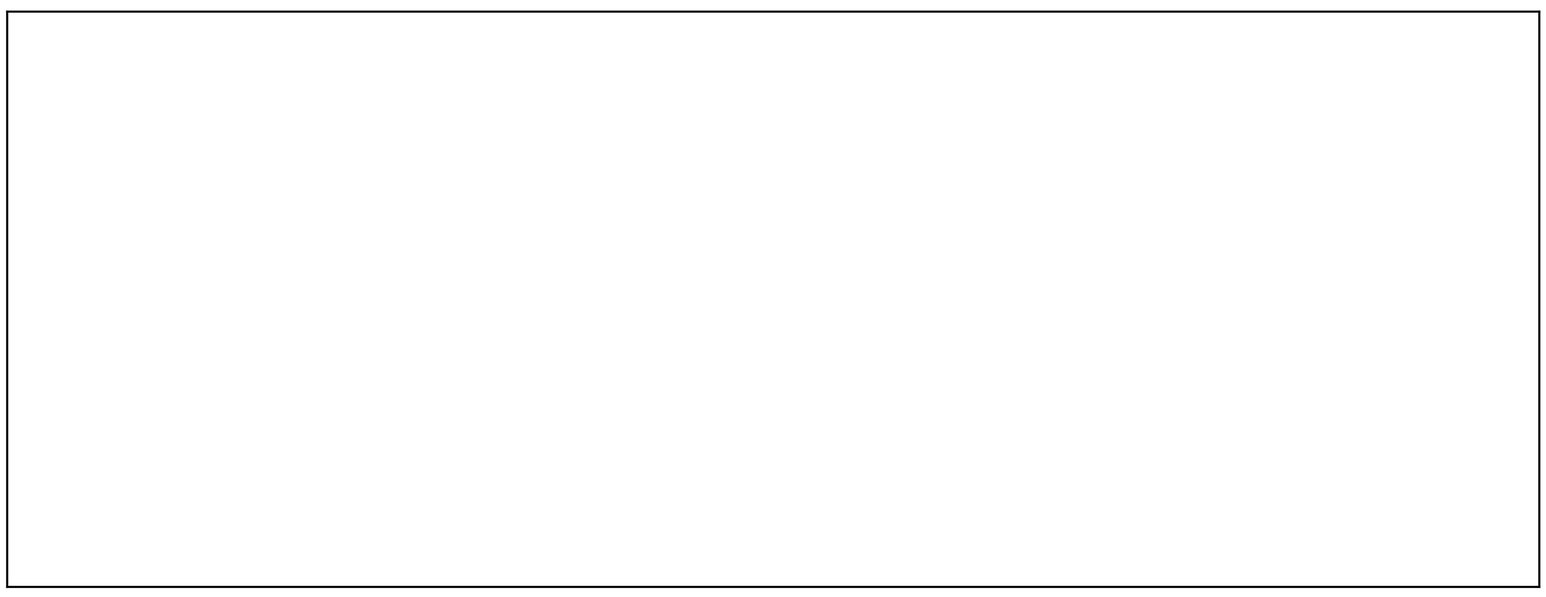
USING A COMPASS TO LOCATE PLACES

- A compass is an instrument used to find direction of places.
- This is the scientific method of locating places.

USES OF A COMPASS

- To show direction of places.
- A drawn compass is called a compass rose.

DIAGRAM SHOWING CARDINAL POINTS OF A COMPASS



▷ The compass needle rests in the North so, north is the determinant point of a compass.

CARDINAL POINTS OF A COMPASS

Cardinal points are the four major points of a compass.

EXAMPLES OF CARDINAL POINTS

- East (E) Wes t(W)
- North (N) South(S)
- Note. When cardinal points are divided, they form semi-cardinal points.

