

## **P.4 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM III**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>No. of pupils</b>	<b>Time</b>
	<b>P.4</b>			

**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our District

**SUB –TOPIC:** Leaders in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by discussing some of the leaders in our school.

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- **Leader**
- **Administration**
- **Decentralization**
- **Disability**

**CONTENT:** LEADERS

A leader is a person who manages and controls something/ person given authority to control / direct others.

Administration is the act of managing and controlling an organization.

Decentralization is the transfer of power from central government to local government.

### **Types of leaders in our district**

- Political leaders
- These are leaders of areas.

### **Examples of leaders**

- LCI – LC5
- RDC – Resident District Commissioner
- LC – Local Council

### **Local Council V system**

- The district council is made up of the following
- Chair person
- Councilors elected to represent district sub-county / divisions and towns
- Two councilors elected to represent the youth
- Two councilors with disabilities

### **The Local Council Structure**

- LCV – District
- LC IV – County/ Municipality
- LC III – Sub – County / division
- LC II – Parish Executive
- LC I – Village executive

### Exercise

1. Who is a leader?
2. Mention any two types of leaders.
3. Give any three examples of political leaders
4. State the political heads of the following areas
  - a. Country
  - b. District
  - c. Country
5. How are leaders important in a community?
6. How do civic leaders came into power?
7. Write LC in full.

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**TOPIC:** Leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Members of the LC Executive

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Resident
- Chairperson
- Commissioner
- Disabilities
- Finance

**CONTENT:** MEMBERS OF LC EXECUTIVE

- Chairperson – He chairs meetings
- Vice chairperson – Helps the chairperson
- He is in charge of children

General Secretary – Records minutes  
 Secretary for defence – Responsible for security matters  
 Secretary for finance – In charge of money  
 Secretary for information – In charge of delivering messages / mobilization  
 Secretary for production and environment – To care for the environment  
 Secretary for youth – Responsible for youth affairs.  
 Secretary for women affairs – Responsible for women  
 Secretary for disabilities – Responsible for the disabled  
 Secretary for elders. - Responsible for the elders.

There are ten members who make the LCI executive

## **RDC**

RDC in full is Resident District Commissioner

### **Roles of the RDC**

- He heads a district.
- He is appointed by the president
- He advises the chairperson.
- He carries out any other function assigned by the president.

## **CIVIL LEADERS**

Civil leaders are

### **Example of civil leaders**

- DEO
- DFO

### **Exercise**

1. Write LC in full.
2. How many members make up LC committee?
3. Who is responsible for children affairs in LC
4. Write RDC in full.
5. Outline any three roles of RDC in a district.
6. Mention any one role of the CAO in a district.

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**TOPIC:** Leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** The duties of the district leaders

**INTRODUCTION:**

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Co-ordinates
- Marriage
- Agriculture
- Commander

**CONTENT:** Duties of the District leaders

#### **District chairperson**

- He is the political head of the district.
- He is directly elected by adults.

#### **Roles of a chairperson**

- He monitors the general administration of the district.
- He co-ordinates the activities of the local government.
- He supervise the work of all other officers in the district.

#### **Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)**

- He is the chief accounting officer of the district.

#### **Duties of CAO**

- He is the highest civil servant in the district.
- He officiates legal marriage on behalf of the district.
- He is responsible for payment of civil servants in a district.

#### **District Agriculture Officer (DAO)**

- He advises farmers on better farming methods.
- He ensures food security in the district.
- He helps farmers to improve on their income

#### **District Police Commander (DPC)**

- He controls the police force of the district.
- He makes sure that all people keep law and order in the district.
- He gives permission before public rallies take place.

#### **District Forest Officer (DFO)**

- He is in charge of conserving forests.
- He encourages tree planting and controls the felling down of trees.

### Exercise

1. Name the political head of a district.
2. Mention the top civil servant in the district.
3. Write the following abbreviations in full.
  - a) DEO
  - b) CAO
  - c) DPC
4. State the role of the DPC in the country

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**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Civic leaders in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by reviewing the previous lesson

**CONTENT:** DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES (DDHS)

He was formerly known as District Medical Officer.

- He is responsible for medical programmes and departments in the district.
- He supervises all medical workers in the district.
- He controls epidemic diseases in the district.

#### **District Veterinary Officer (DVO)**

- He advises farmers on how to look after their livestock.
- He teaches people how to improve on the quality of their live stock.
- He supervises the veterinary works in the district.

#### **District Fisheries Officer (DFO)**

- He is in charge of fisheries in the district.
- He controls over fishing and catching of young fish.
- He teaches people proper methods of fishing.

#### **District Speaker**

- The district speaker presides over council meeting
- He controls council meetings

#### **The District Planner (DP)**

- He plans development in the district.
- He discourages unplanned building in the district.

### Exercise

1. Write the following in full.
  - a) DFO
  - b) DVO
  - c) DDHS
2. State the role of a District Fisheries Officer
3. Give the importance of a veterinary doctor in our community.
4. What role is played by the District planner in a district?

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**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Religious Leaders

**INTRODUCTION:**

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Bishop
- Priest
- Reverend
- Sheikhs
- Pastors
- Mufti

**CONTENT:** RELIGIOUS LEADERS

These are leaders of different religions

**Examples of Religious Leaders**

- Bishops
- Priest
- Reverends
- Sheikhs
- Pastors
- Mufti

- A pope – leads catholic in the world
- Arch Bishop – leads Anglicans in a country
- A mufti – heads Moslems in a country.

### **Roles of religion towards development**

- Religion helps to shape the morals of people
- It has built worshiping places.
- It has built schools
- It has built hospitals
- It has provided employment

### **Voluntary leaders**

- Voluntary leaders are people who willingly offer free services to people.

### **Examples of voluntary leaders**

- Scouts and guides
- Leaders of non – government organizations

### **Roles played by scouts and guides**

- They help the injured people during accidents
- Non – governmental organization
- These are organizations which offer free service to people and do not belong to government

### **Examples of NGOs**

- UWESO – Uganda Women’s Effort to Save Orphans
- TASO – The AIDS Support Organization (NGO’s)
- ADRA – Adventist Development Relief Agency
- CARE – Carry American Relief Every Where

### **Roles of UWESO**

- It cares for orphans
- It cares for widows
- The founder of UWESO was Janet Museveni

### **TASO**

- It cares for AIDS victims
- It gives guidance and counseling

### **Roles of the Red Cross**

- It cares for war victims
- It donates blood

### **Roles of ADRA**

- It builds and facilitates schools

- It caters for people hit by disasters
- It builds medical centres
- It builds safe water sources

#### **Islamic Relief Agency**

- It builds and facilitates schools
- It caters for people hit by disasters

#### **World Vision**

- It supports orphans
- It promotes welfare of the peasants
- It provides safe water sources to people

#### **Uganda Red Cross**

- It caters for the wounded in wars.
- It provides food and medicine to the war prisoners

#### **Exercise**

1. Outline any four religious leaders.
2. State two voluntary leaders you know.
3. Write in full
  - a) UWESO
  - b) TASO
  - c) ADRA
  - d) CARE

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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**TOPIC:** Leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Choosing leaders in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Election
- Appointment
- In-heritance
- Volunteer
- Presiding officer



- A polling agent
- A polling assistant

## **CONTENT: HOW LEADERS ARE CHOSEN**

A person can become a leader

- By election
- By appointment
- Through inheritance – heritance
- By volunteering

### **Elections**

- Elections in an activity through which leaders are chosen
- An election is a democratic way of choosing leaders.

### **Why people hold elections.**

- To elect leaders on their own.
- It promotes peace
- It promotes democracy
- Elections are held for a place known as a polling station
- A presiding officer is a person who heads a polling station
- A polling agent – is a person who represents a candidate at the polling stations
- A polling assistant is a person who helps a presiding officer

### **Qualities of a good leader**

- A good leader should be kind.
- A good leader should respect others
- A good leader should have knowledge
- A good leader should be approachable
- He should be tolerant
- He should be careful
- He should be co-operative

### **Uses of elections**

- They promote democracy

- They help people to elect leaders of their choice
- The promote unity

### Exercise

1. Outline any two ways a person can become a leader
2. What are elections
3. Outline any four qualities of a good leader.
4. Which body in Uganda organizes elections?
5. What is a bye – election?
6. Who is a candidate?
7. Who heads a school?
8. Why is it good for a leader to be co-operative?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Law and Order in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by asking learners some of the rules in our class

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- A bill
- Bye- law
- Act
- Ordinance

**CONTENT:** LAW AND ORDER

### LAW

A law is an official rule of a country or state

A bye – law – is a law made by local authorities.

A bill – is a proposed law to be discussed in the parliament

An act – is a law that has been proposed by the president to start working.

