**P.4 SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK**

**TERM III 2019**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **WK** | **PD** | **TOPIC** | **SUBTOPIC** | **SUBJECT COMPENCES** | **LANGUAGE COMP** | **CONTENT** | **METHODS** | **ACTIVITIES** | **SKILLS** | **T/L AIDS** | **REF** | **REM** |
| 1 | 1 | How to meet people’s needs in our district | Types of needs | **The learner;**   * Give the meaning of basic needs * Mentions the types of basic needs * States the examples of basic needs * Mentions the examples of non- essential needs | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly   * Basic * Needs * Shelter * Essential * Clothing | **Basic needs / essential needs**   * Things that people cannot do without   **Types of needs**   * Basic needs * Non- essential needs   **Examples of basic needs**   * Food and water * Clothing * Shelter   **Examples of non-essential needs**   * Cars * Shoes | -Discussion  -Discovery | -Giving the importance of hospitals | -Writing  -Effective communication | -Sick bay | -Comprehensive SST book 4 |  |
| **WK** | **PD** | **TOPIC** | **SUBTOPIC** | **SUBJECT COMPENCES** | **LANGUAGE COMP** | **CONTENT** | **METHODS** | **ACTIVITIES** | **SKILLS** | **T/L AIDS** | **REF** | **REM** |
|  | II |  | Social services  Education | **The learner;**   * States the meaning of social services * Gives the examples of social services * States the meaning of education social service centres * Mentions the examples of institutions in our district. * States the type of schools * Name the types of schools in our district * Gives the differences between private and government schools. * Gives the similarities between private and government schools * Mentions the types of education | **The learner;**  Pronounces, and spells new words   * Social services * Education * Security * Health   **Types of schools**   * Private schools * Government schools   **Differences between private schools and government schools**   * In private schools pupils pay school fees while in government do not. * Private schools are owned by individuals while government schools are owned by government * Private schools are facilitated by owners while government schools are facilitated by government   **Types of education**   * Formal education * Informal education   **Formal education**   * Got from schools * Introduced by Missionaries   **Informal education**   * Got from home * Elders are the teacher   **Things taught under informal education**   * Cooking * Hunting * Greeting | **Social services**  Services provided to people by the government and non- governmental organizations e.g.   * Education * Security * Transport   **Education**  The process of acquiring knowledge, skills and values  **Sources of education**   * Schools * Colleges * Institutions | Guided discovery  Discussion | Writing notes  Listing the skills acquired from informal education | Writing  Reading | Chalkboard illustration  Resource person (Tr.) | Comprehension SST Book 4 |  |
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|  | III |  | Health services | **The learner;**   * Gives the sources of health services * Mentions the people who offer health services * State the hospitals in our district * Gives the biggest hospital in Uganda * Mentions the examples of health services * Gives the importance of health services * States the ways a government supports the health sector * Gives problems affecting the provision of medical services * Gives the solutions to problems. | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly   * Health * Healthy * Hospital * Dispensaries * Clinics | **Health service centres**   * Hospitals * Clinics * Dispensaries   **People who offer health services**   * Doctors treat sick people   **Nurses** – care for sick people  **Hospitals in Uganda**   * Mukono health centre IV * Nagalama hospital   **Biggest hospital in Uganda**   * Mulago hospital   **Importance of hospital medical services**   * Help us to be healthy * Create employment   **Ways the government supports health sectors**   * Builds hospital * Trains health workers   **Problems affecting health services**   * Shortage of funds * Corruption   **Solutions**   * Prioritizing health sector * Fighting or curbing corruption in the health sector | Discussion  Discovery | Giving the importance of hospitals | Writing  Effective communication | Sick bay | Comprehension SST Book 4 |  |
|  | IV |  | Security services | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of security * Mentions the people who offer security services * Gives the composition of the district security committee * Gives examples of security services * States the importance of security services * Gives problems faced in providing security services * Gives solutions to problems | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly.   * Security * Intelligence * Defence * Army | **Security**  Being free from danger  **Examples of people who offer security**   * Police * Army   **Composition of the DSC**   * The RDC * The DPC * The secretary for security etc.   **Examples of security services**   * Intelligence services * Guarding important places * Keeping prisoners   **Importance of security services**   * Protects people against bad people * Encourages trade in the district   **Problems faced in providing security services**   * Security personnel lack enough vehicles to patrol areas * Corruption among security workers   **Solutions**   * The government should give the police vehicles | Discussion  Discovery | Giving the importance of security | Effective communication  Writing | Text book | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