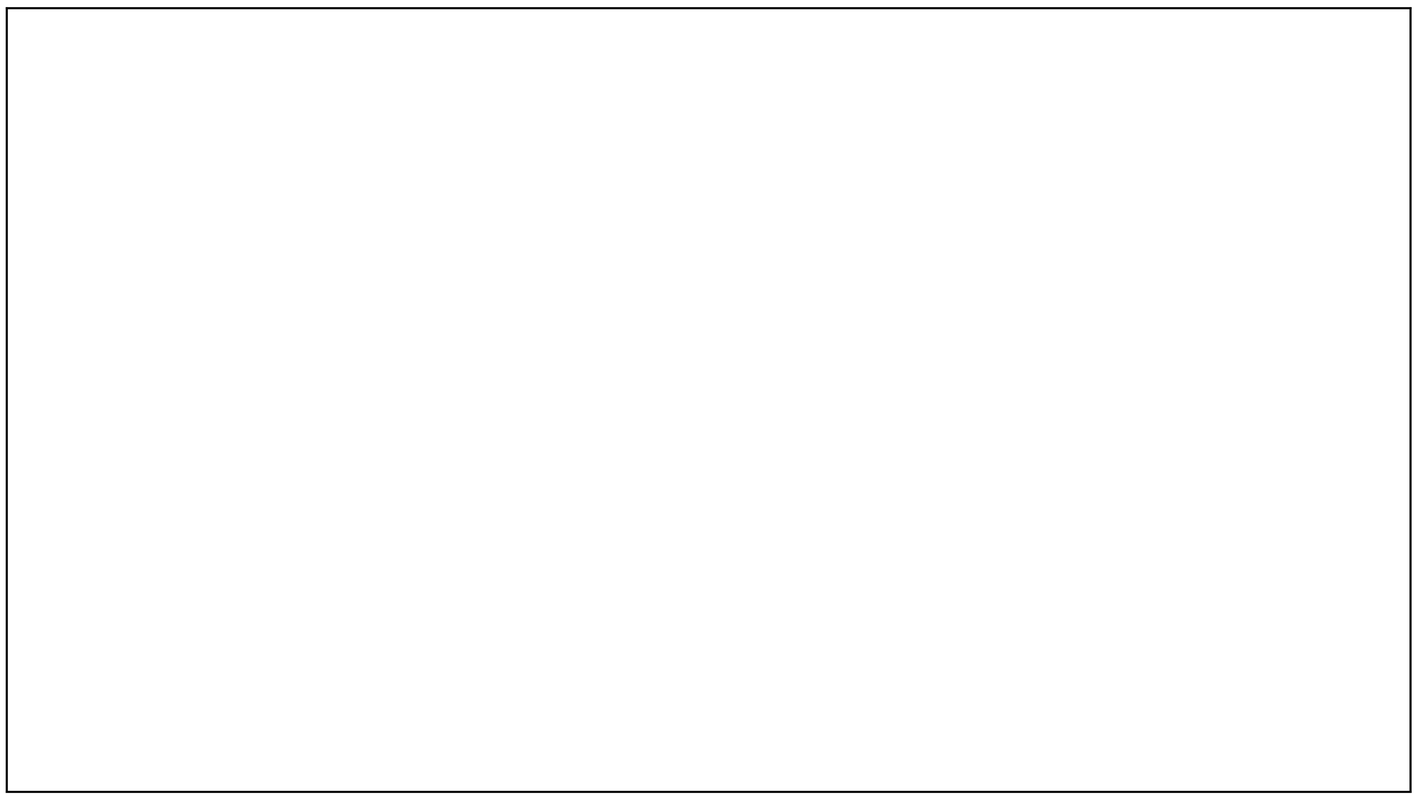
SEMI-CARDINAL / ORDINAL POINTS

- Semi-cardinal points are the secondary points of a compass.
- These are the intermediate points of a compass.

EXAMPLES OF SEMI-CARDINAL POINTS

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

DIAGRAM SHOWING SEMI-CARDINAL POINTS OF A COMPASS



OPPOSITES OF DIRECTIONS

- East West
- North South
- South East North West/North of West
- South West North East

GROUPS OF PEOPLE WHO USES A COMPASS

- Sailors (ship captains) pilot
- Rally drivers map readers
- Tourists' soldiers
- Scouts and guides mountain climbers

ACTIVITY

1. How is a compass useful to a pilot?
2. Name the instrument used to find direction of places
3. Where does the sun rise?
4. State the determined point of a compass.
5. In which direction is the compass needle when is at rest?

6. Identify the importance of a compass to a tourist.
7. Write down the opposite direction of East.
8. Name any two groups of people whose work depends on a compass.
9. Write the following in full

E_____ NW_____ W_____ SW_____

Name the determinant point of a compass.

MAPS AND PICTURES

A MAP

- ▷ A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.
- ▷ Is a representation of an object drawn as seen from above?

A PICTURE

- ▷ A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from a side.
- ▷ Is a representation of an object drawn as seen from sides?

MAPS AND PICTURES OF OBJECTS

OBJECT	MAP	PICTURE
House		
Pot		
Cup		
Car		
Table		
Tree		

Stool		
hut		

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A PICTURE AND A MAP

- ▷ A picture is drawn from sides while a map is drawn from above.
- ▷ A picture is more detailed than a map

SIMILARITY BETWEEN A MAP AND APICTURE

- ▷ Both are drawings of objects/representations of objects.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the term map?
2. Give the difference between a map and a picture.
3. Apart from a map reader, name other two groups of people who do their day to day work using a compass.
4. How does a map differ from a picture?
5. What do we call the representation of an object drawn as seen from a side?
6. Give one way a map is similar to a picture.
7. Mention two examples of cardinal points
8. What is a compass?

ELEMENTS OF A MAP

- ▷ Elements of a map are things followed while drawing accurate maps.

ELEMENTS OF A MAP

- ▷ Map key
- ▷ Map scale
- ▷ Map title/heading

map frame
compass direction

USES OF THE ABOVE ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP

A**) COMPASS DIRECTION**

- ▷ A compass direction is a symbol used to show direction of places on a map.

USES OF A COMPASS DIRECTION

- ▷ To show direction of places on a map.

B) **MAP TITLE/HEADING**

- ▷ To show what a map is all about.

C) **MAP FRAME**

To enclose a map/It shows the extent covered by a map.

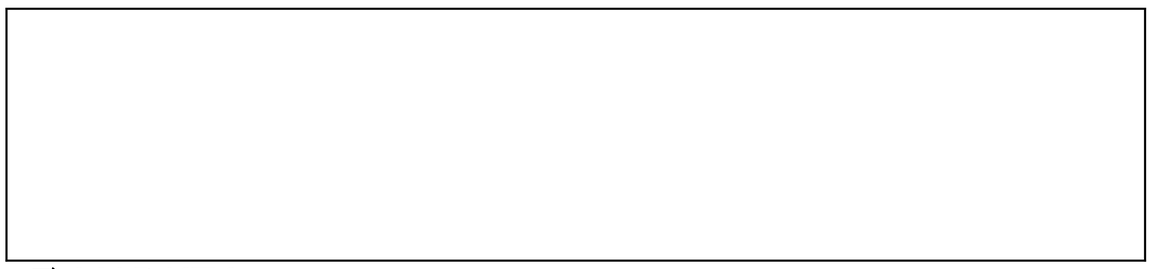
D) **MAP SCALE**

- ▷ To measure the actual ground distance on a map.

TYPES OF SCALES

- ▷ Linear scale
- ▷ Fractional/rational scale
- ▷ Statement scale

DIAGRAM OF A LINEAR SCALE



E) **MAP KEY**

- ▷ To explain the meaning of map symbols/ to interpret map symbols/to give detailed information about map symbols.

ACTIVITY

1. Mention two elements of a good map.
2. Give one use of a compass direction.
3. What name is given to a map symbol used to show direction of places?
4. Draw a map of a house.
5. What is meant by the term picture?
6. Match correctly

Map scale	encloses a map
Map title	explains map symbols
Map key	shows directions of places on a map
Compass direction	shows what a map is all about
Map frame	measures the actual distance between places on a map

7. State the difference between a compass and a compass direction.

MAP SYMBOLS

- ▷ Map symbols are drawings used to show/represent real objects on a map.

EXAMPLES OF MAP SYMBOLS

- ▷ Map symbol of a swamp
- ▷ Map symbol of a bridge

DIAGRAM SHOWING SOME MAP SYMBOLS

NAME	SYMBOL

Compass direction	
Dam	
Bridge	
Waterfall	
Seasonal Lake	
Seasonal River	
Railway line	
Swamp	
Mountain	
Quarry	
Mountain peak	
Mine	
hospital	
Rift valley	
Forest	
Hill	
plateau	

Church	
Factory	
airport	
Permanent lake	
Permanent river	
contours	
Bank	
Post office	
Canal	

REASONS WHY MAP SYMBOLS ARE USED ON A MAP IN STEAD OF REAL OBJECTS

- ▷ To make the map neat/tidy.
- ▷ To avoid congestion.
- ▷ To make map reading easy.