### School rules and regulations

- Be silent in class.
- Respect teachers and elders.

- Learn to greet one another
- Learn to welcome visitors
- Have respect to one another
- Learn to say sorry to each other
- Complete work in good handwriting

#### **People who enforce law and order at school**

- Teachers
- Head teachers
- Prefects
- Class monitors

#### **Importance of school rules and regulations**

- They promote peace.
- They guide leaders on what to do.
- They spell out the do's and don'ts.

#### **Security in our district**

- Security is a state of being in peace.

#### **People who provide security in our district.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The police</li> <li>▪ Army</li> <li>▪ Prison</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LDUs</li> <li>▪ Internal Security Organization</li> <li>▪ Administrative Force</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

#### **Exercise**

1. What are bye – laws?
2. Form sentences using the following words
  - a) Bill
  - b) Act
  - c) Security
3. Why should a school have rules and regulation
4. State any four people who maintain law and order in the school.
5. State any two groups of people who provide security.
6. Why is it good for school children to respect rules and regulations?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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**TOPIC: Leaders in Our district**

**SUB –TOPIC:       The police**

**INTRODUCTION:    The lesson will be introduced by reviewing the previous lesson**

**COMPETENCES:   Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.**

- Police
- Department
- Ministry
- Investigating
- Pass port
- Traffic
- Fire brigade
- Patrol

**CONTENT:         THE POLICE**

**Ways the police enforces law and order.**

The main duty of the police is to enforce law and order.

The police operate through sections called departments

**Ways the police maintains law and order**

- By arresting traffic
- By investigating criminal cases
- By fighting fire
- By guarding people and important places
- The head of the police is (IGP) Inspector General of Police

**Sections of the police force**

- Criminal Investigation and intelligence Department (CIID)
- Dog section
- Fire Brigade section
- Traffic section
- Patrol section
- General duty section
- Radio and signal section
- Air force
- Passport section

The police is under the ministry of internal affairs. The top most person in the police is the inspector general of police. The current IGP of Uganda is Major. General Kare Kaihura

**Exercise**

1. State the main duty of the police.
2. Outline any three ways the police maintains law and order.
3. List any four departments of the police in Uganda.
4. Write IGP in full.
5. How can one become an IGP?
6. Why do traffic officers wear uniforms?

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**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Law and Order in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by reviewing the previous lesson

**CONTENT:** DEPARTMENTS OF THE POLICE

Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Department (CIID)

It investigates cases

### **Dog Department**

It is responsible for training and looking after police dogs.

- Police dogs are used both in investigating and keeping law and order.
- Fire brigade department
- It put out fires.
- It is called when one is in danger or helpless situation

### **General Duty Section**

- This section is not specialized. It receives any kind of complaint from public. The complaints are then forwarded to the relevant department.

### **The Traffic Department**

- This handles matters on roads.
- It teaches people proper way of handling transport facilities

### **Passport Department**

- This department is in charge of handling passports and other travel documents

- The radio and signal department
- This department is responsible for communication with radio and signals in the police.
- In case of emergency, one is advised to ring the police 999 on fixed phones 112 on mobile phones.

### **The Patrol Section**

- The people working in this section either work on foot or in motor vehicles. This is called patrolling.
- As they move from one place to another, they sometimes find law breakers and they arrest them.
- The general functions of the Uganda police.
- The major responsibility of the police is to keep law and order
- It carries out investigation on criminal cases.
- It makes sure that traffic laws are followed.
- It issues travel documents to people who intend to travel.
- It puts out fire

### **Exercise**

1. Name any three departments of the police.
2. Which department of the police puts out fire?
3. a) What is mob justice?  
a) Give any two dangers of mob justice?
4. Which police section investigates cases?

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**TOPIC:** Leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** The Army

**INTRODUCTION:**

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Defence
- Lieutenant
- Cabinet

- Sergeant

**CONTENT: THE ARMY DEFENDS THE COUNTRY AGAINST ENEMIES**

The name given to Uganda's army is Uganda People's Defence Force.

**Ranks in the army**

- Captain
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- General
- Colonel
- Major
- The army is under the ministry of Defence

**The prisons**

- The Uganda prison is not part of the police but works hand in hand with the police in order to maintain security.
- The main duty of the prisons is to transform law breakers into law abiding citizens
- The prison is under the ministry of Internal Affairs

**General functions of the Uganda prisons**

- To look after prisoners.
- To take suspects for trial in court
- To help prisoners become responsible citizen by quipping them with vocational skills like carpentry, and poultry keeping
- The most top person in the Uganda prisons is the commissioner of prisons

**LDU**

- LDU in full is local defence unit
- LDU helps to maintain the security of an area.

**Exercise**

1. Write UPDF in full
2. What is the main duty of the army in Uganda
3. Under which ministry is the Uganda prisons
4. Where are the law breakers kept to transform.

5. How is a police station important in a community?
6. How is a community important to police?
7. Write down any two ranks in army.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Rights and responsibilities of people in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced with a discussion

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Press
- Security
- Taxes
- Movement

**CONTENT:** RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

Rights are natural freedoms people enjoy should have.

### Examples of Rights

- A right to life
- A right to good security.
- A right to medical care
- A right to press.
- A right to press.
- A right to religion
- A right to movement

Constitutional rights

### Responsibilities of people in our district

- Obeying laws.



- Caring for the sick
- Educating children
- Paying taxes
- Going to school
- Participating in elections

### Topical Questions

1. Who is a leader?
2. What is decentralizations?
3. State two types of leaders in our district
4. Write the following in full.
  - a) DEO
  - b) RDC
  - c) DFO
5. Who heads a district on behalf of the president?
6. What title is given to the leader of the police in Uganda?
7. Outline four ways police maintains law and order.
8. State three responsibilities of people in our country.
9. Write CIID in full.
10. Where are law breakers kept in our district
11. State the main duty of the police

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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**TOPIC:** Law and Order in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Children’s rights

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced with a discussing how children should be treated.

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Rights
- Freedom
- Natural
- Battering

- Defilement
- Child labour

## **CONTENT: CHILDREN'S RIGHTS**

Children's rights are natural freedoms which every child should enjoy.

### **Example of children's rights**

- A right to medical care
- A right to education
- A right to have clothes
- A right to a name
- A right to have shelter
- A right to belong to a family

### **Forms of children's rights**

- Survival rights –(food, shelter, medical care, clothing)
- Protection rights
- Right to parents
- Participation rights to play
- Rights to educating
- Right to education
- Right to election
- Right to worship
- Right to speech

### **Child Abuse**

Child abuse is the denial of children their rights

### **Forms of child abuse**

- Denying children Education
- Denying children medical care
- Denying children food
- Denying children shelter
- Defilement

- Raping
- Child labour
- Child sacrifice
- Child battering

### **Causes of child abuse / Why people carry out child abuse**

- Poverty
- Alcoholism
- Ignorance
- Death of parents
- Broken families

### **People who practice child abuse**

- Step mothers
- Elder people
- teachers

### **Exercise**

1. What are children's rights?
2. List three examples of children's rights.
3. Define child abuse?
4. Outline any four forms of child abuse.
5. State three causes of child abuse.
6. How can we prevent child abuse in our home?

### **Word bank**

Care	Voluntary	Patrolling	Reverends	Immigration
Bolas	Volunteering	Councilors	Archbishops	Migrant
Roasting	Appointment	Administration	Planner	Oxban

Executive	Colonel	Battering	Civic	Rural
Committee	Commissioner	Sacrifice	Circumcision	Village
Local	Resident	Denial	Ethnic	Traffic
Council	Chief	Denying	Nilotics	Byelaws
Department	Administrative	Orphans	Stone	Bye-elections
Directorate	Veterinary	Relief	Age	Skinning
Election	Doctor	Governmental	Tattooing	Twirling
Electoral	Lieutenant	Non	Material	Trapping
Polling station	Inspector	Agency	Wedding	Period
Leader	Intelligence	Affairs	Taboos	Rules
regulations	tolerant	decentralization	Defilement	Freedom
Property	Kind	Commission	Presiding	Secretary
Abuse	Mufti	Chairperson	Officer	
Rights	Bishop	Violation	Returning officer	

### Topical test

1. Who is a leader?
2. Name the highest civil servant in the following;
  - a. Municipality
  - b. District
  - c. Ministry
3. Name the local council official in charge of children's welfare.

4. State two importance of leaders in our community.
5. How do the following people get authority?
  - a. RDC
  - b. Chairman L.C.V
6. a) What is an election?  
b) Why are elections carried out?
7. a) What is the main work of the police?  
b) In two ways show how the police keeps law and order.
8. Write the following in full
  - a. CIID
  - b. CAO
  - c. RDC
9. a) Which ministry is in charge of the army?  
b) How is the army important to our country?  
c) State any two weapons of defense for the police?
10. a) What are children's rights?  
b) State any two examples of children's rights.  
c) How are children's rights violated in our district?

