GAYAZA JUNIOR SCHOOL

REVISION WORK FOR ENGLISH PRIMARY FIVE

The Past Simple tense. (yesterday tense)

Change these sentences into the Past Simple tense.

1. I get up early in the morning.

2. They pay the workers on the last day of the month.

3. She sings very well.

4. They do homework everyday.

5. She is here today.

6. Petero sweeps the house very well.

7. She gives wrong information to people

8. The children enjoy rice and beef.

9. We say the truth to be set free.

10. Why do you write such?

The Present Perfect Tense

This is the use of has / have and the Past participle of the verb.

Change these sentences into the present perfect tense.

11. Peter sang an interesting song.

12. The girls will take all their text books.

13. Our teacher will declare a seven o'clock curfew.

14. The president will mark our books tomorrow.

15. Dr. Ricky treats patients.

16. Mr. Mutebi drives cars with very old number plates.

17. Susan grows plenty of fruits.

18. Primary Five girls write a lot of work.

19. She will sell off her car next month.

20. She takes the back seat.

Interrogative sentences.

These are sentences which ask questions.

Activity.

Write these sentences in interrogative form.

1. I want to stay here.

2. He studies at Gayaza Junior.

3. These are bad apples.

4. You were late yesterday.

5. They will go there.

6. He has told you.

7. We must speak the truth

8. She ought to start at once.

9. You can do it.

10. We have given them the materials.

Turn the following sentences into the negative form.

1. My chair is broken.

2. A snake climbs the tree,

3. They informed their parents.

4. We must call them here.

5. The girls play with balls.

6. I shall ring you today.

7. The beggar took nothing from her.

8. It is a long way from here to Japan

9. I have eaten a lot of food today.

10. It is ready.

Abbreviations.

Write these abbreviations in full.

1. P.S.V _____
2. No._____
3. Rev_____
4. Rd_____
5. Ave_____

6. Ref. _____
7. D.E.O_____
8. Dept_____
9. e.g._____
10. Mc _____
11. sms_____

Active and Passive voice.

Change these sentences into positive voice.

Examples: I

A. Joseph blew the whistle.

   The whistle was blown by Joseph.

1. The boys dug a hole.

   _____

2. Children drank all the water.

   _____

3. Samson ride the bike.

   _____

4. Juman drove an old car.

   _____

5. The ladies carried big pots of water.

Example 2:

B. Edward is reading a book.

   A book is being read by Edward.

6. Joshua is breaking a glass.

   _____

7. Someone is writing work now.

   _____

8. Joella is singing the national anthem.

   _____

9. Gertrude is weaving a basket now.

   _____

10. The teachers are marking the pupils work.

Example 3.

Job has broken a glass.

A glass has been broken by Job.

11. We have informed them.

_____

12. Juliet has brought a new knife.

_____

13. The young girl has eaten a banana.

_____

14. The woman has washed utensils.

_____

15. The trader has delivered the goods.

_____

D. Example 4

The boys eat posho and beans.

Posho and beans are eaten by boys.

16. Jolyn loses her keys everyday.

_____

17. The doctor examines patients.

_____

18. Flavia sings a song.

_____

19. The mechanic repairs damaged vehicles.

_____

20.Teachers teach pupils.

_____

E. Example 5.

My grandmother will take the hoe.

The hoe will be taken by my grandmother.

21. The boys will graze the cattle tomorrow..

_____

22. Goerge will drive daddy's car.

_____

23. Mary will clean the room tomorrow.

_____

24. Kapere the mechanic will repair that car.

_____

25. We shall submit our letters.

_____

Conditional clause 2 (if 2)

Here, we talk about impossibilities. We normally use '**would'** and the Past Simple tense.

Activity.

Change the sentences into if (2) (use 'would').