ACTIVITY

1. State two importance of map symbols on a map.
2. Draw and name any two map symbols
3. Why are map symbols used on a map?
4. State the direction where the compass point rests.
5. Draw the following map symbols in the space provided

name	symbol
Hill	
Plateau	

forest	

SUB-THEME1:2.PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Physical features are land forms of an area.
- Or these are land forms on the earth's surface.
- Or these are land forms on the earth that give it shape.

TYPES OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Drainage features
- Relief features

RELIEF FEATURES

- Relief features are featureswhich contain water.
- These are features which are identified according to their altitude.
- These are highlands and low lands of an area.

EXAMPLES OF RELIEF FEATURES

- Hills mountains plateau
- Plains valleys rift valleys
-

ACTIVITY

1. What term is given to the land forms of an area?
2. Identify two examples of physical features.
3. Why a hill is called a relief feature?
4. What are physical features?
5. Apart from, relief features, mention any other form of physical features.
6. Draw the map symbol of a hill.
7. Give two examples of physical features which do not contain water.

HILLS

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

MAP SYMBOL OF A HILL

IMPOTANCE/USES OF HILLS

- Hills provide stones for building
- Hills help in rain formation

- ▷ They provide murram
- ▷ They are used for building on telephone masts.
- ▷ People grow crops on hills
- ▷ For human settlement (people live on hills)
- ▷ They are sources of spring water.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT ON HILLS

- ▷ Economic activities are activities carried out by people to get money.

Examples OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- ▷ Mining farming (crop growing and animal rearing)
- ▷ Trading tourism lumbering

PROBLEMS FACED BY PEOPLE WHO LIVE ON AND NEAR HILLS

- ▷ Soil erosion landslides
- ▷ Hills are hiding places for wrong doers/law breakers
- ▷ Difficulty in building roads/poor transport network

ACTIVITY

1. Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow

2.

name the land forms marked X and M

3. ii) How are features marked M important to people?
4. 2. Define the term physical features?
5. 3. What is soil erosion?
6. 4. Why a mountain is called a relief feature?
7. 5. Write the relief feature that is useful to telephone companies.

VALLEY

A valley is a low land between two close hills?

EXAMPLES OF VALLEYS IN KAMPALA

- ▷ Bat valley lugogo valley kitante valley
- ▷ Nakivubo valley green valley Katanga valley

IMPORTANCE OF VALLEYS

- ▷ Valleys provide clay.
- ▷ Valleys provide sand.
- ▷ People grow crops in valleys
- ▷ They have fertile soils good for crop growing
- ▷ Some valleys provide craft materials e.g. papyrus
- ▷ Some valleys provide water.

- ▷ Some valleys are sources of food.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN VALLEYS

- ▷ Pottery
- ▷ Crop growing
- ▷ Brick making
- mining (sand)
- fishing
- animal rearing

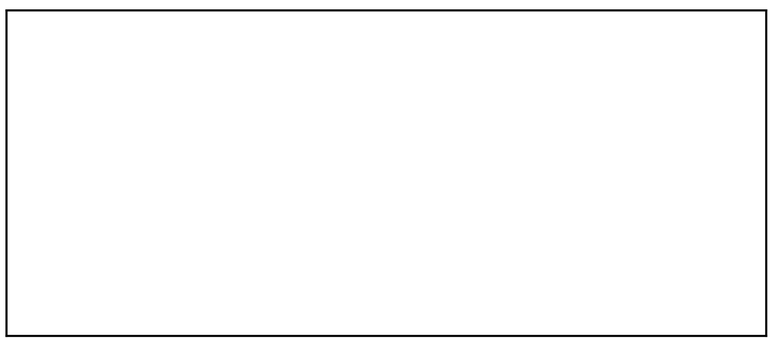
ACTIVITY

1. Give two examples of relief features in our sub-county
2. How are valleys useful to people?
3. What is fishing?
4. Mention any one activity done by people who live in valleys
5. What do we call a low land between two close hills?
6. Name the best soil for pottery
7. State the main source of clay
8. How do we call a person who makes things out of clay?
9. Give two uses of valleys to people.

PLATEAU

- ▷ Plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.
- ▷ A plateau is a high land area generally flat.
- ▷ NB. A plateau is also called a table land.
- ▷ A plateau covers the largest part of our sub-county/division.

A MAP SYMBOL OF A PLATEAU



IMPORTANCE OF PLATEAU

- ▷ People grow crops on plateaus.
- ▷ They have fertile soils good for crop growing.
- ▷ For human settlement(people live on plateaus)
- ▷ They help in rain formation.
- ▷ People rear animals on plateaus.
- ▷ People build factories on plateaus.
- ▷ They encourage use of machines.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT ON PLATEAUS

- ▷ Crop growing
- animal rearing

- ▷ Lumbering fishing
- ▷ Tourism mining

ACTIVITY

1. What is a plateau?
2. Form the correct definition of plateau from these words
3. A) a raised flat low land area.
4. Draw a map symbol
5. _____is a raised flat topped piece of land.
6. How are plateaus important to people in our sub-county?
7. What is a valley?
8. Why are map symbols used instead of real objects on a map?

MOUNTAINS

- ▷ A mountain is a large raised piece of land with steep slopes.
- ▷ The highest point of a mountain is called a mountain peak.

A MOUNTAIN PEAK

- ▷ Is the highest point of a mountain?
- ▷ Is the top most part of a mountain?

EXAMPLES OF MOUNTAINS IN UGANDA

- ▷ Mountain Elgon mountain Rwenzori
- ▷ Mountain Mufumbiro mountain Moroto
- ▷ Mountain Kadam mountain Napak Mountain Morungole

SOME MOUNTAINS AND THEIR PEAKS

Mountain	**peak**
▷ Mt Elgon	Wagagai
▷ mt Rwenzori	Magherita
▷ mt Moroto	Sokdek
▷ mt Mufumbiro	Muhavura/Kalisimbi

IMPORTANCE/USES OF MOUNTAINS

- ▷ For study/learning purposes.
- ▷ They attract tourists who bring in income.
- ▷ They help in rain formation.
- ▷ Some are sources of some rivers.
- ▷ They form natural boundaries between countries.
- ▷ Some are sources of minerals e.g. limestone
- ▷ They have fertile soils good for crop growing.
- ▷ They are good for dairy farming since they have cool temperatures.
- ▷ They provide building materials e.g. stones, rocks
- ▷ They are homes/habitats of wild animals.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DONE ON MOUNTAINS

- ▷ Mining
- ▷ Lumbering
- farming
- trading

PROBLEMS FACED BY PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR AND ON MOUNTAINS

- ▷ Soil erosion
- ▷ Poor transport net work/difficulty in building roads.
- ▷ Landslides e.g. in Buda district.
- ▷ Dangerous wild animals e.g. snakes, lions, tigers.
- ▷ Volcanic eruptions.
- ▷ Difficulty in use of machines in farming.
- ▷ They are hiding places for wrong doers/law breakers.