|  | V |  | Amenities | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of amenities      * Mentions examples of amenities * States the types of electricity and sources * Mentions some of the dams which generate HEP * Gives the uses of electricity * Outlines the dangers of electricity * Gives the advantages of HEP over other types | T**he learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words in sentences   * Amenities * electricity * safe * piped * biogas * thermal | **Amenities**  Services and facilities which make life easier and better e.g.   * electricity * safe water * petroleum products   **Electricity**  **Types of electricity**  **HEP** – running water / water falls    **Solar** – sun  **Thermal** – burning fuels  **Biogas** – wastes  **Geo-thermal** – hot springs  **HEP dams**   * Nalubale power station   **Uses of electricity**   * To control traffic lights * For ironing clothes   **Dangers of electricity**   * Sparks off fire in houses * Shocks and kills people.   **Advantages of HEP over other types of electricity**   * Doesn’t pollute the environment unlike others * Easier to use unlike others | Guided discovery  Guided discussion | Mentioning the uses of education | Writing  Reading | Electricity at school | Comprehension SST book 4 page 146 |  |
| 2 | 1 |  | Piped/ safe water | **The learner;**   * Gives reasons why we need water * Mentions the bodies that supply water. * Mentions the problems faced in providing water * Solutions to the problems | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly   * Piped * Sewerage * Corporation * Chemical | **Reasons why people need water**   * For domestic use * For irrigation * For cooling machines * Used as raw materials   **Bodies that distribute water in our district**   * NWSC * NGOs ie * UNICEF * DANIDA * RUWASA   **Problems faced in providing water**   * Water is not safe in some areas. * Scarcity of water in some areas * Providing water is expensive   **Solutions**   * Constructing valley dams bore holes, protected spring | Discussion  Discovery | Copying the notes | Effective communication  Reading | Piped water at school | Comprehension SST book 4 page 146 |  |
|  | II |  | Transport | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of transport * Mentions the types of transport * Outlines the means of road transport * States the advantages of road transport * Mentions the advantages of road transport * Gives the disadvantages of road transport * Mention the types of roads * States the causes of road accidents * Gives the solutions to the causes. | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words in sentences   * Tarmac * Murram * Pipeline * Common * Transport | **Transport**  Movement of people with their goods from one place to another  **Types of transport**   * Railway transport * Water transport   **Road transport**  Movement of people with their goods on roads and is the commonest type  **Means of road transport**   * Cars * Motor cycles   **Advantages of road transport**   * It is common * It is cheap   **Disadvantages of road transport**   * It is slow for long distances * Goods need regular maintenance   **Types of roads**   * Murram roads * Tarmac roads   **Feeder roads**   * Roads that join rural areas to urban areas.   **Importance of feeder roads**   * Promote development in rural areas   **Causes of road accidents**   * Over loading cars * Over speeding cars   **Solutions**   * Avoid over loading cars | Guided discussion  Guided discovery | Discussing the meaning of transport and types | Effective communication | Real objects about means of road transport like cars | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
|  | III |  | Water transport | **The learner;**   * Mentions the means of water transport * Gives responsibility some rivers are not good for water transport * State the advantages of water transport * Gives the disadvantages of water transport * Mentions the places on water bodies where loading and off loading of goods take place. * Name some of the inland ports on some lakes. | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words   * Water transport * Water falls * Ports * Yacht * Canoes | **Water transport**   * Movement across water bodies * It is the cheapest   **Means of water transport**   * Ferries * Ships   **Reasons why some rivers are not navigable**   * They have water falls * Some rivers have rocks   **Advantages of water transport**   * It is the cheapest * It carries more bulky goods   **Disadvantages of water transport**   * It is slow * It is affected by floating vegetation * It is not flexible   **Place where loading and off loading of goods takes place on a water body.**   * Port   **Examples of inland ports on**  **L. Victoria**   * Port Bell * Jinja port   **On L. Albert**   * Port Butiaba | Discovery  Discussion | Stating the means of water transport etc. | Reading  Effective communication and Writing  Writing | Chart with water means of transport | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
