

DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE



SOCIAL STUDIES
LESSON NOTES TERM ONE 2025
0784540287/0751565742

PRIMARY FOUR

Week one

Lesson one

THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT.

Social Studies is the study of people and their environment.

OUR DISTRICT.

TOPIC 1:

LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT.

Revision of a compass rose/ direction.

A compass: is an instrument used to show direction of places.

A compass rose/direction. This is an element of a map that shows direction of places.

People who use a compass in their daily work are:

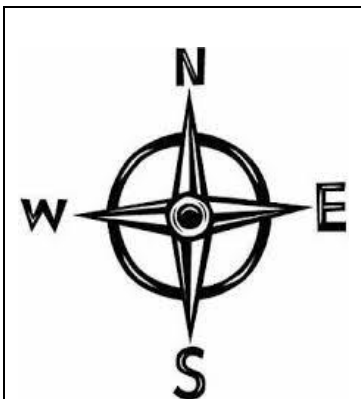
- pilots
- scouts and girl guides
- mountain climbers
- sailors
- rally drivers
- ship captains
- tourists
- soldiers

Cardinal points.

These are the four major points of a compass, namely; North (N), East (E), South (S), West (W).

Activity.

Draw and show the four cardinal points of a compass.



Lesson two

Compass directions

New words

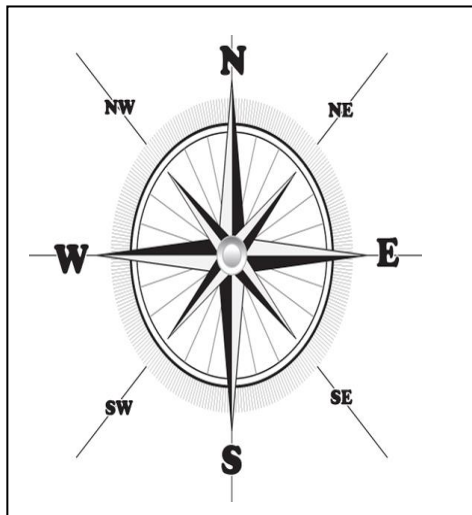
1. Compass direction
2. Compass rose
3. Land marks
4. Cardinal
5. Semi cardinal

A compass has cardinal and semi cardinal points.

The cardinal points of a compass are N, E, S, W.

The semi-cardinal points are; North-East, North-West, South-East and South- West.

Compass directions.



Activity

Observing the pictures and completing the table on page 5 comprehensive SST bk 4

Lesson three

Apart from using a compass, list other ways of locating places.(Ref Mk Standard bk 4 page 4)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| - rivers | - position of the sun |
| - tall trees | - using the shadows |
| - tall buildings | - land marks |
| - hills | |
| -using body parts to locate different places. | |

Note;

1. The sun rises from the East and sets in the West.
2. In the morning the sun is in the East while in the evening it is in the West. (This fact helps us to tell the direction of places)

Activity.

1. Take children outside in the morning hours and use the **Sun** to identify North, East, South and West.
2. Identify the directions of other features from where you are standing e.g. classroom, trees, playground etc.
3. Let them stand and locate the side of the shadow.

Lesson Four**Exercise.****F****Y****X****K****N****O****T****M**

1. In which compass direction are the following;
 - a) O from N __EAST.
 - b) Y from N __NORTH
 - c) M from N __SOUTH
 - d) T from N ____SOUTH WEST
 - e) F from N ____NORTH WEST
 - f) N from X ____ SOUTH WEST
2. In which direction is your school from Mbogo road?
3. In which direction is the sun in the morning?EAST
4. Jane was moving to her home and her shadow was on her left. In which direction was the home? NORTH
5. In which period of the day is the shadow shortest? MID-DAY
6. John was going to town. His shadow was on his left. What time of the day was he going to town. MORNING

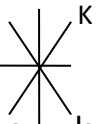
Note

The direction of a given location can also be given in degrees.

Degrees are measured in clockwise direction from North.

Lesson Five

Lesson Evaluation

1. What is a compass?
2. Name any two cardinal points of a compass.
3. Name any two semi-cardinal points of a compass.
4. Where does the compass needle point/face when at rest?
5.  Name the point of a compass labeled K
6. In which direction is the sun:
 - i) In the Morning
 - ii) In the evening
7. What do we call the point between North and West?
8. Give one example of a land mark in Kampala district

WEEK TWO

LESSON ONE.