Note. A series of connected mountain is called mountain range.

ACTIVITY

1. Name the highest mountain in Uganda.
2. State the type of rainfall received in mountainous areas.
3. Name one mineral got from mountains.
4. Identify the domestic animal used for transport in mountainous areas.
5. Why do people in mountainous areas rear donkeys?
6. State the ways of controlling soil erosion in mountains.
7. A part from a mountain, give two examples of Relief features.
8. _____is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

DRAINAGE FEATURES

- ▷ Drainage features are features which contain water.

EXAMPLES OF DRAINAGE FEATURES

- ▷ Swamps
- ▷ Seas
- ▷ hot spring
- rivers
- lakes
- oceans

SWAMP AS A DRAINAGE FEATURE

- ▷ A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.
- ▷ Is a vegetated water logged area.
- ▷ Is a vegetated area with high water levels?

NB.vegetation is plant life cover of an area.Forexample: plants, bushes, srubs, and thickets

EXAMPLES OF SWAMPS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

- ▷ Lubigi swamp
- ▷ Nabulagala swamp
- ▷ Wankuluku swamp

USES OF SWAMPS

- ▷ Swamps provide water.
- ▷ Swamps provide fish.
- ▷ People grow crops in swamps
- ▷ Swamps provide clay

- They are homes for wild animals
- They help in rain formation.
- Swamps provide craft materials e.g. papyrus, palm leaves
- Swamps filter water.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITES DONE IN SWAMPS

- Fishing crop growing
- Brick making pottery tourism

ACTIVITY

1. What term is used to mean a water logged area with vegetation?
2. Name the type of soil got from swamps.
3. What is the commonest type of fish caught in swamps?
4. What are drainage features?
5. Give two examples of drainage features.
6. Draw the following map symbols

CRAFT MATERIALS GOT FROM SWAMPS

- Clay water
- Papyrus Palm leaves

CROPS THAT GROW WELL IN SWAMPS

- Rice cocoyam
- Sugar cane

RIVERS

- A river is a mass of flowing water in a channel.
- A river is a mass of flowing water in one direction.

TYPES OF RIVERS

- Permanent rivers (flow throughout the year)
- Seasonal rivers (flow in rainy season) e.g. river Agago/Nalumansi.

NOTE:

- Rivers flow water from low to a high altitude.
- Rivers gather water from rainfall, melting, snow, mountains, and underground springs.

EXAMPLES OF RIVERS IN UGANDA

- River Nile (longest river in Uganda)
- River Katonga River Achwa
- River Sezibwa River Mpologoma
- River Semiliki River Nkusi
- River Naluimansi/Agago

MAP SYMBOLS OF PERMANENT AND SEASONAL RIVERS

Seasonal river	Permanent river

IMPORTANCE OF RIVERS

- Rivers provide water.
- Rivers provide fish
- They help in rain formation (convectional rainfall)
- For study purposes.
- Some rivers are used in water transport.
- They attract tourists who bring in income.
- Some rivers generate hydroelectricity.
- They are used as recreation places.
- They are habitats for sea creatures.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR RIVERS

- Drowning
- water pollution)
- Dangerous aquatic animals e.g. crocodiles
- Floods
- Over fishing
- They are bleeding places for vectors.
- Poor transport net work/difficulty in building bridges across rivers.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the term river?
2. Name the longest river in Uganda.
3. How are rivers important to people in our sub-county?
4. Give two uses of rivers.
5. Name the main economic activities carried out on lakes and rivers.
6. Identify two types of fish caught in rivers.
7. What do we call a water logged area with vegetation?
8. State the main crop grown in swamps.
9. What are physical features?
10. Write down two dangers of lakes and rivers.
11. Name the structure used to join one land mass to another across rivers.

LAKES

- A lake is a large mass of land covered with water.
- A lake is a mass of water in a basin.
- A lake is a large mass of non-flowing water on earth.
- A lake is a large area of water surrounded by land.

MAP SYMBOL OF A LAKE

EXAMPLES OF LAKES IN UGANDA

- Lake Victoria (biggest in Uganda).
- KabaKa's lake (man-made lake in Uganda)
- Lake Katwe (salt mining lake)
- Lake Kyoga
- Lake Albert (crude oil giving lake)

Lake Edward
lake Wamala
lake Buyonyi(deepest)
lake Mburo
lake Opeta

IMPORTANCE OF LAKES

- They help in rain formation (convectional rainfall).
- For learning purposes.
- They form natural boundaries.
- They attract tourists who bring in income.
- Some lakes are used in water transport.
- They are used as recreation places.
- They provide water.
- They provide fish.
- Lakes are homes for aquatic animals e.g. fish. Hippopotamus etc.
- Some provide sand.
- Some provide salt e.g. lake Katwe and Magadi.
- Some provide crude oil e.g. Lake Albert.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT ON LAKES

- Fishing
- transportation
- tourism
- The main economic activity carried out on lakes and rivers is fishing.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT NEAR LAKES

- Trading
- Tourism
- Crop growing

IMPORTANT THINGS GOT FROM LAKES

- Fish
- Water
- Salt

lake sand
soda ash

ACTIVITY

1. Identify the biggest lake in Uganda.
2. Mention two importance of lakes
3. How are lakes useful to animals?

4. Identify one man-made lake found in Uganda
5. Name the type of rainfall received around water bodies.
6. How are lakes dangerous to people in your area?
7. Name the lake known for salt mining in Uganda.
8. How is a lake different from a river?
9. Identify the longest river in Uganda.
10. Which lake gives us crude oil in Uganda?
11. Draw a map symbol of a permanent lake in the space provided.