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**CONTENT:** LEADERS

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### **Examples of leaders**

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### **Exercise**

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9. Mention any two types of leaders.
10. Give any three examples of political leaders
11. State the political heads of the following areas
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  - c. Country
12. How are leaders important in a community?
13. How do civic leaders come into power?
14. Write LC in full.

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**CONTENT:** MEMBERS OF LC EXECUTIVE

- Chairperson – He chairs meetings
- Vice chairperson – Helps the chairperson  
He is in charge of children
- General Secretary – Records minutes
- Secretary for defence – Responsible for security matters
- Secretary for finance – In charge of money
- Secretary for information – In charge of delivering messages / mobilization
- Secretary for production and environment – To care for the environment
- Secretary for youth – Responsible for youth affairs.
- Secretary for women affairs – Responsible for women
- Secretary for disabilities – Responsible for the disabled

There are ten members who make the LCI executive

## **RDC**

RDC in full is Resident District Commissioner

### **Roles of the RDC**

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- He is appointed by the president
- He advises the chairperson.
- He carries out any other function assigned by the president.

## **CIVIL LEADERS**

Civil leaders are

### **Example of civil leaders**

- DEO
- DFO

### **Exercise**

7. Write LC in full.
8. How many members make up LC committee?
9. Who is responsible for children affairs in LC
10. Write RDC in full.
11. Outline any three roles of RDC in a district.
12. Mention any one role of the CAO in a district.

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**SUB –TOPIC:** The duties of the district leaders

### **INTRODUCTION:**

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- Marriage
- Agriculture
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**CONTENT:** Duties of the District leaders

### **District chairperson**

- He is the political head of the district.
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- He is the chief accounting officer of the district.



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- He is in charge of conserving forests.
- He encourages tree planting and controls the felling down of trees.

### **Exercise**

5. Name the political head of a district.
6. Mention the top civil servant in the district.
7. Write the following abbreviations in full.
  - d) DEO
  - e) CAO
  - f) DPC
8. State the role of the DPC in the country

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#### **District Speaker**

- The district speaker presides over council meeting
- He controls council meetings

#### **The District Planner (DP)**

- He plans development in the district.
- He discourages unplanned building in the district.

#### **Exercise**

5. Write the following in full.
  - d) DFO
  - e) DVO
  - f) DDHS
6. State the role of a District Fisheries Officer
7. Give the importance of a veterinary doctor in our community.
8. What role is played by the District planner in a district?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Religious Leaders

**INTRODUCTION:**

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Bishop
- Priest
- Reverend
- Sheikhs
- Pastors
- Mufti

**CONTENT: RELIGIOUS LEADERS**

These are leaders of different religions

**Examples of Religious Leaders**

- Bishops
- Priest
- Reverends
- Sheikhs
- Pastors
- Mufti
- A pope – leads catholic in the world
- Arch Bishop – leads Anglicans in a country
- A mufti – heads Moslems in a country.

**Roles of religion towards development**

- Religion helps to shape the morals of people
- It has built worshipping places.
- It has built schools
- It has built hospitals
- It has provided employment

**Voluntary leaders**

- Voluntary leaders are people who willingly offer free services to people.

**Examples of voluntary leaders**

- Scouts and guides
- Leaders of non – government organizations

**Roles played by scouts and guides**

- They help the injured people during accidents
- Non – governmental organization
- These are organizations which offer free service to people and do not belong to government

**Examples of NGOs**

- UWESO – Uganda Women’s Effort to Save Orphans
- TASO – The AIDS Support Organization (NGO’s)
- ADRA – Adventist Development Relief Agency
- CARE – Carry American Relief Every Where

#### **Roles of UWESO**

- It cares for orphans
- It cares for widows
- The founder of UWESO was Janet Museveni

#### **TASO**

- It cares for AIDS victims
- It gives guidance and counseling

#### **Roles of the Red Cross**

- It cares for war victims
- It donates blood

#### **Roles of ADRA**

- It builds and facilitates schools
- It caters for people hit by disasters
- It builds medical centres
- It builds safe water sources

#### **Islamic Relief Agency**

- It builds and facilitates schools
- It caters for people hit by disasters

#### **World Vision**

- It supports orphans
- It promotes welfare of the peasants
- It provides safe water sources to people

#### **Uganda Red Cross**

- It caters for the wounded in wars.
- It provides food and medicine to the war prisoners

#### **Exercise**

4. Outline any four religious leaders.
5. State two voluntary leaders you know.
6. Write in full
  - e) UWESO

- f) TASO
- g) ADRA
- h) CARE

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** Leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Choosing leaders in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Election
- Appointment
- In-heritance
- Volunteer
- Presiding officer
- A polling agent
- A polling assistant

**CONTENT:** HOW LEADERS ARE CHOSEN

A person can become a leader

- By election
- By appointment
- Through in – heritance
- By volunteering

### **Elections**

- Elections in an activity through which leaders are chosen
- An election is a democratic way of choosing leaders.

### **Why people hold elections.**

- To elect leaders on their own.
- It promotes peace
- It promotes democracy
- Election are held for a place known as a polling station
- A presiding officer is a person who heads a poling station

- A polling agent – is a person who represents a candidate at the polling stations
- A polling assistant is a person who helps a presiding officer

### **Qualities of a good leader**

- A good leader should be kind.
- A good leader should respect others
- A good leader should have knowledge
- A good leader should be approachable
- He should be tolerant
- He should be careful
- He should be co-operative

### **Uses of elections**

- They promote democracy
- They help people to elect leaders of their choice
- They promote unity

### **Exercise**

9. Outline any two ways a person can become a leader
10. What are elections
11. Outline any four qualities of a good leader.
12. Which body in Uganda organizes elections?
13. What is a bye – election?
14. Who is a candidate?
15. Who heads a school?
16. Why is it good for a leader to be co-operative?

<b>Date</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>No. of pupils</b>	<b>Time</b>
	<b>P.4</b>			

**TOPIC:**                      **Our leaders in our district**

**SUB –TOPIC:**            **Law and Order in our district**

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by asking learners some of the rules in our class

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- A bill
- Bye- law
- Act
- Ordinance

**CONTENT:** LAW AND ORDER

### **LAW**

A law is an official rule of a country or state

A bye – law – is a law made by local authorities.

A bill – is a proposed law to be discussed in the parliament

An act – is a law that has been proposed by the president to start working.

### **School rules and regulations**

- Be silent in class.
- Respect teachers and elders.
- Learn to greet one another
- Learn to welcome visitors
- Have respect to one another
- Learn to say sorry to each other
- Complete work in good handwriting

### **People who enforce law and order at school**

- Teachers
- Head teachers
- Prefects
- Class monitors

### **Importance of school rules and regulations**

- They promote peace.
- They guide leaders on what to do.
- They spell out the do's and don'ts.

### **Security in our district**

- Security is a state of being in peace.

### **People who provide security in our district.**

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| ▪ The police | ▪ Prison |
| ▪ Army       | ▪ LDUs   |

- Internal Security Organization

- Administrative Force

### Exercise

- What are byelaws?
- Form sentences using the following words
  - Bill
  - Act
  - Security
- Why should a school have rules and regulations?
- State any four people who maintain law and order in the school.
- State any two groups of people who provide security.
- Why is it good for school children to respect rules and regulations?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** Leaders in Our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** The police

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by reviewing the previous lesson

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Police
- Department
- Ministry
- Investigating
- Pass port
- Traffic
- Fire brigade
- Patrol

**CONTENT:** THE POLICE

**Ways the police enforces law and order.**

The main duty of the police is to enforce law and order.

The police operate through sections called departments

**Ways the police maintains law and order**

- By arresting traffic
- By investigating criminal cases
- By fighting fire



- By guarding people and important places
- The head of the police is (IGP) Inspector General of Police

### **Sections of the police force**

- Criminal Investigation and intelligence Department (CIID)
- Dog section
- Fire Brigade section
- Traffic section
- Patrol section
- General duty section
- Radio and signal section
- Air force
- Passport section

The police is under the ministry of internal affairs. The top most person in the police is the inspector general of police. The current IGP of Uganda is Major. General Kare Kaihura

### **Exercise**

7. State the main duty of the police.
8. Outline any three ways the police maintains law and order.
9. List any four departments of the police in Uganda.
10. Write IGP in full.
11. How can one become an IGP?
12. Why do traffic officers wear uniforms?

<b>Date</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>No. of pupils</b>	<b>Time</b>
	<b>P.4</b>			

**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Law and Order in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced by reviewing the previous lesson

**CONTENT:** DEPARTMENTS OF THE POLICE

Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Department (CIID)

It investigates cases

### **Dog Department**

It is responsible for training and looking after police dogs.