LOCATING OUR DISTRICT

New words

- district
- county
- country
- sub- county
- municipality
- urban council

OUR DISTRICT

- Our district is Kampala the capital city of Uganda.
- Kampala is found in the Central region of Uganda.
- Kampala is surrounded by Wakiso district.

MAPS.

- **A map:** Is a drawing of an object as seen from above.
- **A map:**is a representation of an object as seen from above.

Activity

Locating Kampala and other neighbouring districts using the primary school atlas

LESSON TWO

New words

- Municipality
- County
- Central region

Location of Kampala district on the map of Uganda



Activity

- 1) Use the map of Uganda in the atlas on page 7 of St. Bernard book 4 to locate Kampala district.
- 2) Use the atlas to identify other districts in the central region and the neighbouring districts of Kampala.
- 3) Stick the map of Uganda in the books and colour Kampala district.

Exercise.

1. What makes Kampala a special district in Uganda?
2. In which region of Uganda is Kampala district?
3. Name the district found in the North, East and West of Kampala. (at least 5) use the atlas.
4. Which districts are found in L. Victoria (use the atlas)

LESSON THREE

Kampala district.

1. Kampala district is made up of five Urban Council divisions.
 - Makindye
 - Nakawa (Biggest)
 - Rubaga
 - Central (Smallest)
 - Kawempe

Note:

Nakawa and Makindye share borders with Lake Victoria

Qn. Why was Kampala divided into five Urban Council divisions?

- i) To make administration/management easy.
- ii) To bring services nearer to people.
- iii) To create more jobs for the people

2. Location of the Urban Council divisions of Kampala district using a compass.

Makindye – South

Nakawa – East

Rubaga – West

Kawempe – North

Central – Centre/Middle

3. Kampala is made up of Urban Council divisions while other districts are made up of counties, sub-counties and municipalities.

ACTIVITY

Naming the Urban Council divisions or municipalities in Kampala and telling their directions.

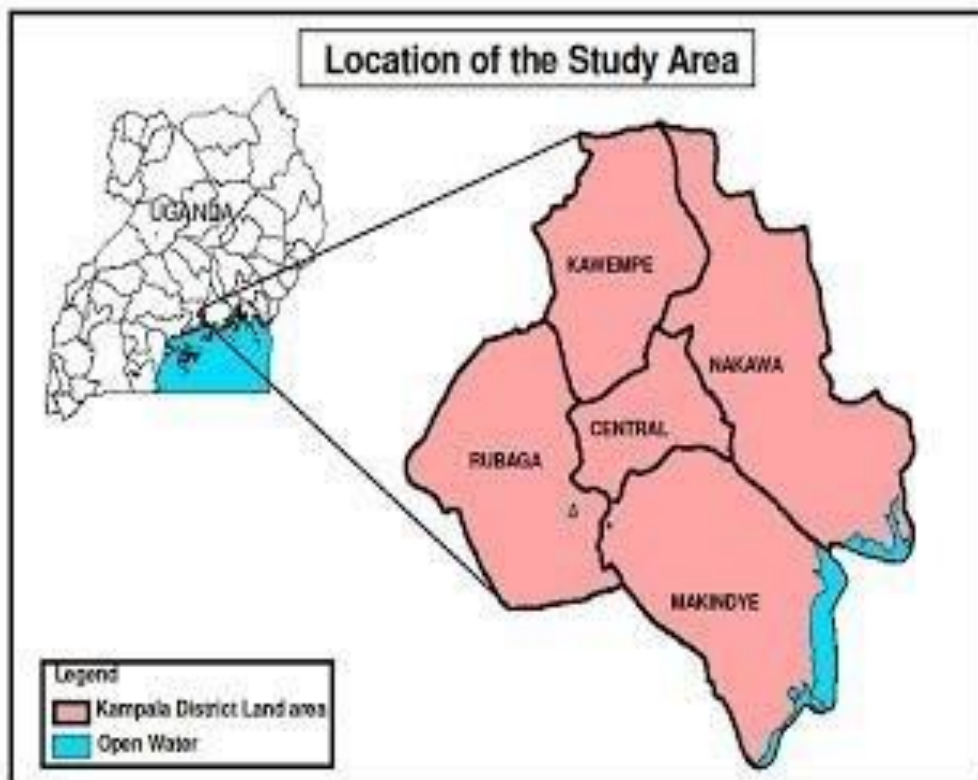
NOTE.