SUB-THEME 1:3: PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

TRIBES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

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

EXAMPLES OF TRIBES AND THEIR LANGUAGES

TRIBE	LANGUAGE
Basoga	Lusoga
Baganda	Luganda
Banyankole	Runyankole
Bagisu	Lumasaaba
Iteso	Ateso
Lugbara	Lugbara
Japadhola	Adhola
Karimojong	Akirimojong
Langi	Langi
Batooro	Rutooro
Banyoro	Runyoro
Alur	Alur/luo
Bagwere	Lugwere
Bakiga	RUkiga
Tutsi	Kinyarwanda
Bahima	Runyankole
Acholi	Acholi/luo

ACTIVITY

1. What is a tribe?
2. What is your tribe?
3. Fill in the blank spaces

lusoga	
	Baganda
luo	
	Bagisu

4. Mention two examples of tribes common in your sub-county

5. Mention two elements of culture.

6. Name the official language used at school.

7. Name the language spoken by the Japadhola.

ETHNIC GROUPS

- An ethnic group is a large group of people with the same origin and speak related languages.
- Is a group of people with the same origin and speak almost the same languages.

EXAMPLES OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

- Bantu (largest) from Cameroon highlands
- Nliotics/river-lake nilotes/luo speakers from Bahr-el-Ghazel
- Hamates/cushites
- High land nilotes
- Plain nilotes/Nilo-hamites
- Sudanic people

CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE IN AN ETHNIC GROUP

- People have the same origin
- People speak related languages
- People share the same occupation

TRIBES UNDER SOME ETHNIC GROUPS

ETHNIC GROUP	TRIBES
bantu	Baganda Bakiga Basoga Banyankole Bakonzo Batooro
Nilotes	Acholi Langi Lugbara Iendu
Plain –Nilotesnilo-hamites	Iteso Karimojong Pokot

	kumam
Hamites/cushites	Bahima Bahinda Tutsi sabiny
High land Nilotes	Madi lendu

ACTIVITY

1. Give the meaning of ethnic group.
2. What is an ethnic group?
3. Which language is spoken by Baganda?
4. Mention the tribe that speaks these languages
5. Ateso ii) Adhola iii)Lusoga iv) Akirimojong
6. Name the largest Bantu group in your sub-county.
7. Name the language spoken by the following tribes
    a. Bakiga
    b. Banyankole
    c. Iteso

CLANS

- A clan is a group of people with the same fore father.
- A clan is a group of people with the same ancestor.
- A Clan is an organized group of people descending from the same fore father or ancestor.
- An ancestor is a person who lived many years ago in a family.
- A Clan head heads a clan.

EXAMPLES OF CLANS AMONG THE BAGANDA

- Njovu clan(elephant) nkima clan(monkey) lugave clan
- Ngeye clan(ngo clan(leopard) mutima clan mbogoclan(buffalo)

CLANS AMONG THE BASOGA

- Abaise mabiiro abaise mukoose abiase menha

CLANS AMONG THE BAGISU

- Baduda balucheke badadiri bamasifwa

CLANS AMONG THE BANYANKOLE

- Abahinga abazigaaba abaitira abaghe

SYMBOLS OF A CLAN

- Totem
- Drum slogan/sound
- Clan name

FORMS OF CLANS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

- Royal form e.g.abalangira clan
- Plant form e.g.ekkobe clan
- Animal form e.g.nkima, mpologoma clan

- ▷ Insect form e.g.nsenene
- ▷ Odd form e.g. mutima clan
- ▷ Bird form e.g.nyonyi clan

DUTIES/ROLES OF CLAN LEADERS

- ▷ Clan leaders chair clan meetings
- ▷ Clan leaders unite clan members
- ▷ Clan leaders settle disputes among clan members
- ▷ They register new clan members.

Activity

1. What is a clan?
2. Give the meaning of the word clan.
3. Define the term clan?
4. Fill in the missing letters
5. C_ an to_t_m gr_ _p
6. What is the name of your clan?
7. Write down three symbols of a clan you know.
8. Who heads a clan?
9. Who heads a clan?
10. Give the difference between a clan and an ethnic group?
11. Name the largest ethnic group in your sub-county.
12. Identify the language spoken by the Bagisu?
13. Who is the current king of Buganda?

LEGENDS

- ▷ Legends are stories told about the people of long ago.
- ▷ Legends are stories past from one generation to another.

EXAMPLES OF LEGENDS

- ▷ Legend of the first Muganda
- ▷ Legend of the spear and the bead
- ▷ Legend of the first Bagisu
- ▷ Legend of Ruhanga and his brother
- ▷ Legend of the Bachwezi and Batembuzi

QUESTIONS ABOUT LEGEND OF THE FIRST MUGANDA

1. Who was the first muganda to live on earth?
    a. Kintu
2. Who was the wife of kintu?
    a. Nambi
3. Who was the father of nimbi?
    a. Ggulu
4. Name the two brothers of nimbi.
    a. Walumbe
    b. Kayikuzi
5. Give the meaning of the name Walumbe in Buganda.
    a. Death
6. Where did Walumbe hid him self in Bugand?
7. Tanda hole in Mityana district

8. List down the tasks given to Kintu by Nambi's father.
a. Fetching water in a basket
b. Splitting a rock
c. Eating many baskets of food
d. Looking for his cow in the same looking cows

9. Mention the lessons we learn from the legend of the first Muganda.

a. Forgetting is bad
b. For getting can lead to death
c. Poverty can stop people from succeeding
d. Hard work pays/ working hard is good.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LEGEND OF THE SPEAR AND BEAD

1. who was the father of Gipir and Labong?
2. Olum
3. who was the owner of the spear?
4. Labong
5. Who owned the bead according to the story?
6. Gipir
7. Name the animal which ran away with Labong's spear?
8. Elephant
9. Mention four tribes that originated from Gipir and Labong.
10. Acholi jaluo
11. Alur japadhola
12. What helped Gipir to find Labong's spear?
    a. _____
13. State the lessons we learn from legend of the spear and bead.

a. Revenging is bad.
b. Forgiving is good
c. We should ask for permission before using some one's item.
d. Failing to forgive can lead to death.
e. Failing to forgive leads to enmity and hatred.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LEGEND OF THE FIRST BAGISU

1. Who was the wife of Mundu?
   Sera

1. Name the mountain where the Bagisu came from?
   Mountain Elgon
2. State the local name for mountain Elgon?
   Mountain Masaba
3. 4. Give the meaning of the word
   a) Igisu_____ bull
   b) Bamasaba_____children of Masaba (the great ancestor).
4. Name the mountain which is related to the Bagisu.
   Mountain Elgon
5. Apart from mountain Elgon,name other two mountains you know.
   Mountain Rwezonri mountain Moroto
   Mountain Mufumbiro mountain Napak
6. Name the two sons of Mundu and Sera
   Masaba
   Kundu

7. What was the work of Masaba?
   Hunter
8. What was the work of Kundu?
   Herdsman
9. Name three children of Masaba
   Mwambu went to northern part of Uganda
   Mbuya went to southern part of Uganda
   Wanale went to central part of Uganda
10. Identify the lessons we learn from the legend of the first Bagisu

- ▷ Stealing is bad
- ▷ We should protect our properties
- ▷ We should be determined

REASONS WHY LEGENDS ARE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

- ▷ Legends promote culture
- ▷ Legends teach good morals
- ▷ Legends help pupils to know their origin
- ▷ Legends help pupils to know their tribes.
- ▷ They promotes a sense of belonging

LEADERSHIP IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

- ▷ Leadership is the act of guiding and managing people.