|  | IV |  | Air transport | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of air transport * States the means of air transport * Mentions the types of aeroplances * Gives the advantages of air transport * Gives the disadvantages of air transport * Mentions the place where aeroplanes land and take off * Names Uganda’s international airport * Mentions examples of an fields in Uganda | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly   * Airport * Air field * Aeroplane plane * Rockets * Helicopters * Pilots | **Air transport**   * Movement through air * It is the quickest * It is good for perishable goods   **Means of air transport**   * Aeroplanes * Rockets * Helicopters   **A pilot flies aeroplanes**  **Types of aeroplanes**   * Cargo plane – carry goods * Passenger planes –carry people   **Advantages of air transport**   * It is faster * It is good for international trade.   **Disadvantages of air transport**   * It is very expensive * It is not flexible   **Uganda’s international airport**   * Entebbe international airport   **Air field**  These facilitate internal flights. e.g.   * Kololo airstrip * Soroti airstrip | Discovery  Discussion | Listing the means of air transport | Writing  Effective communication | Text books  Chart | Comprehension SST book 4 page 145 |  |
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|  | v |  | Railway transport | **The learner;**   * Mentions the means of railway transport * States the advantages of railways transport * Give the disadvantages of railway transport | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly   * Railway * Train * Traffic | **Railway transport**   * It is run by the Uganda Railways corporation   **Means of railway transport**   * Trains   **Advantages of railway transport**   * It is not affected by bad weather * There s no traffic jam   **Disadvantages of railway transport**   * It is slow * Railway lines are expensive to construct | Discovery  Discussion | Listing the means of air transport | Writing  Effective communication | Text books  Chart | Comprehension SST book 4 page 145 |  |
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| 3 | I |  | Communication | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of communication * States the types of communication * Gives the examples of each type of communication * Mentions the advantages of letter writing * Gives the disadvantages of letter writing. | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses the new words correctly   * Communicate * Traditional * Modern * Messages * Whistling * Signal | **Communication**  Sending and receiving of messages  **Types of communication**   * Traditional communication * Modern communication   **Examples of traditional means of communication**   * Drumming * Horn blowing   **Modern means**   * Radios * Televisions   **Advantages of letter writing**   * It is cheaper * Contains detailed information   **Disadvantages of letters**   * Replies delay * It is tiring | Discussion  Story telling | Naming the means of communication | Effective communication  Writing | Whistles  Telephones  Televisions | Comprehension SST book 4 page 149 |  |
| **WK** | **PD** | **TOPIC** | **SUBTOPIC** | **SUBJECT COMPENCES** | **LANGUAGE COMP** | **CONTENT** | **METHODS** | **ACTIVITIES** | **SKILLS** | **T/L AIDS** | **REF** | **REM** |
|  | II |  | Mass media | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of mass media * Mentions the examples of mass media * Gives the examples of radio stations in Uganda. * Mentions the advantages of radios * States the disadvantages of radio communication | **The learner;**  Pronounces and uses new words   * Radio * Mass * Media * Radio | **Mass media**  Means of communication which give information to many people at the same time.  **Or**  It is the sending of information to many people at the same time  **Examples of mass media**   * radio * televisions * news papers   **Examples of radio stations**   * Capital FM * Radio Star   **Advantages of radios**   * They are cheap * They are widely used   **Disadvantages of radios**   * They do not favour the deaf * They need regular buying of dry cells | Discussion  Discovery | Mentioning the examples of mass media | Effective communication  Writing | News papers  Televisions | Comprehension SST book 4 page 151 |  |
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|  | III |  | Television | **The learner;**   * Mentions the television stations in Uganda * Gives the advantages of televisions * States the disadvantages of television | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses the new words correctly   * Wavah * Broad casting * Corporation | **Televisions**  Televisions receive sound and pictures from a transmitting station.   * WBS * UBC * NTV   **Advantages of TV**   * Serve both literate and illiterate * Kill boredom   **Disadvantages of TVs**   * They are expensive * They need electricity | Discussion  Discovery  Discovery | Mentioning the examples of mass media | Effective communication  Writing  Writing | News papers  Televisions Televisions | Comprehension SST book 4 page 151 |  |
|  | IV |  | News papers | **The learner;**   * Gives the examples of news papers * States the examples of news papers in local languages * States the advantages of news papers * Gives disadvantages of newspaper | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses the new words correctly   * News paper * Illiterate * Favour * Deaf * Daily monitor * Eddoboozi | **News papers**  News papers are printed media on which news, pictures and other printed information is published.  **Examples of News papers in our area**   * The New vision * the Daily monitor * Bukedde   **News papers in local languages**   * Bukedde * Top   **Advantages of News papers**   * They can be used for future reference. * They favour the death   **Disadvantages of newspapers**   * They cannot be used by the illiterate * They are expensive | Discussion  Discovery  Discovery | Giving the advantages of telephones | Effective communication  Writing  Writing | Telephones | Comprehension SST book 4 page 150 |  |