1. Different villages make a parish.
2. Different parishes make a sub-county.
3. Different sub counties make a county.

NB: Reference to St. Bernard Bk4 Pg 15

LESSON 4

A MAP OF KAMPALA DISTRICT



Activity

1. Children observe the map of Kampala on the chart.
2. Read and name the Urban Council divisions of Kampala.
3. Stick and colour the map of Kampala in their books.

LESSON FIVE

Evaluation Exercise

1. What is a map?
2. Name the districts that surround Kampala.
3. Which Urban Council division of Kampala is the ,
 - a) Smallest _____
 - b) Biggest _____
4. In which Urban Council division is your school found?
5. Which Urban Council division/county/municipality are the following?
 - a) Parliament _____
 - b) Nakasero _____
 - c) Makerere University _____
6. Name the two lakes found in Kampala district.
7. In which sub-county/ Urban Council division is your school found?
8. In which region of Uganda is Kampala district?
9. Why is a district divided into divisions or counties?

WEEK THREE

LESSON ONE

Municipalities/Town councils

NEW WORDS

- Municipality

1. What are municipalities?

- Municipalities are towns found in some districts.
 2. A municipality is headed by a mayor.
 3. The lord mayor heads a city with other mayors in charge of municipalities.

Note

Municipalities are like counties in rural set up.

- They have good social services like school, hospitals, shops and offices.
- Headquarters of districts are located in municipalities or town councils.

Examples of municipalities

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| • Entebbe | • Mukono | • Bushenyi |
| • Mbarara | • Masaka | • Gulu |
| • Lira | • Fortportal | • Ntungamo |
| • Mbale | • Arua | • Kasese |

Activity

1. Naming five municipalities of Kampala.
2. Naming other municipalities of Uganda.

Exercise.

- 1) Why are there many people in municipalities than in villages?
 PRESENCE OF BETTER SOCIALSERVICES
 BETTER RECREATION CENTRES
- 2) Name one municipality found in Wakiso district.
- 3) In which municipality do we find Entebbe air port?

LESSON TWO

THE HISTORY OF OUR DISTRICT KAMPALA.

NEW WORDS

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|
| • Impala | • Capital | • Transfer |
| • Kingdom | • Independence | • city |

- ✓ **The History of Kampala our district**
- ✓ Kampala was the capital city of Buganda kingdom
- ✓ The British transferred the capital city to Kampala in 1893.
- ✓ Kampala was made the capital city of Uganda in 1962.

THE NAME KAMPALA.

Kampala got its name from the animals that lived in the area called Empala (A type of antelope)

.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISTRICTS TO ITS PEOPLE

When a country is divided into districts, it is easy for the government,

- To plan well for development.
- Easy to maintain law and order.
- It is easy to collect taxes.
- It is easy to promote and preserve culture especially if people in the district speak the same language.
- People can be represented well e.g. in the parliament.
- People can easily get services like education, medical care, security etc.

IMPORTANCE OF KAMPALA DISTRICT

- It is a centre of trade.
- People get jobs.
- It is a centre of education.
- Government offices are in Kampala.
- It is a centre of tourism.
- It has better medical services.

Activity.

- Children read comprehensive SST book 4 pg.15. This will help them to relate the history of other districts and theirs.
- Teacher can narrate the history of any other places like villages, counties etc.
- Write notes about the history of Kampala.

Exercise.

1. How did Kampala get its name?
2. Which district formerly surrounded Kampala district?
3. How is a district important to its people?
4. Which ministry is responsible for districts in Uganda?
5. State the population of Kampala according to the 2014 population census.