A LEADER

- ▷ A leader is a person who guides and manages people.

EXAMPLES OF LEADERS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

- ▷ Priest reverend pope
- ▷ Teachers fathers mayor e.t.c

LEVELS OF LEADERSHIP

- ▷ School level
- ▷ Family level
- ▷ Church level
- ▷ Community level

QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER

- ▷ A good leader should be kind
- ▷ A good leader should be God fearing
- ▷ A good leader should be humble
- ▷ A good leader should be knowledgeable
- ▷ A good leader should be helpful
- ▷ A good leader should be exemplary
- ▷ A good leader should be honest
- ▷ A good leader should be respectful
- ▷ A good leader should be hard working
- ▷ A good leader should be obedient

- A good leader should be approachable e.t.c

TYPES OF LEADERS

- Civic leaders
- Religious leaders
- Political leaders
- Voluntary leaders
- Cultural leaders

ACTIVITY

1. Circle the types of leaders
2. Political leaders, kind leaders, religious leaders
3. What do we call a person who leads and manages people?
4. Identify two qualities of a good leader.
5. Who is a leader?
6. Give two examples of religious leaders
7. Define leadership?
8. Under what type of leaders do priests belong?
9. Re arrange the words to form correct words

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

- Religious leaders are leaders who spread/preach the word of God or Allah.
- Religious leaders work in the churches and mosques.
- People become religious leaders through ordination.

EXAMPLES OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS

- Imam pope reverend mufti
- Bishop sheikh mwalimu arch bishop
- Deacon khadhi arch deacon catechist
- Priest monks' nuns lay leaders
- Church ushers head oh laity muezzin
- Priests lead prayers in the church
- Imam leads prayers in the mosque
- Arch bishop is the head of all Anglicans/protestants in Uganda
- Mufti is the head of all Muslims in Uganda
- Muezzin calls Muslims for prayers

EXAMPLES OF RELIGIOUS PLACES OF WORSHIP

- Church shrines
- Mosque temples

DUTIES/ROLES OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS

- Religious leaders lead prayers
- They guide and counsel people.
- They spread the word of God/the gospel.
- They settle conflicts among people

ACTIVITY

1. Match

Imam	leads prayers in the church
Muezzin	leads prayers in the mosque
Priest	calls Muslims for prayers

2. Give two examples of leaders found in the church

3. Mention two Islamic leaders

4. Where do Muslims go for places?

5. Name the religious place of worship for Christians.

CULTURAL LEADERS

- Cultural leaders are leaders of different tribes
- They are also called traditional leaders
- People become cultural leaders through inheritance

EXAMPLES OF CULTURAL LEADERS

▷ Kings	clan heads
▷ Chiefs	queens

TITLES GIVEN TO KINGS OF SOME TRIBES

TRIBE	TITLE	NAME
Baganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi
Basoga	Kyabazinga	Wilberforce Gabula Nadiope iv
Banyankole	Omugabe	
Batooro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kaboyo Iguru
Banyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa
Bakonzo	Omusinga	Charles Wesley Mumbere
Iteso	Emorimori	
Acholi	Rwot	
Alur	Rwot	

NB: The title given to the head of a kingdom is king

ROLES OF CULTURAL LEADERS

- Cultural leaders promote culture
- They settle disputes among people
- They guide and counsel people
- They teach good morals
- They support government programs

ACTIVITY

1. Who is the king of Buganda kingdoms?
2. What title is given to the king of Buganda kingdom?
3. Who heads Busoga kingdom?
4. State two roles of leaders in our sub-county
5. How is priest important in your area?

6. Name the title given to the head of a kingdom.

POLITICAL LEADERS

- ▷ Political leaders are leaders elected by people.
- ▷ People become political leaders through elections

EXAMPLES OF POLITICAL LEADERS

- ▷ LC 1 Chairperson
- ▷ LC 11 Chairperson
- ▷ LC 111 Chairperson
- ▷ LC 1V Chairperson
- ▷ LC V Chairperson

Mayor

- ▷ President
- ▷ Members of Parliament (MPs)

SOME POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE AREAS THEY HEAD

POLITICAL LEADER	AREA
LC 1 Chairperson	Village
LC 11 Chairperson	Parish
LC 111 Chairperson	Sub-county
LC 1V Chairperson	County
LC V Chairperson	District
Mayor	Division/urban-council
President	country

LOCAL COUNCIL LEADERS

- ▷ These are leaders on the local government level

EXAMPLES OF LOCAL COUNCIL LEADERS

- ▷ LC I-V Chairperson
- ▷ Vice chairperson
- ▷ General Secretary
- ▷ Secretary for security
- ▷ Secretary for the youth
- ▷ Secretary for finance
- ▷ Secretary for women affairs
- ▷ Secretary for elders
- ▷ Secretary for disabled people e.g. the lame, the blind, the deaf

NOTE: The local council committee consists of 11 members.

SOME LOCAL COUNCIL LEADERS AND THEIR ROLES

1. **CHAIR PERSON**

- ▷ Chairs local council meetings
- ▷ Heads the local council
- ▷ Supervises all local council members
- ▷ Signs all official documents.

2. **VICE CHAIRPERSON**

- ▷ In charge of children affairs.
- ▷ Assists the chairperson when is absent.

ACTIVITY

1. Who heads a
   Village ii) parish iii) sub-county iv) division
2. Who is the political head of a sub-county?
3. Who is the current president of Uganda?
4. Who heads a local council?
5. Who chairs local council meetings?
6. How many members make up the local council committee?
7. Name the local council member who is in charge of children's affairs?
8. Who is the head of prefects in a school?
9. Who heads a school?