- Police dogs are used both in investigating and keeping law and order.
- Fire brigade department
- It put out fires.
- It is called when one is in danger or helpless situation

### **General Duty Section**

- This section is not specialized. It receives any kind of complaint from public. The complaints are then forwarded to the relevant department.

### **The Traffic Department**

- This handles matters on roads.
- It teaches people proper way of handling transport facilities

### **Passport Department**

- This department is in charge of handling passports and other travel documents
- The radio and signal department
- This department is responsible for communication with radio and signals in the police.
- In case of emergency, one is advised to ring the police 999 on fixed phones 112 on mobile phones.

### **The Patrol Section**

- The people working in this section either work on foot or in motor vehicles. This is called patrolling.
- As they move from one place to another, they sometimes find law breakers and they arrest them.
- The general functions of the Uganda police.
- The major responsibility of the police is to keep law and order
- It carries out investigation on criminal cases.
- It makes sure that traffic laws are followed.
- It issues travel documents to people who intend to travel.
- It puts out fire

### **Exercise**

5. Name any three departments of the police.
6. Which department of the police puts out fire?

7. a) What is mob justice?  
b) Give any two dangers of mob justice?
8. Which police section investigates cases?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** Leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** The Army

**INTRODUCTION:**

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Defence
- Lieutenant
- Cabinet
- Sergeant

**CONTENT:** THE ARMY DEFENDS THE COUNTRY AGAINST ENEMIES

The name given to Uganda’s army is Uganda People’s Defence Force.

### **Ranks in the army**

- Captain
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- General
- Colonel
- Major
- The army is under the ministry of Defence

### **The prisons**

- The Uganda prison is not part of the police but works hand in hand with the police in order to maintain security.
- The main duty of the prisons is to transform law breakers into law abiding citizens
- The prison is under the ministry of Internal Affairs

## General functions of the Uganda prisons

- To look after prisoners.
- To take suspects for trial in court
- To help prisoners become responsible citizen by quipping them with vocational skills like carpentry, and poultry keeping
- The most top person in the Uganda prisons is the commissioner of prisons

## LDU

- LDU in full is local defence unit
- LDU helps to maintain the security of an area.

## Exercise

8. Write UPDF in full
9. What is the main duty of the army in Uganda
10. Under which ministry is the Uganda prisons
11. Where are the law breakers kept to transform.
12. How is a police station important in a community?
13. How is a community important to police?
14. Write down any two ranks in army.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** Our leaders in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Rights and responsibilities of people in our district

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced with a discussion

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Press
- Security
- Taxes
- Movement

**CONTENT:** RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

Rights are natural freedoms people enjoy should have.

### **Examples of Rights**

- A right to life
- A right to good security.
- A right to medical care
- A right to press.
- A right to press.
- A right to religion
- A right to movement

Constitutional rights

### **Responsibilities of people in our district**

- Obeying laws.
- Caring for the sick
- Educating children
- Paying taxes
- Going to school
- Participating in elections

### **Topical Questions**

12. Who is a leader?
13. What is decentralizations?
14. State two types of leaders in our district
15. Write the following in full.
  - d) DEO
  - e) RDC
  - f) DFO
16. Who heads a district on behalf of the president?
17. What title is given to the leader of the police in Uganda?
18. Outline four ways police maintains law and order.
19. State three responsibilities of people in our country.
20. Write CIID in full.

21. Where are law breakers kept in our district

22. State the main duty of the police

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** Law and Order in our district

**SUB –TOPIC:** Children’s rights

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will be introduced with a discussing how children should be treated.

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Rights
- Freedom
- Natural
- Battering
- Defilement
- Child labour

**CONTENT:** CHILDREN’S RIGHTS

Children’s rights are natural freedoms which every child should enjoy.

#### **Example of children’s rights**

- A right to medical care
- A right to education
- A right to have clothes
- A right to a name
- A right to have shelter
- A right to belong to a family

#### **Forms of children’s rights**

- Survival rights –(food, shelter, medical care, clothing)
- Protection rights
- Right to parents
- Participation rights to play
- Rights to educating

- Right to education
- Right to election
- Right to worship
- Right to speech

## **Child Abuse**

Child abuse is the denial of children their rights

### **Forms of child abuse**

- Denying children Education
- Denying children medical care
- Denying children food
- Denying children shelter
- Defilement
- Raping
- Child labour
- Child sacrifice
- Child battering

### **Causes of child abuse / Why people carry out child abuse**

- Poverty
- Alcoholism
- Ignorance
- Death of parents
- Broken families

### **People who practice child abuse**

- Step mothers
- Elder people
- teachers

## **Exercise**

7. What are children's rights?

8. List three examples of children's rights.
9. Define child abuse?
10. Outline any four forms of child abuse.
11. State three causes of child abuse.
12. How can we prevent child abuse in our home?

### Word bank

Care	Voluntary	Patrolling	Reverends	Immigration
Bolas	Volunteering	Councilors	Archbishops	Migrant
Roasting	Appointment	Administration	Planner	Oxban
Executive	Colonel	Battering	Civic	Rural
Committee	Commissioner	Sacrifice	Circumcision	Village
Local	Resident	Denial	Ethnic	Traffic
Council	Chief	Denying	Nilotics	Byelaws
Department	Administrative	Orphans	Stone	Bye-elections
Directorate	Veterinary	Relief	Age	Skinning
Election	Doctor	Governmental	Tattooing	Twirling
Electoral	Lieutenant	Non	Material	Trapping
Polling station	Inspector	Agency	Wedding	Period
Leader	Intelligence	Affairs	Taboos	Rules
regulations	tolerant	decentralization	Defilement	Freedom



Property	Kind	Commission	Presiding	Secretary
Abuse	Mufti	Chairperson	Officer	
Rights	Bishop	Violation	Returning officer	

### Topical test

11. Who is a leader?
12. Name the highest civil servant in the following;
  - a. Municipality
  - b. District
  - c. Ministry
13. Name the local council official in charge of children's welfare.
14. State two importance of leaders in our community.
15. How do the following people get authority?
  - a. RDC
  - b. Chairman L.C.V
16. a) What is an election?  
b) Why are elections carried out?
17. a) What is the main work of the police?  
b) In two ways show how the police keeps law and order.
18. Write the following in full
  - a. CIID
  - b. CAO
  - c. RDC
19. a) which ministry is in charge of the army?  
b) How is the army important to our country?  
c) State any two weapons of defense for the police?
20. a) What are children's rights?  
b) State any two examples of children's rights.  
c) How are children's rights violated in our district?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How people meet the needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Social services

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- Institution
- Knowledge
- Social
- Services
- Government
- Organization

**CONTENT:**

## **SOCIAL SERVICES**

**What are social services?**

These are services that are provided to the people by the government and Non Governmental Organizations

**Examples/ types of Social services**

- Education services
- Security services
- Transport services
- Health services
- Housing services
- Electricity services
- Road maintenance services
- Banking services

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Health services

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Health
- Healthy
- Hospital
- Clinic
- Dispensaries

## **CONTENT:**

### **Health Services**

Health services are got from places likes:-

- hospitals
- clinics
- dispensaries

### **Examples of people who offer health services**

- Doctors – treat sick people
- Nurses – cares for sick people
- Mid – wives – help women to produce
- Dentists – treat our teeth

### **Examples of hospitals in our district**

- Naggalama hospital
- Mukono Health Centre IV

The biggest government hospital in our country is **Mulago hospital**.

It is the national referral hospital.

Hospitals and health centres belong to the ministry of health.

### **The importance of health services**

- Treat sick people
- Create employment for the people
- Improve on people's standard of living
- Enables people to do work when in good health

### ***How the government supports the health sector***

- *Builds hospitals*
- *Trains and employs health workers.*
- *Provides drugs for use in the health centres*
- *Sensitizes the public in good health, maintenance practices*

**The problems affecting the provision of medical services**

- Shortage of funds
- Corruption
- Embezzlement of funds
- Shortage of Medical personnel

**Solutions to the problems affecting the provision of medical services**

- Getting loans for easy provision of health services
- Enforcing strict laws against corruption
- Paying attractive salaries to medical personnel
- Recruiting more medical personnel like doctors.

**Activity**

1. Name two groups of people who provide Medical Care services.
2. How are mid-wives important in our community?
3. Identify one Medical Care Social Service Centre.
4. Give one way people care for Health Social Service Centres.
5. Why do some areas in Uganda have poor health services?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Security Services

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Security
- Police
- Army
- Defence
- Commander
- Commissioner
- Resident
- Intelligence

**CONTENT :****Security Services**

- Security is the state of keeping people and their property safe.