Important places in our district

There are many important places in our district and these include;

- Medical centres
- Markets
- Police stations
- Roads
- Post office
- Parliamentary building
- Schools
- Religious centres

Activity

Listing important places in our districts where tourists visit

- Museum
- Kasubi tombs
- Kabaka's lake
- Medical centres

LESSON FOUR

Medical centres

- Hospitals
- Clinics
- Health centres
- Pharmacies

Medical workers

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| ❖ doctors | ❖ dentist |
| ❖ counselors | ❖ orthopedics |
| ❖ nurses | ❖ opticians |
| ❖ laboratory attendants | ❖ oculists |
| ❖ midwife | ❖ pediatricians |
| ❖ surgeons | |

Duties of medical workers

- Treating the sick people
- Immunizing children and mothers
- Helping mothers to give birth
- Counseling patients
- Promoting Primary Health Care (PHC)

ACTIVITY

Write down three services you get from the medical centre near your home

2. Let the children share with others the health centres they have visited.

Picture of a hospital



Mulago hospital

EVALUATION EXERCISE

1. Name some hospitals found in Kampala district.
2. Give one importance of midwives in our community.
3. Give two ways in which hospitals are important in the community.
4. Mention any two services got from health centres.
5. In which urban council division/ sub-county/ municipality are the following?
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Nsambya hospital
6. From which animal did Kampala get its name?
7. Give one reason why Kampala has a big population.
8. Of what importance is Kampala district to the people?
9. Which districts surround Kampala?
10. Draw and name one important place in our district.
11. Which ministry is responsible for districts in Uganda?
12. List four other districts in central Uganda apart from Kampala.

WEEK FOUR

LESSON ONE

Market

New words

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| • Market | • Buy |
| • Goods | • Sale |
| • Trade | • Sell |
| • Money | |

Qn. What are markets?

These are places where people buy or sell their goods.

Examples of markets in Kampala.

- Nakasero,
- St. Balikudembe (owino),
- Usafi market,
- Kibuye market,
- Kibuli Market

Importance of markets

- People buy food from markets.
- People sell their goods in the markets.
- The government gets taxes from markets.
- People get jobs in markets.

Picture of a market



WANDEGEYA MARKET

Activity

- Children read the text on page 18 comprehensive and list the items on the picture.

LESSON TWO

POLICE STATIONS IN KAMPALA DISTRICT.

NEW WORDS

- Police post
- Police station
- Security
- Law and order
- Crime

Name the main police station in kampala.

Central Police Station (CPS)

- The CPS of Kampala is found in the central division of Kampala.
- There are many police posts in Kampala and the main police station is called central police station (CPS).



UPF HEADQUARTERS

Importance of police posts.

- People report cases of crimes at police posts.
- Police officers at the police stations help to arrest law breakers.
- Police officers at the stations help settle disputes among people.
- The police help to maintain law and order.
- Educating people about the dangers of committing crimes through community policing.
- Teaching people especially school children about road safety.

Picture of policemen arresting wrong doers



Activity.

1. Demonstrate the work of police officers.
2. Listening to a resource person (School police officer)

Exercise.

1. Identify three duties of the police.
2. Name two sections of the police.
3. Which section of the police could you report if a house catches fire?

LESSON THREE

POST OFFICE.

New words

- post office
- address
- stamp
- envelope
- parcels
- letters
- post man

What is a post office

- It is a place where people send or receive letters/parcels sent to them from different parts of the world.



Post office headoffice

Note:

- At a post office, people buy stamps and envelopes.
- People send parcels to their friends or relatives using the post office.
- People get jobs from post office.

Activity.

- 1) Write the post address of your school.
- 2) Get a stamp and stick in your book.
- 3) Write P.O. in full

Religious centres in our district

- These are places of worship.
- Religious centres in Kampala are the churches, temples and mosques.

Churches in Kampala/ mosques

- Sacred heart cathedral Rubaga(saint Mary's Rubaga Cathedral
- St. Paul's Cathedral Namirembe
- Christ the King.
- All Saints Cathedral Nakasero
- Watoto church
- Miracle centre cathedral Rubaga

- Namungoona SDA
- Kibuli Mosque
- Gaddafi Mosque
- Liberty Worship Centre



Sacred Heart Rubaga



St. Paul Namirembe



Miracle Centre Rubaga



Gaddafi Mosque



Kibuli Mosque



Liberty Worship Centre

Exercise.

- 1) Who leads prayers in the church?
- 2) Who leads prayers in the mosque?
- 3) How is a church important in the community?
- 4) How is a church similar to a mosque?
- 5) How is the church different from the mosque?

LESSON FOUR

ROADS

- People use roads to transport goods from one place to another.
- Roads ease peoples movements.

There are two types of roads in our district namely,

- a) Tarmac roads
- b) Murram roads

Tarmac roads

- Tarmac roads are very strong and can be used at any time.
- Tarmac roads connect major towns to each other.