CIVIC LEADERS

- ▷ These include all civil servants
- ▷ Most of the civic leaders work for the government.
- ▷ They become leaders through appointment.

EXAMPLES OF CIVIC LEADERS

- ▷ Teachers doctors nurses
- ▷ Ministers e.g. prime minister
- ▷ Permanent secretary
- ▷ Judges
- ▷ Lawyers
- ▷ DEO CAO RDC DPC IGP IGG

ACTIVITY

1. Who is a leader?
2. Give two types of leaders
3. Give two examples of civil servants
4. Who teaches pupils at school?
5. Who takes care of sick pupils at school?
6. Name the civil servant who treats sick people.
7. Give two examples of people found at the hospital.
8. Give two examples of leaders at school
9. Mention any two leaders in a family

THEME2: LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

SUB-THEME2:1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES/MONEY GENERATING ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Economic activities are activities carried out by people to get money.
- They are also called money generating activities/income generating activities.

EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES /MONRY GENERATING ACTIVITIES

▷ Teaching		fishing	driving
▷ Farming	tailoring	pottery	
▷ Hair dressing	welding	mining	
▷ Carpentry		trading	car washing
▷ Weaving	building	knitting	
▷ Lumbering		charcoal burning	market vending

ACTIVITY

1. Match people to their occupation

Farmer	fishing
Potter	farming
Fisher man	pottery

2. Give the second name to mean economic activities
3. What do we call activities done by people to get money?
4. What is the work of a teacher?
5. Why do people work?
6. Name the main economic activity done by people near lakes and rivers
7. What do we call a person who sells fish?
8. Who is a potter?

PEOPLE WHO CARRY OUT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	PERSON
▷ Fishing	fisherman
▷ Teaching	teacher
▷ Driving	driver
▷ Carpentry	carpenter
▷ Building	builder
▷ Farming	farmer
▷ Tailoring	tailor
▷ Car repairing	mechanic
▷ Shoe repairing	cobbler
▷ Mining	miners
▷ Nursing	nurse
▷ Market vending	market vendor

ACTIVITY

1. Match the people found in the community to their occupations
2. **People** **occupation**
   Farmer treating sick people
   Teacher driving
   Doctor growing crops and rearing animals
   Mechanic teaching
   Driver repairing cars
3. Fill in the missing

People in our community	4. tool
teacher	5. _____
_____	6. syringe
farmer	7. _____
_____	8. Gun,baton
fisherman	9. _____

10. Match

People in our community	place of work
Teacher	butchers
Doctor	school
Carpenter	hospital
Mechanic	work shop
Butcher	garage

11. Match people to their roles

People	role
Farmer	flies an aero plane
Tailor	builds houses
Doctor	sews clothes
Carpenter	treats sick people
Pilot	makes furniture
Mechanic	grows crops

FARMING

- ▷ Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals

TYPES OF FARMING

- ▷ Arable farming (growing crops only)
- ▷ Live stock farming (rearing animals only)

SYSTEMS OF FARMING

- ▷ Dairy farming__ rearing animals for milk production
- ▷ Mixed farming___ growing crops and rearing animals on the same piece of land
- ▷ Subsistence farming___ _growing crops and rearing animals for home use
- ▷ Ranching__ _rearing animals on a large scale for beef production
- ▷ Plantation farming

GROWING CROPS

- ▷ Crops are plants grown by man for a purpose.

TYPES OF CROPS

- Food crops
- Cash crops

FOOD CROPS

Food crops are crops grown for food

EXAMPLES OF FOOD CROPS

- Bananas
- millet
- Maize
- rice
- potatoes
- yams

REASONS WHY PEOPLE GROW FOOD CROPS

- To increase house hold income
- To promote food security
-

CASH CROPS

- Cash crops are crops grown for sale

TYPES OF CASH CROPS

- Traditional cash crops
- Non-traditional cash crops

EXAMPLES OF CASH CROPS

- Tea
- vanilla
- Wheat
- Sun flowers
- Sisal
- tobacco
- sugar cane
- cotton
- pyrethrum flowers

WHY DO PEOPLE GROW CASH CROPS

- Cash crops are sources of income
- They are sources of food

ACTIVITY

1. Give the difference between food crops and cash crops
2. What do we call crops grown for food?
3. Write down four examples of crops grown for food
4. Name two crops grown in swamps
5. Define a swamp?
6. Why do people grow crops?
7. What do we call a person who grows crops and rears animals?
8. State two ways of caring for animals
9. What are domestic animals?

POTTERY

- ▷ Pottery is the making of things out of clay
- ▷ Things made out of clay are called ceramics
- ▷ A potter is a person who makes things out of clay.

EXAMPLES OF CERAMICS/THINGS MADE OUT OF CLAY

- ▷ Flower vases/vessels pots tiles
- ▷ Stoves cups plates
- ▷ Statues bricks ventilators

USES OF CERAMICS

- ▷ Ceramics are sold to get money
- ▷ Pots are used to keep drinking water
- ▷ Some are used as utensils
- ▷ For study purposes
- ▷ Some are building materials e.g. tiles, bricks
- ▷

ACTIVITY

1. What is the main source of clay?
2. Name two things made out of clay
3. Who is a potter?
4. Name the best soil for pottery.
5. What are ceramics?
6. What do we call a person who makes thing from clay?
7. Name the economic activity carried out by potters
8. What are economic activities?

BUILDING

TYPES OF HOUSES

- ▷ Permanent houses
- ▷ Temporary houses

PERMANENT HOUSES

- ▷ Permanent houses are houses which stay for so long.
- ▷ Permanent houses are houses built using strong building materials.

EXAMPLES OF PERMANENT HOUSES

- ▷ Flat houses
- ▷ bungalows
- ▷ arcades

TEMPORARY HOUSES

- ▷ Temporary houses are houses stay for a short time.
- ▷ Temporary houses are houses built using weak building materials.

EXAMPLES OF TEMPORARY HOUSES

- Tents
- huts
- igloos
- unipots
- car vans

WHY DO PEOPLE BUILD HOUSES

- For protection
- To get habitats for their animals
- Houses are sources of income

ACTIVITY

1. Give two types of houses
2. To which type of houses do tents belong?
3. Name two examples of permanent houses.
4. Name two things used to build permanent houses
5. Give two reasons why people build houses
6. Name two examples of buildings found in a school
7. Which type of structures does your school has?
8. Draw these building materials in the space provide

FISHING AS AN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CARRIED OUT ON LAKES AND RIVERS

- Fishing is the catching of fish from water bodies.
- Fishing is the extraction of fish from water bodies.
- Fisher man is a person who catches fish
- A fish monger is person who sells fish.