1. If I get money, I will travel to town.

_____

2. If Sam attends my wedding meeting, I will thank him.

_____

3. If he gets a passport, he will travel to London.

_____

4. If you stay indoors, you will not be infected by Corona virus.

_____

5. If you revise your work, you will not be caught off side.

_____

6. If you get money, you will fly to China.

_____

7. We shall pass if we are given enough time.

_____

8. She will attend the lessons if she is informed.

_____

9. The learners will score very good marks if they concentrate.

_____

10. If I get time, I will visit you in the holidays.

Gender

Gender is refers to male or female.

Activity

Fill in the table below.

Masculine gender	Feminine gender
1. actor	_____
2. bachelor	_____
3. _____	bride
4. dog	_____
5. ram	_____
6. _____	niece
7. stepmother	_____
8. hero	_____
9. fox	_____
10. king	_____

11. lion   _____

12. _____   tigress

13. _____   sir

14. husband   _____

15. shepherd   _____

16. _____   widow

17. _____   lady

18. host   _____

19. _____   waitress

20. policeman   _____

Poetry

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Oh, Uganda !

What can I call you?

A widow, widower, spinster,

Bachelor or orphan?

For you're miserable.

It's because of you

The deadly disease, covid -19.

A lock down everywhere,

Curfew declared by the president,

What a misery!

Your origin, China, is known

Your destination is unknown

You spread rapidly

You're a visitor but no invitation

Who is your sponsor?

You have inconvenienced all Ugandans,

Social life no more

People keep in doors saying

Social distance, social distance.

Rise up fellow Ugandans,

Sanitize your hands

Report covid 19 suspects to the doctors.

Avoid crowds!

Questions:

1. How many stanzas are in the poem?

   _____

2. Suggest a suitable title for the above poem.

   _____

3. Who is the poet?

   _____

4. What is Uganda according to stanzas I?

   _____

5. Why is Uganda miserable?

   _____

6. According to the poem, who declared curfew?

   _____

7. Which visitor is being talked about in stanza 3?

   _____

8. Do you think pupils like you have also been inconvenienced? Explain.

_____

9. What advice has been given by Eddie?

_____

10. In which class is Eddie?

_____

11. What is the writer's mood?

_____

12. In which way has the virus inconvenienced the parents?

_____

13. Give one word or group of word to mean the underlined words in the poem.

i) Sanitize _____

ii) widow _____

iii) orphan _____

iv) lock down _____

INTEGRATED SCIENCE FOR PRIMARY FIVE

TOPIC: MEASUREMENTS

1. Define the following terms:

a) Measurements

b) Length

c) Area
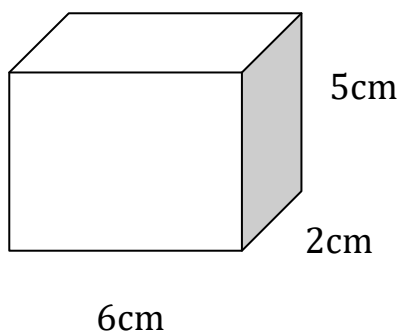
d) Volume

2. Give the basic unit for measuring:
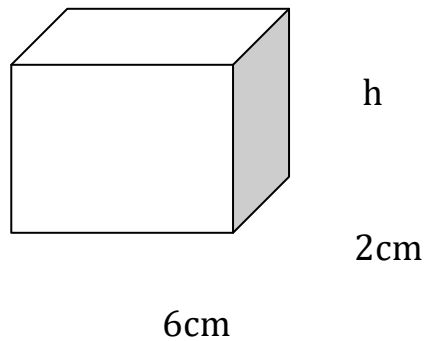
a) Length

d) Area

c) Volume

3a) What is the difference between regular and irregular shaped objects?