| **WK** | **PD** | **TOPIC** | **SUBTOPIC** | **SUBJECT COMPENCES** | **LANGUAGE COMP** | **CONTENT** | **METHODS** | **ACTIVITIES** | **SKILLS** | **T/L AIDS** | **REF** | **REM** |
|  | V |  | Telephones | **The learner;**   * Mentions the types of telephones * States the telephone communication companies * Gives the advantages of telephones * States the disadvantages of televisions. * Gives the problems faced in meeting people’s needs * Gives the solutions to the problems. | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses the new words in sentences   * Telephones * Network * Mobile phones * Companies * Corruption | **Telephones**  Types of telephones   * Fixed telephones * Mobile telephones   **Examples of telecom companies**   * MTN * Airtel * Orange   **Advantages of telephones**   * They are cheap * They are very fast * Give immediate replies   **Disadvantages of telephones**   * Buying airtime is expensive * Need areas with network   **Problems faced by people in meeting their needs**   * Shortage of funds * Laziness * Ignorance   **Solutions to the problems**   * Controlling population growth * Alcoholism | Discovery  Discussion | Giving the advantage of telephones | Effective communication  Writing | Telephones | Comprehension SST book 4 page 150 |  |
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| 4 | I | Economic set up in our district | Economic activities | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of economic activities * Gives the examples of economic activities * Names the major economic activities in our district * Gives the meaning of an industry * Gives the meaning of a factory * Outlines the examples of the districts which are industrialized * States the types of industries * Gives the factors to consider before setting up an industry | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words   * Economic activity * Farming | **Economic activities**  Activities done by people to get money  **Examples of economic activities**   * farming * fishing * mining   **Name the major economic activity**   * farming   **An industry**  The activity of turning raw materials into finished goods  **A factory**  The activity of turning raw materials into finished goods  **Examples of industrial district**   * Jinja * Kampala   **Types of industries**   * Processing industries * Manufacturing industries   **Processing industries**  Industries which make tinned or packed products like fish, fruits processing industries  **Manufacturing industries**  These produce goods like clothes, cups etc.  **Factors to consider before setting up an industry**   * land * market * labour | Discovery  Discussion | Giving the meaning of economic activities | Reading  Writing |  | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
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|  | II |  | Advantages and disadvantages of industries | The learner;   * Mention examples of industries in our district * Gives the advantages of an industry * Mentions the disadvantages of an industry * Gives the meaning of small scale industry |  | **Examples of industries in our district**   * Mukono bakery * Rocky industries * Duke mineral water industry   **Advantages of an industry**   * Create employment * Provide market for raw materials   **Disadvantages of an industry**   * Industries pollute the environment * Lead to slum development   **Small scale industries**  Industries which are small and easy to start e.g.   * Welding * pottery * Carpentry   **Importance of scale industries**   * Reduce on scale migration | Discovery  Discussion | Giving the meaning of economic activities | Reading  Writing |  | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
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|  | III |  | Tourism | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of tourism. * States the examples of tourist attractions * Gives the importance of tourism * Gives the meaning of a game park. * Mentions the examples of game parks and tourist attractions. | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly.   * Tourism * Attraction * Game park * Gorillas | **Tourism**  The business of providing services to tourists  **Examples of tourist attraction**   * Historical sites * Wild life * Physical features   **Importance of tourism**   * Creates jobs * Source of income   **Game parks**  A place set aside for wild life conservation e.g.  **Game parks**   * Murchison fall * Mgahinga   **Tourist attraction**   * Crocodiles * Gorillas | Discussion | Giving the examples of tourist attractions | Text books | Writing  Reading | Mk. book 5 page 45 |  |
| **WK** | **PD** | **TOPIC** | **SUBTOPIC** | **SUBJECT COMPENCES** | **LANGUAGE COMP** | **CONTENT** | **METHODS** | **ACTIVITIES** | **SKILLS** | **T/L AIDS** | **REF** | **REM** |