- *It is the state of proving safety for people and their property.*

### **Examples of people who offer security services**

- Police
- Army
- Prisons
- Intelligence departments eg. GISO, DISO

The district forms the District Security committee which is headed by the RDC.

### **The composition of the District Security Committee**

- The Resident District Commissioner
- The *police* Commander
- The Secretary for Security
- The District Internal Security Officer
- The District Police Commander

### ***Examples of security services***

- *Intelligence services*
- *Guarding important places*
- *Patrolling areas and roads to make sure that there is no danger*
- *Arresting suspected sad people*
- *Keeping prisoners*
- *Protecting the Country*

### **Importance of Security Services**

- Protects people against wrong doers
- Encourages trade in the district
- People are able to carry out development projects
- Encourages people to live a settled life

### **Problems faced in providing security services**

- Security personnel lack enough vehicles to move in the whole district
- Corruption among the security workers
- Bad feeder roads in the security vehicles to patrol

### **Solutions**

- The government should give the police vehicles
- Training more police officers
- The government should strengthen strict laws against corruption in the security department

## Activity

1. Give the major role of each of the following:-
  - a. Army
  - b. Police
2. Under what Ministry do the following lie?
  - a. The Police
  - b. The Army
3. Give any one difference between the police and army in terms of their duties.
4. Give any two departments of police
5. How does security promote development in a district?
6. How is the Uganda's National Army called?
7. Give one way good Security services promote development in an area.
8. What title is given to the head of the Uganda police force?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Amenities

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Amenities
- Entertainment
- Transmit
- Electricity
- Thermal
- Solar
- Geo-thermal
- Hydro

**CONTENT:** AMENITIES

Amenities are services and facilities which make life easier and better.

*They are also majorly provides by the government.*

**Examples of amenities**

- Electricity

- *safe water*
- *Petroleum products*

## **Electricity**

### **Types of electricity and their sources**

- hydro – electricity      -      running water
- solar electricity          -      sun
- thermal electricity      -      burning fuels
- bio – gas                      -      wastes
- geo-thermal                -      Hot springs

### **Hydro – electricity**

- This is the type of electricity got from running water

### **Examples of dams which generate Hydro – electricity**

- Nalubaale power station
- Kiira power station
- *Bujagali*

They are both in Jinja district

- The body which sells electricity to Uganda is UMEME.
- *Hydro electricity is distributed by Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited.*  
( UEDCL)

### **Solar electricity**

- This is the type of electricity got from the sun

### **Uses of electricity**

- Electricity is used to control traffic lights.
- Electricity is used for lighting .
- Electricity is used for domestic work. e.g. *Cooking and ironing clothes.*
- It is used in industries to run machines

### **Some dangers of electricity.**

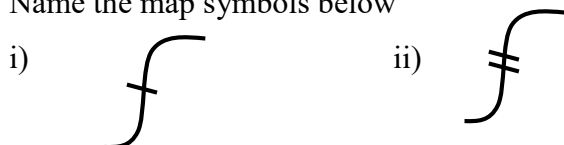
- Electricity can spark off fire in our houses
- It can shock and kill people
- It can *destroy* our electrical appliances

### **Advantages of HEP over other types**

- Easier to use compared to other sources of energy
- Does many things in a simplified way unlike others
- Does not pollute the environment

### Activity

1. What are amenities?
2. State three examples of amenities
3. Name two types of electricity
4. How do we call electricity from running water?
5. Give one feature on a river that helps to generate hydro electric power.
6. Name the map symbols below



7. Write in full : HEP
8. In which way is electricity important to industries?
9. Apart from electricity mention two examples of public amenities.
10. What type of electricity is generated from burning fuels?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Piped water

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Chemical
- Lubricant
- Friction
- Garage
- Piped
- Sewerage
- Cooperation
- Chemical
- Corporation
- Rural

**CONTENT:** PIPED WATER / WATER SERVICES

- Water can reach our homes through pipes. This is called piped water
- Water is treated with chemicals before it reaches our homes.
- These chemicals kill germs that would spread diseases



### Examples of chemicals used to kill germs

- Chlorine

### Bodies that distribute water in our district.

- National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)
- The District Local Councils
- NGOs i.e UNICEF , RUWASA

### Problems faced in providing water

- Water in some areas is not safe
- Scarcity of water in some areas
- Providing water is expensive

### Solutions

- Constructing valley dams bore holes, protected springs.
- Treating dirty water.

### Activity

1. State one way water can reach our homes.
2. Give two economic importance of water to people.
3. How is the National Water and Sewerage corporation important to school children?
4. Give one factor that leads to scarcity of water in an area.
5. Mention any two natural sources of water
6. How do people misuse water sources?
7. Write in full :
  - a. RUWASA
  - b. NW & SC

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Transport and Communication

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Movement

- **Tarmac**
- **Murram**
- **Transport**
- **Feeder**
- **Railway**
- **Maintenance**
- **Pipeline**
- **Airport**

## **CONTENT:**

### **Transport**

Transport is the movement of *people*, goods and services from one place to another

### **Types of Transport**

- Railway transport
- Water transport
- Road transport
- Air transport
- Pipeline transport

### **Road transport**

- This is the movement *on land*.

### **Means of road transport**

- cars
- buses
- bicycles
- lorries
- taxis
- animals

The most common type of transport in our district is road transport

### **Advantages of road transport**

- It is common.
- It does not follow a fixed time table
- It offers door to door services

**Disadvantages of road transports**

- It is slow for long distances.
- Roads need regular maintenance
- Murram roads are slippery during rain season

**Types of roads**

- Murram roads
- Tarmac roads

**Feeder roads**

- These are small roads joining the main roads.

**Activity**

1. How do we call the movement of people, goods and services from one place to another?
2. Give two types of transport.
3. List any four means of road transport
4. State two disadvantage of road transport

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Water transport

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- *Yacht*
- Canoes
- A port
- Weather
- Shallow
- Sailing
- Navigation
- Flexible
- Traffic

**CONTENT:**

**Water Transport**

- Water transport is the movement across water bodies.

- Water transport is the cheapest type of transport but not common.
- Water transport is carried out on lakes, rivers, oceans, seas.
- Some rivers cannot be used for transport because of waterfalls and rapids
- The movement of people on water is called navigation.

### **Means of water transport**

- Ferries
- Ships
- Boats
- Canoes

### **Reasons why some rivers are not navigable**

- There are water falls on some rivers
- Some rivers have rocks in them
- Some rivers are narrow and shallow
- Some rivers have floating vegetation (*Sudds*)
- *Some rivers have dams.*

### **Advantages of water transport**

- It is the cheapest of all.
- It carries more bulky goods
- There is no traffic congestion
- It is suitable for carrying fragile goods eg. glasses, car screens hence not good for perishable goods .

### **Disadvantages of water transport**

- It is slow hence not good for perishable goods.
- It is affected by floating vegetations
- Some lakes and rivers are shallow
- It is affected by bad weather
- It is not flexible

Places where boats load and offload their cargo is called a port.

### **Examples of ports on different lakes**

#### Lake Victoria

- Portbell
- Jinja port

- Bukakata

### Lake Albert

- Port Butiaba




### **Causes of road accidents**

- Over loading vehicles
- Over speeding vehicles
- Poor roads
- Driving under the influence of alcohol
- Indiscipline of some drivers etc.

### **Solutions**

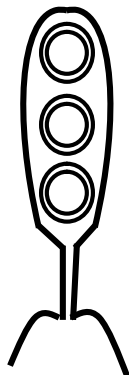
- Drivers should stop over loading vehicles
- Installing speed governors in vehicles
- Maintaining roads regularly etc.

### **Road signs and their drawings (symbols)**

Sign	Symbols
No parking	
Parking	
Sharp bend	

### **Traffic lights**

- Red – stop
- Orange – get ready
- Green – go



**Ministry that controls major roads**

Ministry of works and transport

**Body that maintains major roads**

Uganda National Roads Authority.

**Activity**

1. What is transport?
2. Outline any two means of water transport
3. Why is navigation not possible on some rivers? Give two.
4. Give two advantages of water over road transport.
5. Write in full: UNRA
6. Give two dangers of water transport to people
7. List down any two means of water transport
8. What type of transport is promoted by Port Bell?
9. Why is water transport not good for carrying perishable goods?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Air transport

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Internal
- Parachutes
- Air field
- Air strip
- Air port
- Helicopters
- Aeroplanes
- Rockets
- International
- Pilot

**CONTENT:**

**Air transport - *This the movement above water and land.***

Air transport is the quickest type of transport.

*It is also the most expensive type of transport.*

It is the best type of transport for perishable goods like flowers.

### **Means of air transport**

- Aeroplanes
- Rockets
- Helicopters

A person who flies an aeroplane is called a pilot.