_____

b) Find the volume of the cuboid below

5cm

2cm

6cm

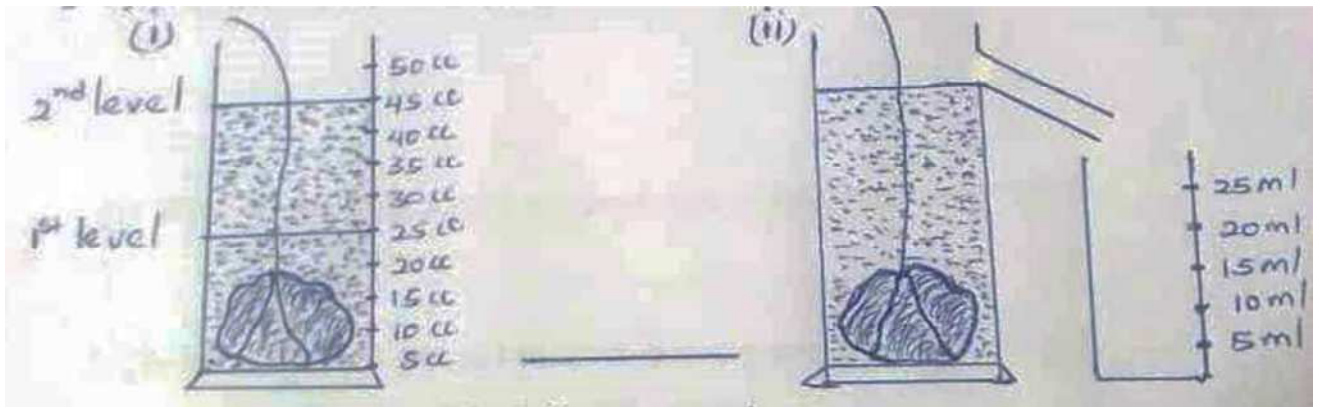c) Find the height of the figure below with volume of 36cm³

h

2cm

6cm

a) Which method is used to find the volume of regularly shaped objects?

b) Why is it called so?

c) Name the two instruments used in the method mentioned in 4(a) above.

(i)   ii)

d) Find the volume of the irregular objects below.

5a) Give the meaning of the following words.

i) Weight

ii) Mass

iii) Density

b) State any three differences between mass and weight.

Mass	Weight
i)	i)
ii)	ii)
ii)	iii)

c) How can you find the density of an object?

_____

d) Which instrument is used to measure the density of liquids?

_____

e) Find the density of an object of mass 150g and volume 30cc.

_____

f) If the mass of a cuboid is 480g and its volume is 120cm, find its density.
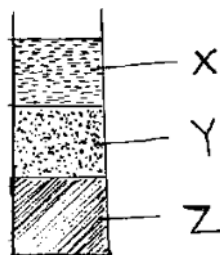

g) Calculate the volume of a stone of mass 48g and density 6g/cc.

6a) What is the difference between floating and sinking objects?

b) Give any two examples of both floating and sinking objects.

Floating objects	Sinking objects
i)	i)
ii)	ii)

c) Three liquids paraffin, water and mercury were put in a test tube and shaken. They settled as shown in the diagram below.

i) Name the liquid marked x, y and z

x_____y_____z_____

ii) Why does liquid X settle on top?

_____

iii) Why does liquid Z settle at the bottom?

_____

TOPIC: WEATHER CHANGES (WATER)

1. Identify any two people made water sources.

a) _____b_____

2. State any three properties of water.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

3. Give any three uses of water to plants.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

4. What are water borne diseases?

_____

5. Name any three common water borne diseases.

a)_____b)_____

c)_____

6. Utensils were washed and not wiped, then kept in a cup board. The following day they were found dry.

a) What happened to the water on the utensils?

_____

b) What form of energy leads to the disappearance of that water?

_____

7. What is solid water called?

_____

8. Name the process by which water becomes a solid.

_____

9. Use the diagram to answer questions that follow.

a) What do we call the formation of water being collected?

_____

b) Name the substance marked Z.

_____

c) What physical change takes place inside the kettle?