|  | IV |  | Traditional economic activities | The learner;   * Gives the meaning of traditional economic activities * Lists down examples of traditional economic activities. * Gives the meaning of fishing. * Writes short notes on the terms related to fishing. * Mentions the type of fishing methods * Gives examples of each type i.e Traditional and modern methods. * Mentions the type of fish caught in Uganda’s water bodies . * States the ways of preserving fish i.e local and modern * Mentions the uses of fish | The learner;  Pronounces, spells and uses words   * Fishing * Bark cloth * Freezing * Tilapia * Nile perch * Trawling * Purse -seining | **Traditional economic activities**  Activities people used to do to earn a living  **Examples of traditional economic activities**   * Bark cloth making * Fishing * Pottery   **Bark cloth making**   * It was introduced by the Chwezi * It is made from focus tree   **Fishing**  Catching of fish from a water body.  **Terms**  **Fisherman**  A man who catches fish from water bodies  **Fish mongers**  A person who sells fish  **Types of fishing methods**   * Local method * Modern method   **Local methods**   * Use of hooks * Use of spears | Discovery  Discussion | Listing the types of fish | Writing  Reading | Real fish spieces | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
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|  | IV |  |  |  |  | **Modern methods**   * Trawling * Purse – seining   **Types of fish**   * Nile perch – largest * Tilapia –Commonest * Mud fish from swamps * Lung fish from swamps   **Ways of preserving fish**  **Local metho**d   * Sun drying * Smoking (commonest)   **Modern method**   * Tinning * Freezing   **Uses of fish**   * Eaten as food * Source of income | Discovery  Discussion | Listing the types of fish | Writing  Reading | Real fish spieces | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
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|  | V |  | Farming | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of farming * Mentions the types of crops grown * Gives the meaning of each type * Gives examples of each type. * Mentions the types of cash crops. | **The learner**  Pronounces, spells and used the new words correctly   * Crops * Farming * Beverage * Originally * Traditional * Non-traditional | **Farming**  Growing of crops and rearing of animals  **A farmer**  A farmer is a person who grows crops and rears animals  **Types of crops**   * Food crops * Cash crops     **Food crops**  Crops grown for selling  **Examples**   * Bananas , Cassava   **Cash crops**  Crops grown for sale  **Types of cash crops**   * Traditional cash crops * Non- traditional   **Traditional cash crops**  Crops that people have grown for a long time for cash.  **Examples**   * Coffee , Tea , Cotton * Tobacco   **Examples**   * Vanilla * G. nuts * Beans * Soya beans   **Needs of a farmer**   * land * capital * garden tools | Discussion | Listing the crops grown in our district | Effective communication | Seeds of different crops | Comprehension SST book 4 and MK SST book 5 |  |
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| 5 | I |  | Types of farming | **The learners;**   * Mentions the type of farming * States the meaning of mixed farming * Gives the advantages of mixed farming * States the disadvantages of mixed farming. | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses new words correctly   * Subsistence * Mixed * Fertile * Favourable | **Types of farming**   * Mixed farming * Subsistenc farming * Dairy farming * Plantation farming * Horticulture * Floriculture * Horticulture * Ranching * Aqua culture * A picture * Live stock farming   **Mixed farming**  Growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land  **Advantages of mixed farming**   * A farmer gets double income * A farmer gets a balanced diet   **Disadvantages of mixed farming**   * It is expensive * it requires a lot of skills | Discussion  Discovery | Mentioning the types of farming | Effective communication | Text books book 4 | MK SST book 4 |  |
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|  | II |  | Types of farming | **The learner;**   * Gives the meaning of different types of farming * Gives the advantages and disadvantages of subsistence farming * State the products got from a dairy farm * Gives the problems faced by farmers and solutions | **The learner;**  Pronounces, spells and uses the new words correctly.   * Dairy * Plantation * Pasture * Subsistence * Live stock | **Subsistence farming**  Growing of crops and rearing of animals for home use  **Advantages**   * Requires small land * Requires small capital   **Disadvantages**   * A farmer gets little income   **Dairy farming**  Rearing of animals for milk production  **Products from a dairy farm**   * Yoghurt * Ghee   **Horticulture**  Growing of vegetables and fruits on a large scale  **Flori- culture**  Growing of flowers on a large scale  **Uses of flowers**   * For decoration * For income | Discussion  Discovery | Giving the meaning of economic activities | Writing  Reading |  | Comprehension SST book 4 |  |
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|  | II |  |  |  |  | **Live stock farming**  Keeping of domestic birds and animals  **Ranching**  Keeping of cattle for beef production  **Plantation farming**  Growing of con perennial crop for cash.  **Examples of perennial / plantation crops**   * Coffee * Cocoa * Sugar cane   **Problems faced by farmers**   * Drought * Crop pests and diseases * Poor soils   **Solutions**   * Use of irrigation * Spraying crops | Discussion  Discovery | Mentioning the types of farming | Effective communication | Text books book 4 | MK SST book 4 |  |