### **Types of aeroplanes**

- Cargo plane – carry goods
- Passenger planes – carry people

### **Advantages of air transport**

- It is the quickest type of transport
- It allows international trade
- It is not affected by physical features

### **Disadvantages of air transport**

- It is very expensive
- It is not flexible
- It is affected by bad weather
- It requires a flat land to construct an air port

The place where aeroplanes land and take off is called an airport.

Uganda's international air port is Entebbe International Airport

### **Air fields**

- There are some small airfields in Uganda which facilitate internal flights

### **Examples of airfields in Uganda**

- Kololo air strip
- Soroti air strip
- Jinja air strip
- Kabale air strip
- Tororo

- Mbarara
- Arua

### **Railway transport**

- This involves the use of trains to transport people and goods.
- Railway transport in Uganda is run by the Uganda Railways corporation.

### **Advantages of using railway transport.**

- It is suitable for bulky goods
- It is not affected by bad weather
- Accidents are not common
- There is no traffic jam

### **Disadvantages of railway transport**

- Railway links are expensive to construct
- It is not good for perishable goods
- Trains have fixed routes to follow and stop over i.e not flexible.

### **Activity**

1. Give two advantages of railway transport.
2. Name the only mean of railway transport
3. Outline two disadvantages of railway transport.
4. State the main reason why some people use air transport.
5. Why is air transport the best for transporting perishable goods?
6. Give two examples of perishable goods you know.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Communication

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Messages
- Whistling
- Signal
- Mass media
- Traditional



- **Modern**
- **Information**
- **Broad cast**

## **CONTENT:**

## **COMMUNICATION**

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages

### **Types of communication**

- *Traditional* means of communication
- Modern means of communication

### **Traditional means of communication**

These were used longtime ago.

#### **Examples of *traditional* means of communication**

- Drums
- Horn

#### **Using**

- smoke
- Bells
- Whistles
- Mouth to mouth
- Gestures

### **Modern means of communication**

- Radios *broadcasting*
- Television *broadcasting*
- *Use of* Telephones
- Telex
- Telefax
- News papers
- Letters

### **Letters**

- Some letters are posted at post office to reach their neighbours. Letters are ever put in envelopes.

### **Advantages of letter writing**

- They are cheaper than telephones
- They contain detailed information
- They act as records for future use.

#### **Disadvantage of letter writing**

- Not good for sending urgent information
- Replies delay

#### **Modern means of communication**

##### **Mass media**

- These are means of communication which can be used to convey messages to a group of people at the same time.

##### **Examples of mass media**

- Television
- Radios
- Newspapers
- Magazines

#### **Activity**

1. What term is used to refer to the sending and receiving of messages.
2. State two types of communication
3. Outline two examples of local means of communication
4. Give two examples of modern means of communication
5. State one role of a post office to people
6. What is the fastest means of communication?
7. Give examples of television stations you know.
8. How are radios important in our daily lives?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Radios

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Radio

- **Television**
- **Deaf**
- **Capital**
- **Convey**
- **Audio –visual**
- **Announcements**
- **Publish**
- **Illiteracy**
- **Literacy**

## **CONTENT:**

### **Mass Media**

Mass media is a means of communication which conveys messages to many people at the same time.

### **Radio**

#### **Examples of radio stations in Uganda**

- Capital Fm
- Radio star
- Prime radio
- Radio Sanyu
- DUNAMIS fm

### **FM in full is frequency modulation**

#### **Advantages of radio**

- A radio is cheap
- A radio is widely used
- It can be used by the blind.
- It is used for entertainments
- It is good for the illiterate
- It helps business people to advertise their goods
- It is used for announcements.

#### **Disadvantages of radio communication**

- They do not favour the deaf.
- They need regular buying of cells
- Languages used are limited to certain tribes

- Radios don't store information

### **Televisions**

- Televisions are not widely used in rural areas. this is because they require power to operate
- Televisions receive sound and pictures from a transmitting station

### **Examples of TV stations in Uganda**

- Wavah Broad casting Service (WBS) television
- Uganda Broad casting corporation (UBC)
- Top TV, NBS.

### **Advantages of Televisions**

- TV programs serve both illiterate and literate because they broadcast in different languages
- Messages are seen immediately they are sent.
- Pictures are impressive to the viewers
- It kills the boredom
- It can be used as mass media

### **Disadvantages of television**

- They are expensive
- They need electricity to operate
- Sometime they do not reach rural areas
- Commercial programmes are very expensive
- They expose pornographic materials to young ones

### **News papers**

- Newspapers are printed media on which news, pictures and other printed information is published.

### **Example of newspapers in our area**

- The new vision
- Daily monitor
- Bukedde

- Eddoboozi
- The Red pepper
- Observer

- Onion news paper
- Sunrise
- Rupiny
- Etop

### **Examples of newspapers in local language**

- Bukedde
  - Etop
  - Orumuri
  - Edoboozi
  - Kamunye
- They are all published by the new vision

### **Advantages of news papers**

- They can be used for future reference
- They contain pictures to illustrate
- They favour the deaf
- They educate and entertain people
- They are produced in different languages

### **Disadvantages of newspapers**

- They cannot be used by the illiterate
- They are expensive
- They do not favor the blind.
- They sometimes do not reach rural areas
- They do not cater for the illiterate

### **Activity**

1. Define mass media
2. List two examples of mass media
3. Write FM in full.
4. Outline any two radio stations in Uganda today.

5. In which two ways do radio stations promote development in an area?
6. Why are news papers not used by most people in Uganda?
7. Mention the official government owned news paper.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Communication

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Telephone
- Mobile phone
- Companies
- Mobile
- Network
- Corruption
- Telecom
- Quickest
- Cellular
- Messages
- Expensive

**CONTENT:**

### **Telephone Communication**

Telephones are also widely used in Uganda. Now days, cellular phones have been introduced. These are mobile phones which people move with.

Telephones are one of the quickest means of *communication*.

### **Types of telephone**

- Fixed telephones
- Mobile telephone

**Afixed telephone** is fixed on wires in one place.

*This is provided by post office.*

**A mobile telephone** does not have wire and can be carried everywhere.

There are companies which offer mobile phone services

### **Examples of telecommunication *Companies***

- MTN – Mobile Telephone Network
- Airtel
- K2
- Africell
- Uganda Telecom
- Smart telecom

### **Advantages of telephone**

- They are very fast
- Gives immediate replies
- They are able to receive both verbal and written messages.

### **Disadvantages of telephones**

- The charges are very high
- Some districts don't have network

### **Problems faced in meeting people's needs**

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ▪ Shortage of funds                | ▪ Corruption                        |
| ▪ Laziness                         | ▪ <i>Poverty</i>                    |
| ▪ Ignorance                        | ▪ <i>Theft</i>                      |
| ▪ Rapid population growth          | ▪ <i>Poor attitude towards work</i> |
| ▪ Alcoholism                       | ▪ <i>High population.</i>           |
| ▪ Poor transport and communication |                                     |

### **Solutions to the problems**

- Controlling population growth
- Fighting alcoholism
- Employing honest civil servants
- Constructing better roads and railways.
- *Creating employment opportunities especially for the youth.*
- *Educating people on how to produce more quality food.*
- *Providing medical services.*

### **Exercise**

1. Name any two example of telecommunication companies

2. Outline two problems faced when meeting people's needs.
3. State two solutions to the problems
4. Give advantages of using mobile phones.
5. Write ICT in full.
6. State the roles of
  - a. RDC
  - b. LCV Chairperson

### **Topical test on social services**

1. Name two social services Mukono district provides to her people.
2. Which district official in charge of education at a district level?
3. Write LDU in full
4. Why do very few people in Uganda able to use air transport?
5. State one advantage of road transport over air transport.
6. Give one cause of road accidents in our district.
7. What is the cheapest type of transport?
8. Name one commercial bank in Uganda.
9. What do we call the system of communication using compass?
10. State the roles of the following security departments.
  - a. Police force
  - b. Army
11. How are veterinary officers important in your community?
12. Write in full: UPDF
13. Name the current commissioner of the Uganda prisons.
14. State two problems facing the delivery of social services in our district.
15. Give two examples of social services

### **Topical test**

1. What is communication?
2. Mention the two types of communication
3. Give any two means of modern communication
4. State any one advantage of modern communication over traditional communication
5. Mention the quickest means of modern communication.