_____

d) After sometimes of heating there will be no more water in the kettle. What happens to the water?

WEATHER

10. What is weather?_____

_____

11. Name any four elements of weather.

   a)_____c)_____

   b)_____d)_____

12. Give the instrument used to measure;

a) atmospheric pressure

b) amount of rainfall

c) speed of wind

13. What is the importance of a weather station?

_____

14. Why do meteorologists keep a daily record of weather?

_____

15. Which instrument is used to measure the lowest and highest temperature of the day?

_____

16. Why is a Stevenson screen painted white?

_____

GAYAZA JUNIOR SCHOOL

P.5 MATHEMATICS

NUMBER PATTERNS AND SEQUENCES

DIVISIBILITY TEST OF NUMBERS

1. <u>Divisibility test of 2</u>

   A number is divisible by 2 it is an even number.

   A number is divisible by 2 if it ends with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.

   Or A number is divisible by 2 if the digit in the ones pace is 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.

   NOTE: Any whole number divisible by 2 is called an <u>even number</u>.

   - All even numbers end with:- 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8
     Examples:- 10, 12, 20, 14, 16, 18, 58, 2020. 98………..

Activity

a) Why is 78 an even number?

b) when is a number divisible by 2?

c) From the list below identify numbers which are divisible by 2:- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 30, 178.

d) From the numbers 128, 135, 240, 2020, 95, 2018

   pick numbers which are divisible by 2.

2. <u>Divisibility test of 3</u>.

   A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3, or is a multiple of 3.

a) Test 72 and see if it is divisible by 3.

72 = 7 + 2   9 ÷ 3 = 3

= 9   72 is divisible by 3.

b) Why is 72 divisible by 3

72 is divisible by 3 because the sum of it's digits is divisible by 3 or is a multiple of 3.

c) Test 312 and see if it's divisible by 3

312 = 2+1+2   6 ÷3 = 2

= 6   312 is divisible by 3

d) Why is 312 divisible by 3?

312 is divisible by 3 because the sum of it's digits is divisible by 3 or is a multiple of 3.

Activity

a) When is a number divisible by 3?

b) Test the following numbers and see if they are divisible by 3.

a) 144   c) 12   e) 81

b) 29   d) 60   f) 32

c) Prove that 123 is divisible by 3 (Give reason with evidence first)

d) Why is 96 divisible by 3(Give a reason with evidence first)9

3. Divisibility test of 5.

A number is divisible by 5 if it ends with 0 or 5.

Note:- All multiples of 5 are divisible by 5.

Examples of numbers divisible by 5.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 200, 100, 2020, 515………………

Activity

a) When is a number divisible by 5?

b) from the numbers 135, 402, 240, 25 and 98.

Pick numbers which are divisible by 5.

c) Identify any four numbers which are divisible by 5.

d) Why is 290 divisible by 5?

5. Divisibility test of 10.

A number is divisible by 10 if the last digit is "0"

Note: A number which divisible by 10 is also divisible by 2 and 5.

Examples: - 10, 20, 30, 100, 410, 2020…………………

Activity.

a) When is a number divisible by 10?

b) Identify any five numbers which are divisible by 10.

c) From the numbers 212, 90, 120, 325 and 1000 pick and write numbers which are divisible by 10.

Say <u>true</u> or <u>false</u>

a) Is 45 divisible by 10? _____

b) Is 250 divisible by 10? _____

c) Is 401 divisible by 10? _____

d) Is 2020 divisible by 10? _____

Types of Numbers

A number: - Is a symbol or word that represents a quantity or an amount.

- Whole numbers   - Triangular numbers

- Counting / Natural numbers

- Even numbers   - Square numbers

- Odd numbers   - cube numbers

- prime numbers   - Rectangular numbers

- Composite number

<u>1. Whole numbers</u>

These are all positive numbers with zero inclusive.

Note: The first whole number is zero (0)

Whole numbers (0-9) are the mothers of all other numbers.