Murram roads.

- They are dusty during the dry seasons and slippery during the wet season.
- Murram roads connect villages to trading centres.

ACTIVITY

Drawing and colouring a murram and a tarmac road.



Tarmac



Murram road

Uses of roads

- Traders use them to transport their goods to markets.
- They help people to move from one place to another.
- Help farmers to transport their goods to market centres.

Why many people use road transport

- ✚ It has many means
- ✚ Serves door to door
- ✚ Connects to many places
- ✚ It is cheaper for shorter distances
- ✚ It is flexible
- ✚ It is not time tabled

Exercise

- 1) Write any four means of road transport.
- 2) Children attempt an activity on page 22(Comprehensive SST Bk 4)

EVALUATION EXERCISE

1. Name one market in the Central Urban Council Division of Kampala
2. Give four ways in which markets are useful to people.
3. How do the police keep law and order?
4. Give one role of religious leaders in our district
5. Give three ways how roads are important in our district.
6. Write PO in full.
7. Write the post office box number of Greenhill Academy.
8. Mention two means of road transport .
9. Why is road transport used by many people?
10. How are tarmac roads different from murram roads?
11. How are roads useful to farmers?

WEEK 5

LESSON ONE

TOPIC 2:

PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DISTRICT.

NEW WORDS

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| ▪ rivers | ▪ lakes | ▪ valleys |
| ▪ hills | ▪ plateaus | ▪ relief |
| ▪ rift valleys | ▪ hills | ▪ mountains |
| ▪ plateaus | ▪ plains | |

Qn.What are physical features?

These are land forms in an area.

Examples of physical features

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| • rivers | - rift valleys |
| • lakes | - plateaus |
| • hills | - plains |
| • valleys | - mountains |

Physical features found in Kampala district

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| • lakes | - valleys |
| • hills | - plateau |
| • swamps | |

Physical features which are not in Kampala district.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| • mountains | • Oceans |
| • plains | • Seas |
| • rivers | • |
| • rift valleys. | |

Activity.

- Observing physical features from outside the classroom.
- Read comprehensive book 4 page 24.

LESSON TWO

Map of Kampala showing physical features.



ACTIVITY

Drawing the map of Kampala showing physical features

LESSON THREE

Hills

A piece of land raised higher than the area around

Examples of hills in Kampala

Kampala is made up of seven hills, namely;

Kasubi hill	Namirembe hill
Mengo hill	Rubaga hill
Kibuli hill	Old Kampala hill
Nsambya hill	Makerere hill
Naguru hill	Mbuya hill

LESSON FOUR

Uses of hills

- Hills are used for settlements.
- They are used for farming.
- They are used for building telephone masts by telecommunication companies.
- Hills provide stones for building.
- They provide murram for constructing roads.
- They are sources of minerals.

Dangers of hills

- ❖ Poor transport and communication
- ❖ Soil erosion in the wet season
- ❖ They are hideouts for criminals
- ❖ They make construction of roads difficult
- ❖ Use of machines for farming is difficult in hills.

WEEK 6

LESSON ONE

Valleys in our district

New words

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| ▪ floods | ▪ low lands |
| ▪ valley | ▪ land form |

What is a valley?

- A valley is a low land between hills.
- Kampala has the valleys below;
Kisenyi valley, Batvalley, Nakivubo valley, Bwaise valley.

Uses of a valley.

- Valleys are used for farming.
- They provide sand to people.
- People get water from valleys.
- Sources of rivers
- They attract tourists
- They have fertile land for growing crops such as yams, sugarcanes and pumpkins.

Dangers of valleys

- Valleys flood during the wet season
- Lakes and rivers in valleys are breeding places for disease vectors
- Bad people hide in valleys

Activity

Use comprehensive SST book 4. Observe pictures of a hill, mast and a valley on pages 34, 35 and 37.

-Use St. Bernard to observe different pictures of physical features on pages 25-27.

Exercise

1. Draw a symbol of a hill and a mountain.
2. How do people control soil erosion in hilly areas?
3. Give one reason why people control soil erosion.
4. Give one problem faced by people who live in hilly areas.
5. Why are valleys not good for human settlement?
6. How is soil erosion controlled in hilly areas?

LESSON TWO

Plateau.

- A plateau is a flat topped raised piece of land.
- A plateau is a fairly raised flat topped piece of land.