6. State any one way in which communication promotes trade.
7. Mention any one radio station found in your district.
8. Give any three traditional means of communication
9. What is mass media communication?
10. Mention any two means of mass media communication
11. Write UCC in full.
12. Give any two reasons why News papers are used by few people in our district
13. Write down any two television station in your district.
14. What name is given to the government's television station in Uganda?
15. Write in full
  - a. UBC
  - b. NTV
  - c. NBS

### **Topical test**

1. What is transport?
2. State any two forms of transport
3. Mention the commonest type of transport
4. State any four means of transport
5. Mention the quickest form of transport
6. Give any two advantages of road transport over air transport
7. State any two disadvantages of road transport over air transport.
8. Mention the best types of transport for the goods below
  - a. Bulky goods
  - b. Perishable goods
  - c. Fragile goods
  - d. Liquid goods
9. Name the cheapest form of transport.
10. Why is water transport not possible on some rivers?
11. In the space below, draw a picture of a car.
12. Give any two differences between water and air transport.
13. Mention the means of railway transport
14. Write down any one inland port found on lakes.
15. Name the two types of roads we have in our district.

16. What are feeder roads?
17. Give any two means of air transport

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Economic set up in our district

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Vending
- Fishing
- Trade
- Industry
- A factory

**CONTENT:**

**Economic activities in our district**

**Examples of economic activities**

- farming
- fishing
- mining
- trade
- brick making
- market vending

The major economic activity of our district is farming

**Industrial Sector**

- An industry is an activity of turning raw- materials into finished goods.
- A factory is a place where goods are turned into finished goods *on large scale*.
- Districts which have many industries are called industrial districts.

**Examples of such districts**

- Jinja, Kampala and Wakiso
- Kampala is the most industrialized district in Uganda

**Types of industries**

- Processing industries

- Manufacturing industries

### **Processing industries**

- These are industries which make tinned or packed. Products like fish, fruits, meat.

### **Manufacturing industries**

- These produce goods like clothes , cups, shoes, bags, and iron sheets

### **Factors considered before setting up an industry**

- Land
- Market
- Transport and communication
- Labour
- Capital
- Raw materials - These are materials to be turned into finished goods

### **Exercise**

1. What are economic activities?
2. State two example of economic activities
3. Name the major economic activity in your district
4. Define an industry
5. Name any two industrial districts you know
6. Give two types of industries in Uganda.
7. What are the things needed before starting an industry.
8. Name the most industrial town of Uganda
9. State one advantage of living near industries
10. Give one danger of living near an industry
11. Name two industries in your district.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Economic set up

**INTRODUCTION:** The lesson will first review the previous lesson

**COMPETENCES:** Learners should be able to read, write, and spell correctly.

- A bank
- Banking
- Infrastructure
- Mineral
- Financial

**CONTENT:** INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

**Examples of industries in our area**

- Mukono bakery
- Rocky industries
- Duke mineral water industry

**Advantages of having an industry in an area**

- Industries provide employment to people
- They encourage research.
- Industries provide market to agricultural produce as their raw materials
- They lead to development of infrastructure.

**Disadvantage of having an industry in an area**

- Industries pollute the environment
- They lead to slum development

**Small Scale Industries**

- These are industries which are small and easy to start.
- They reduce rural – urban migration

**Banking:**

- Banking is the system of keeping and lending out money.
- A bank is an institution that keeps and lends out money

**Types of banks**

- Commercial banks
- Central bank

**Central Bank**

The name given to Uganda's central bank is Bank of Uganda. The Governor of central bank is Tumusiime Edward Mutebire

### **Importance of Bank Of Uganda**

- It prints and mints new currency
- It controls money in circulation
- It lends money to other banks

### **Commercial banks**

These are banks which keep and lend out money to people

### **Examples of commercial banks**

- Barclays bank
- Eco bank
- Stanbic bank
- Equity bank
- Centenary bank
- Standard chartered bank
- Crane Bank

### **Uses of banks to people**

- They keep people's money safely
- To keep important documents
- They provide employment to people
- They give advice to business people
- They give out loans to business people

### **Exercise**

1. List three examples of industries in our area.
2. Give two advantages of having an industry in our area.
3. How are small scale industries important in our area?
4. What name is given to Uganda's central bank?
5. What is minting?
6. Who is the current governor of the Central Bank of Uganda?
7. What is the national currency of Uganda called?
8. What products are got from

- a. Limestone
- b. Sugar cane

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Economic activities in our district

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Human resources
- Cultural site
- Employment
- Specialization

**CONTENT:**

### **Tourism**

Tourism is an act of travelling to new and interesting places for pleasure and rest.

People who move to tour are called tourists

### **Examples of tourist attractions in Uganda**

- Beautiful vegetation e.g. the forests.
- Physical features e.g. lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys
- Climate
- Historical sites e.g. stone age sites
- Cultural sites e.g. Kasubi tombs
- Wild life e.g. Animals and plants

### **Examples of game parks in Uganda and their tourist attractions.**

- Queen Elizabeth NGP - *Hippopotami*
- Lake Mburo NGP-
- Mgahinga NGP – *Gorillas*
- Bwindi National Game park - *Mountain gorillas*

### **Importance of tourism**

- It brings income to the country
- It provides employment to the people
- It creates friendship among countries

## Activity

1. Who is a tourist?
2. Why is Mhanginga N.P famous in Uganda?
3. Mention any two natural forests in Uganda.
4. How do cultural sites promote the tourism industry?
5. What is a stone age site?
6. Name two land forms that attract tourists to Uganda.
7. How do Ugandans benefit from the tourism industry?
8. State the importance of game parks to P.4 pupils.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Economic set up in our district

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Economic activities
- Bark cloth
- Pottery
- Fishing
- Freezing

## CONTENT:

### Traditional economic activities

These are activities people of long ago used to do.

### Examples of traditional economic activities

- Bark cloth making
- Pottery
- Fishing
- Farming

### Bark cloth making

- It was introduced by the Chwezi. bark cloth is made from a bark of a tree called Mutuba tree

### Fishing

- Fishing is the catching of fish from a water body.
- A person who catches fish is called a fisher man.
- a person who sells fish is called a fishmonger

### Methods of catching fish

#### Local methods

- Using hooks

- Using fishing spears

### **Modern methods of catching fish**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ▪ Trawling              | ▪ <i>Trawling</i>      |
| ▪ <i>Purse-seining.</i> | ▪ <i>Gill netting.</i> |
| ▪ Drifting              |                        |

### **Types of fish caught**

- Tilapia (commonest)
- Mud fish (from swamps)
- Nile perch (largest)
- Lung fish (from swamps)

### **Ways of preserving fish**

- Local method
- By sun drying
- By smoking
- salting

### **Modern method**

- By tinning
- By freezing

### **Uses of fish to man**

- Fish acts as food to people
- Fish is a source of income
- Scales from fish may be used as decoration
- The skins of fish is used to make belts, bags and shoes

### **Exercise**

1. What are traditional economic activities
2. Give two example of traditional economic activities
3. Mention any two traditional methods of fishing.
4. Give one disadvantage of fishing by poison
5. State two problems faced by the fishing industry.
6. What is the commonest type of fish caught in Uganda?
7. Which group of people introduced bark cloth making in Uganda?



Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Economic set up

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Crops
- Farming
- Beverage
- Originally
- Traditional
- Non traditional

**CONTENT:**

### **Farming**

Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals

A farmer is a person who grows crops and rears animals

### **Types of crops**

Food crops

Cash crops

### **Food crops**

Food crops are crops grown for eating

#### **Examples of food crops**

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| ▪ Banana  | ▪ Beans          |
| ▪ Cassava | ▪ Sweet potatoes |
| ▪ Millet  |                  |

### **Cash crops**

Cash crops are crops grown for selling

#### **Types of cash crops**

- Traditional cash crops
- Non - Traditional cash crops

These *were* crops which were originally grown as cash crops

### Examples of traditional cash crops

- coffee
- cotton
- tea
- tobacco

### Uses of coffee

- It is used as drink

### Non-traditional cash crops

These were crops which were originally grown as food crops

### Examples of non – traditional cash crops

- Beans
- G. nuts
- Sweet potatoes
- Soya beans
- Maize
- Cassava

### Exercise

1. Why is farming called an economic activity?
2. What is the major economic activity carried out by most people in Uganda?
3. What type of activity is subsistence farming?
4. State one way farmers benefit from non – traditional cash crops.
5. What type of cash crop is maize today?
6. What is staple food crop grown in your district?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Economic set up

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Fertile soil
- Insecticide
- Infertility
- Drought

### CONTENT:

#### Needs of a farmer

- Fertile soil
- Garden tools
- Good climate
- Capital
- Insecticides
- Market
- Insecticides

## **Types of farming**

### **Mixed farming**

- This is the type of farming where by a farmer grows crops and rears animals on the same piece of land.

### **Advantages of mixed farming**

- A farmer gets double income
- Crops are used to feed animals and animal dungs are used for manure
- The farmer is assured of high yields from the crops.
- In case of prolonged drought, a farmer can depend on animals.
- A farmer gets a balanced diet

### **Disadvantages of mixed farming**

- It is expensive to start and manage
- It requires a lot of skills
- It requires a large piece of land

### **Subsistence farming**

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption and surplus for selling.