EXAMPLES OF FISH CAUGHT IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

- Mud fish (mamba)_____common in swamps
- Silver fish (mukene)
- Tilapia (emaale)_____commonest fish
- Nile perch (emputa)_____biggest fish
- Cat fish (ensonzi)

MODERN AND TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FISHING

- Using fishing spear
- Using fishing hooks
- Using fishing baskets
- Using bows and arrows

by trawling
by drifting(kokota)
gill net method
line fishing method

USES/IMPORTANCE OF FISH

- Fish are sources of income.
- Fish are eaten as food
- They are raw-materials for making animal feeds e.g. silver fish.

Importance of economic activities

- Economic activities help people to meet their needs
- They are sources of income

- They help people to get food
- They create jobs to people
- Some help people to get food
- They help people to get friends

SUB-THEME2.3: SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Social services are benefits provided by the government to people to live a better life.

EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- Transport services
- Communication services
- Electricity services
- Water supply services
- Housing services
- Banking services
- Security services
- Medical /health services
- Road maintenance services

SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Social service providers are people who provide social services.

EXAMPLES OF PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE SOCIAL SERVICES

- Drivers pilots sailors motorists cyclists
- Teachers tutors professors
- Doctors nurses mid wives dentists surgeons
- Plumbers engineers electricians police officers

PROBLEMS FACED BY SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Bad weather wars
- Corruption theft
- Diseases shortage of food

- Poverty accidents

SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRES

- Social service centres are places where people get social services.

EXAMPLES OF PLACES THAT PROVIDE SOCIAL SERVICES

- Schools hospitals clinics
- Petrol stations railway station colleges
- Airports taxi parks bus parks
- Police station/post radio stations
- TV stations bodaboda stages pharmacies
- Drug shops

WAYS OF CARING FOR SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRES

- By cleaning social service centres
- By painting social service centres
- Through proper use of social service centres.
- By fencing social service centres

ACTIVITY

1. What are social services?
2. Suggest four examples of social services in your sub-county.
3. Mention four people who provide social services
4. Match
   a. Transport services bankers
   b. Security services doctors and nurses
   c. Health services police officers and soldiers
   d. Banking services drivers and pilots

TRANSPORT SERVICES

TRANSPORT

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

PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE TRANSPORT

- Drivers pilots sailors cyclists motorists

TYPES OF TRANSPORT

- Road transport
- Air transport
- Water transport
- Railway transport
- Pipe line transport

ROAD TRANSPORT

- IS the movement of people, goods or services using road means?
- It is the commonest type of transport.

- ▷ It provides door to door services.

MEANS OF ROAD TRANSPORT

- ▷ Buses bicycles
- ▷ Motorcycle Lorries
- ▷ Pack animals e.g. camels, donkeys, horse and oxen

TYPES OF ROADS

- ▷ Murram roads
- ▷ Tarmac roads
- ▷ Feeder roads (small roads that connect to main roads)

EXAMPLES OF ROAD USERS

- ▷ Lollipops pedestrians cyclists motorists

PROBLEMS FACED BY ROAD USERS

- ▷ Poor roads e.g. pot holes
- ▷ Accidents
- ▷ Bad weather

ROAD SIGNS

- ▷ Road signs are physical symbols used to direct road users.

Draw and name some examples of road signs

OTHER TYPES OF TRANSPORT AND THEIR MEANS

TYPE OF TRANSPORT	MEANS	PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE
Water transport	Boats,yacht,ship,ferry,canoes,	Ship captains or sailors
Air transport	Aeroplane,helicopter,jets.parachute	pilots
Railway transport	trains	driver

HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES

- Health services are also called medical services

PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICES

- Doctors nurses
- Dentists surgeons
- Oculists opticians
- Mid wives

1. PLACES THAT PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICES

- Hospitals pharmacies
- Drug shops clinics
- Sick bays

EXAMPLES OFHOSPITALS IN UGANDA

- Mulago hospital
- Mengo hospital
- Nsambya hospital e.t.c

NB. The biggest hospital in Uganda is Mulago.

TOOLS USED BY PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICES

- Syringe drugs
- Thermometers first aid box

PROBLEMS FACED BY HEALTH WORKERS

- Diseases lack of enough equipment for treatment
- Poor transport poor communication
- Low salary payments poor working conditions

- Accidents harsh employers

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

COMMUNICATION

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

PLACES THAT PROVIDE COMMUNICATION SERVICES

- Radio stations TV stations

PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE COMMUNICATION SERVICES

- Radio presenters TV presenters
- News reporters/journalists news editors

TYPES OF COMMUNICATION

- Verbal communication
- Non-verbal communication

TYPES OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

- Modern means of communication
- Traditional/local means of communication

EXAMPLES OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Traditional means	Modern means
Smoke signals	News papers
Whistles	Radios
Drums	Televisions
	Telephones
	Instagram
	Facebook
	watsapp

SECURITY SERVICES

SECURITY

- Is the state of being free from dangers.

PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE SECURITY

- Police officers soldiers/the army
- Leaders security guards
- Parents local defense unit

TOOLS USED TO KEEP SECURITY

- Guns batons
- Sticks bibles

- ▷ Teargas handcuffs
- ▷ Qur'an/Koran bows and arrows

EXAMPLES OF SECURITY ORGANS IN UGANDA

- ▷ The Uganda police
- ▷ The Uganda Prison
- ▷ The army/UPDF

THE UGANDA POLICE

- ▷ The main work of the police is to enforce/maintain law and order.
- ▷ The top commander of police is Inspector General of Police.
- ▷ Officer in-Charge heads a police station.

DUTIES/WORK OF THE POLICE

- ▷ To enforce law and order.
- ▷ To protect people and their property.
- ▷ To prevent crimes.
- ▷ To arrest suspects.
- ▷ To investigate crimes.
- ▷ To take suspects to courts of law.

WAYS THE POLICE ENFORCES LAW AND ORDER

- ▷ By arresting suspects
- ▷ By putting out fire
- ▷ By escorting important people
- ▷ By protecting public places.
- ▷ By carrying out rescue operations
- ▷ By patrolling at night
- ▷ By controlling the flow of traffic

END OT TERM ONE WORK