Uses of a plateau

- A plateau is used for farming.
- It is used for settlement.
- We can get stones for building houses from plateaus.
- They have rivers for fishing
- They are used for mining
- They promote tourism which is a source of income

Lakes and rivers

- These are physical features with water in them.
- Kampala has two lakes namely;
 - Lake Victoria in Makindye and Nakawa divisions.
 - Kabaka's lake in Lubaga division.

Importance of lakes

- They provide water to people.
- They provide fish to people.
- Lakes are used for transport.
- Lakes provide sand for building.
 - Some lakes like Lake Katwe in western Uganda provide salt.
 - They act as boundaries between places
 - They help in the formation of convectional rainfall

NOTE: Reference to St. Bernard Bk 4pgs 31

LESSON THREE

What is a river?

A river is a long channel with flowing water.

- Rivers which flow throughout the year are called **permanent rivers** eg Nile
- Rivers which dry up during dry season are called **seasonal rivers**

Uses of rivers

- They provide water to people.
- They provide fish to people.
- Rivers are used for transport.
- Rivers provide sand for building.

Dangers of rivers

- Rivers flood in the wet seasons
- Dangerous animals hide in rivers
- Breeding places for black flies that spread river blindness.
- They are breeding places for mosquitoes that spread malaria.

Activity

1. Use the atlas to identify lakes and rivers in Uganda.
2. Make a list of rivers and lakes you have identified.

NOTE : a

LESSON FOUR

Importance of lakes and rivers

- They provide water to people.
- They provide fish to people.
- Lakes are used for transport.
- Lakes provide sand for building.
- Some lakes provide salt e.g Lake Katwe in western Uganda.

Dangers of lakes

- Lakes flood in the wet seasons
- Dangerous animals hide in lakes
- People drown in lakes

ACTIVITY

1. Use the atlas to identify the major lakes and rivers in Uganda.
2. Make a list of rivers and lakes you have identified.

LESSON FIVE

EVALUATION EXERCISE

1. What is a valley?
2. Give one use of valleys.
3. Why shouldn't people build in valleys?
4. What do we call a raised flat topped piece of land?
5. In which three ways are rivers and lakes useful in your district?
6. How can plateaus be put to good use?
7. Name the man-made lake in Uganda.
8. Draw a map symbol of the following
 - a) Hill
 - b) Plateau
 - c) Mountain

WEEK SEVEN

LESSON ONE

Mountains

New words

- mountain
- land slides
- tourist
- peak

- Kampala district has no mountains.
- Some districts of Uganda have mountains.
- Examples of mountains in Uganda are;
 - Mt. Elgon,
 - Mt. Rwenzori,
 - Mt. Moroto
 - Mt. Mufumbiro

Activity

Use the atlas to identify the districts where each mountain is located and fill the table below.

Mountain	Districts
Mt. Rwenzori	
Mt. Elgon	
Mt. Mufumbiro	
Mt. Moroto	

Exercise

1. Name the highest mountain in Uganda.
2. Give the importance of mountains.

LESSON TWO

Importance of mountains

- ❖ People live on mountain slopes
- ❖ People grow crops on mountain slopes
- ❖ Mountains are sources of rivers e.g.R.Manafwa flows from Mount Elgon
- ❖ They attract tourists who bring income
- ❖ They create boundaries between areas

Refer to St. Bernard Bk 4 pages 32 - 35

Dangers caused by mountains.

- Landslides
- Soil erosion
- Poor transport
- Some mountains erupt and kill or displace people.
- Mountains make it difficult to build roads.

ACTIVITY

Watching a video clip about landslides

LESSON THREE

Swamps in our district

- Swamps are found in low lands.
- Swamps are water logged area with vegetation
- Swamps are also known as **wet lands**.

Importance of swamps

- They provide water to people.
- They provide fish.
- Swamps provide clay for making pots and bricks.
- They control floods.
- They are homes of aquatic animals

Exercise

1. Name any three crafts people make using local materials.
2. Mention swamps found in Kampala district.
3. Write down two crops which grow well in swampy areas.
4. Give two ways of conserving swamps.

LESSON FOUR

Dangers of physical features

Physical features are important to people but sometimes they become dangerous to people.

Dangers of rivers and lakes to people

- They flood and displace people.
- They flood and destroy people's property.
- They keep vectors which spread diseases to people.
- Lakes and rivers keep wild animals like crocodiles and hippos which are dangerous to people.