### **Advantages of subsistence farming**

- It doesn't require much capital
- It requires a small piece of land

### **Disadvantages of subsistence farming**

- It makes a farmer to remain poor
- It leads to soil infertility

## **Exercise**

1. Outline any two needs of a famer
2. Why does a famer need fertile soil?
3. Why do most people in our district practice subsistence farming
4. How is mixed farming different from subsistence farming? Give one.
5. Why is subsistence not a good system of farming?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Economic set up

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- Live stock
- Plantation
- Pastoralism
- Ranching
- Aqua-culture
- Apiculture
- Crop rotation

**CONTENT:**

**Types of farming**

**Horticulture**

This is the growing of fruits and vegetables

**Floriculture**

This is the growing of flowers on a large scale

**Uses of flowers**

- They are used for decoration
- They are sold to get money

**Plantation farming**

- This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for sale

**Examples of crops grown on plantation**

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| ▪ coffee       | ▪ sugarcane |
| ▪ <i>cocoa</i> | ▪ sisal     |
| ▪ oil palm     |             |

**Livestock farming**

- This is the keeping of domestic animals and birds

## **Types of livestock farming**

- Nomadic Pastoralism
- Dairy farming
- Ranching farming
- Poultry farming

Livestock farming involves keeping of domestic animals like sheep, goats, cattle, horses, camels and donkeys

### **Nomadic Pastoralism**

Nomadic Pastoralism is the movement of people and their animals in search for water and pasture

### **Question**

What is pastoralism?

This is the rearing of large herds of cattle as a cultural or traditional practice.

### **Examples of pastoral tribes in Uganda**

- Bahima of Ankole
- Karamajong of North eastern Uganda

### **Ranching farming**

- This is the keeping of cattle purposely for beef production
- Beef is the main product of a ranch

### **Dairy farming**

This is the keeping of cattle for milk production / produces got from dairy farms

- |  |   |                               |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Yoghurt</li><li>▪ Ghee</li><li>▪ Cheese</li><li>▪ Butter</li></ul> | } | Products got from dairy farms |
|--|---|-------------------------------|

### **Poultry farming**

- This is the keeping of domestic birds for a purpose

### **Examples of domestic birds**

- |   |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| ▪ Turkeys                                   | ▪ hen | ▪ duck |
| ▪ Apiculture - This is the keeping of bees. |       |        |

- Monoculture – This is the growing of only one type of crop.
- Crop rotation – Is the interchanging of crops season after season.
- Aquaculture - This is the keeping of fish

### **Problems facing farmers in Uganda**

- Pests and diseases
- Poor transport and communication
- Price fluctuation
- Lack of enough capital

### **Solutions to the problems**

- By employing veterinary doctors
- By constructing good roads.
- By providing loans to farmers

### **Exercise**

1. Define the following terms:-
  - a) Horticulture
  - b) Floriculture
  - c) Dairy farming
2. Outline any four problems facing farmers in Uganda
3. Give any two domestic birds kept in our district.
4. Mention two social values of domestic birds in our community.
5. Give one dairy product bought from super markets.
6. How are flowers important to people?
7. What is the main product got from ranches?

### **Topical test on people meet their needs**

1. What are economic activities?
2. Give two major economic activities carried out by people in your district.
3. Name one industry you know
4. What is tourism?
5. Give two examples of tourist attraction in Uganda.
6. Which major tourist attraction is found in Kidepo valley game park?
7. List down two types of fish caught in Uganda.
8. What is the commonest method of preserving fish?

9. State two needs of a farmer.
10. Identify two problems faced by farmers
11. How are the Karimojong similar to the Bahima in terms of occupation?
12. a) What is trade?  
b) Give two items of trade you know.  
c) Why do people carry out trade?
13. Give the roles played by the following:-
  - a. Potters
  - b. Carpenters
  - c. Black smith
  - d. Fish mongers

### Activity

1. What are social services?
2. Give two examples of social services
3. Which social service do people get from hospitals?
4. Give an example of a social service security centre in Mukono district.
5. Which social service do drivers provide to travelers?
6. How can a P.4 pupil care for their school as a social service centres
7. State the roles played by the following in our district.
  - a. Police force
  - b. Prisons department
  - c. Nurses
  - d. Local councilors

<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of pupils</i>	<i>Time</i>
	<i>P.4</i>			

**TOPIC:** *How to meet people's needs*

**SUB –TOPIC:** *Social Service Centres*

**COMPETENCES:** *The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.*

- *Respecting*
- *Mobilizing*
- *Communities*
- *Stations*

- *Petrol*

## **CONTENT:**

### ***What are social service centres?***

*These are places where social services are provided.*

### ***Examples of social service centres.***

- *Schools*
- *Hospitals/ medical centre*
- *Markets*
- *Police stations/ posts*
- *Banks*
- *Water sources.*
- *Petrol stations.*
- *Post offices*
- *Churches and mosques*
- 

### ***Caring for Social Services Centres.***

- *Respecting people who care for social service centres.*
- *Cleaning social services centres.*
- *Mobilizing communities on proper use of social service centres*
- *Showing love for social service centres.*

### ***People who provide social services in our area.***

- *Local leaders - lead local government.*
- *Teachers – teach children in class*
- *Doctors – treat sick people.*
- *Veterinary officers – treats sick animals.*
- *Nurses – care for patients.*
- *Police officers – keep law and order.*
- *Farmers – growing crops and rear animals.*
- *Drivers – drive vehicles.*
- *Carpenters – make furniture*
- *Bankers – they work in the bank.*
- *Chief – leads a county or subcounty.*
- *Parents – ensure proper upbringing of children.*
- *Shop keepers – selling things in the shop.*
- *Army officers – defends the country*

*-Protects people and property*



***Problems in meeting people's needs in our district.***

- *Poverty*
- *Bad weather*
- *Shortage of food*
- *Theft*
- *Corruption*
- *Irresponsibility/ not caring.*
- *Laziness*
- *Idleness*
- *high population.*
- *Poor attitude to work.*

***Solutions to the problems mentioned above.***

- *Creating employment opportunities especially for young people.*
- *Providing education on methods of producing more quality food.*
- *Providing medical services.*
- *Controlling population growth.*
- *Introducing group farming.*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** WEATHER

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

- **Windy**
- **Temperature**
- **Cloudy**
- **Thermometer**
- **Barometer**
- **Anemometer**
- **Wind sock**

**CONDITIONS**

**Elements / Aspects**

**(mm)**

**Types of weather**

Rain fall —————→ Rainy weather



- Climatology
- Weather forecasting
- Climate
- Isotherms
- Isobars
- Isohytes
- Contours

1. Weather station is a place where weather conditions are studied and kept.
2. Stevenson's screen is a wooden box where delicate weather instruments are kept.
3. Meteorologists - People who study weather
4. Isohytes – Rain fall  
Isohels – sunshine  
Isonephs – cloud cover  
Contours – Altitude  
Isotherm – Temperature  
Isobars – Atmospheric pressure
5. Climatology – Study of climate
6. Weather forecasting – telling of future weather changes.
7. Climate – Average weather condition of a place recorded from a long period of time.

## **Environment**

### **Exercise**

1. What is weather?
2. List any two elements of weather?
3. How is weather forecasting important to farmers?
4. What is meteorology?
5. Where in Uganda is the biggest meteorological station found?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4			

**TOPIC:** How to meet people's needs

**SUB –TOPIC:** Weather

**COMPETENCES:** The learner reads, writes, and spells words correctly.

**CONTENT:**

**Weather instrument**

Weather instruments are found at the weather station

A weather station is a place where the elements of weather are measured and recorded.

Meteorology is the scientific study of weather.

A box where delicate weather instruments are kept is called a Stevenson screen

A Stevenson screen is painted white to reflect sunlight.

**Word bank**

Transport	Hyacinth	Pepper
Communication	Ferry	Bukedee
Murram	Petroleum	Edoboozi
Tarmac	Modern	Industry
Roas	Raditioanal	Agro –based
Railway	Telephone	Factory
Liquids	Whistle	Specialization
Flexible	Feeder	Processing
Train	Fragile	Dairy
Vehicle	Bulky	Subsistence
Port	Canoes	Livestock
Seaport	Bicycles	Ranch
Inland port	Corporal	Vending
Common	Hydro	Raw
Messages	Electricity	Labour
Receive	Amenities	Industrialization
Passenger	Embezzlement	Bakery
Yacht	Corporation	Employment
Boat	Maintenance	Hippopotami
How springs	Aeroplane	Commission
Geo-thermal	Authority	Helicopters
Thermal	Traffic	Jam

Solar	Works	Perishable
Meteorology	International	Strip
Fore casting	Millimeters	Entebbe
Millibars	Climatology	Stevenson