How can we avoid the dangers?

- People should not settle near lakes and rivers.
- We should not clear vegetation around lakes and rivers.

LESSON FIVE

Activity

Open comprehensive SST book 4 page 40-43, observe the pictures, read the text on page 42 and answer the questions below.

1. What is a landslide?
2. Give one cause of landslides.
3. In which three ways are landslides dangerous to people?
4. Mention at least four districts in Uganda which experience landslide.
5. Which mountain in Uganda has caused landslides?
6. How do landslides affect road transport?
7. How can people avoid the problems caused by mountains?

WEEK EIGHT

LESSON ONE

Plains

NEW WORDS

- plains
- pastoralists
- national parks
- grazing
- pasture
- tourists

What is a plain?

- Plains are low-lying areas.
- Plains are common in some districts like Nakasongola, Mbarara, Soroti, Gulu etc.
- Plains receive little rainfall.

Uses of plains

- Plains are used for cattle keeping.
- They are used for wild animals. Most game parks are found in plains. Eg Queen Elizabeth National Park.

Activity.

1. Use the atlas to identify these districts: Nakasongola, Mbarara, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Kumi and Soroti. These districts have plains.
2. Identify the game parks found in Uganda. Make a list of them.

LESSON TWO

CARING FOR PHYSICAL FEATURES

NEW WORDS

- Terracing
- Contour ploughing
- Afforestation

Physical features are important to us and other living things.

How can we care for swamps / wet lands / lakes

- We should avoid dumping rubbish in them.
- We should avoid swamp drainage.
- People should not settle in swamps.
- People should not construct industries in swamps.

LESSON THREE

How can we care for hills and mountains.

- Avoid over cultivation on slopes of hills and mountains.
- We should plant trees on mountain slopes and hill slopes.
- We need to fill all the holes created during brick making and stone mining.
- We should make terraces on hills to prevent soil erosion.

Activity I

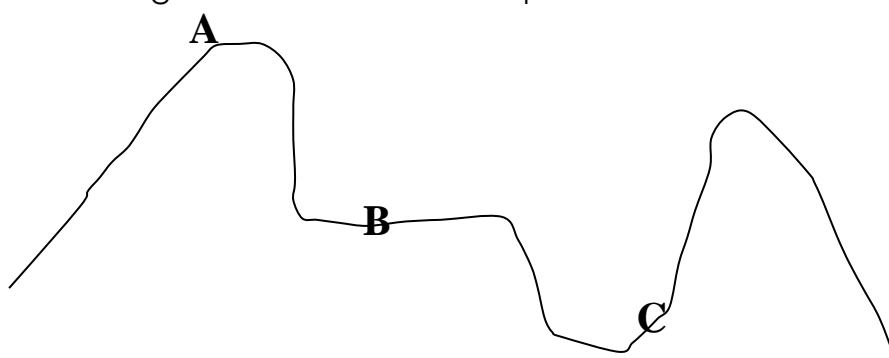
1. In groups, read the text on page 43 – 45. Observe the pictures and discuss all the questions on page 46 (Ref: Comprehensive book 4).
2. Picking rubbish around the school

LESSON FOURand FIVE

Revision exercise

General evaluation

1. What is a plateau?
 2. Draw a map symbol for plateau.
 3. Why are plateaus good for human settlement?
 - I. _____
 - II. _____
 4. Mention any two physical features found on plateau.
- Use the diagram below to answer questions.



5. Name the physical features marked.
A _____ B _____ C _____
6. Why is area C not good for human settlement?
 - I. _____
 - II. _____
7. Give two examples of relief features.
8. How are hills important to people?
9. What is altitude?
10. How can we control soil erosion in hilly areas?
11. Mention the physical feature where landslides are experienced.

12.State two dangers caused by landslides.

13.Why is not good for people to settle near lakes and rivers?

- i. _____
- ii. _____

14.How can we help the people affected by landslides?

- i. _____
- ii. _____

15.Which physical features are not in Kampala and Wakiso district?

16.Name two problems caused by rivers.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

17.Give one way in which people can care for the hills.

18.How can we care for the following physical features?

a) Plateau

- i. _____
- ii. _____

b) Valleys

- i. _____
- ii. _____

19.Mention two economic activities carried out on lakes.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

END