Whole numbers (0 – 9) are the basic symbols of Hindu Arabic numerals.

Examples: - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 100…………………

Activity

a) What are whole numbers?

_____

b) What is the first whole number?

_____

c) List all the first ten whole numbers.

d) List all the whole numbers between 10 and 21.

e) Given that: - A = $\left\{$ whole numbers greater than 39 but less than 46 $\right\}$

   List all the elements of A

f) Given that: B = $\left\{$ Whole numbers greater than 99 but less than 100. $\right\}$

   List all the elements of B.

<u>COUNTING | NATURAL NUMBERS</u>.

These are the set of numbers that we use to learn how to count.

Note:

_ Counting numbers are also called natural numbers.

_ Any number you can use for counting things is called a counting number: the
– The first counting number is 1.

Zero is not a counting number.

 -Negative numbers are not counting numbers.

-Counting numbers are a subset of whole numbers

Examples: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 40, 100, 109…Activity

a) What are counting numbers?

_____

b) What is the first counting number?

_____

c) List all the first ten counting numbers.

_____ _____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ___ ___ ____

d) List all the counting numbers between 20 and 31.

e) Given that:- D= {counting numbers greater than 48 but less than 55}

List all the elements of set D

f) Given that:- E = {all counting greater than 10 but less than 11}

List all the elements of set E.

3. <u>Even numbers.</u> These are numbers when divided by 2 give 0 as a remainder.

OR

These are the numbers which are divisible by 2.

Note: All even numbers end with 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8

- The first even number is 0.

Examples: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 22, 34, 46, 58, 2020 etc.

Activity

a) What are even numbers?

_____

b)

c) What is the first even number?

_____

d) How do even numbers end?

e) List the first five even numbers.

f) Given that: F = {Even numbers greater than 5 but less than 17}

    Find n(F)
g) Given that: G = {Even numbers between 49 and 61}

    List all the elements of set G.

4. Odd numbers: - These are numbers when divided by 2 give 1 as a remainder.

Or   These are numbers which are not exactly divisible by 2.

Note: - All odd numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

    - The first odd number is 1.

Examples:- 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 23, 35, 47, 59, 2019...................

Activity

a) What are odd numbers?

_____

b) What is the first odd number?

_____

c) How do odd numbers end?

_____

d) List the first five odd numbers.

_____

e) Given that:- H = {odd numbers greater than 10 but less than 20}

    List all the elements of H.

f) Given that: - K = {odd numbers between 30 and 42}

   Find n(k)

5. <u>Prime numbers:</u> - are the numbers which have only two factors 1 and itself.

Note: - if a number is prime, it's multiples are not prime numbers.

- Prime numbers don't have a pattern.
- If a number is not prime, then it is a composite number.
- The first prime number is 2

Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23____ ____ ____

Activity

a) What are prime numbers?

b) Study the table below and answer questions that follow. Identify the prime number and then cross all it's multiples.

2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31

i) List all the prime numbers less than 12.

ii) List the prime numbers between 24 and 32.

6. Composite numbers: - are the numbers which have more than 2 factors.

Note: - If a number is not prime, then it's a composite number.

- The first composite number is 4.

Examples: - 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16___ ____ _____

Activity

a) What are composite numbers?

b) Study the table below and answer the questions on it. (Identify all the prime numbers, the rest are composite number).

2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31

i) List all the composite numbers between 2 and 11.

ii) List all the composite numbers greater than 19 but less than 29.

iii) Given that: - M = $\{$odd composite numbers less than 20.$\}$

Find n(m)

7. Triangular numbers: - are the numbers got by adding consecutive counting numbers from 1.

Counting numbers	Triangular numbers
1	1
1 + 2	3
1 + 2+ 3	6
1 + 2 + 3 + 4	10
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5	15
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6	21 etc.

Activity (a) What are triangular numbers?

b) Find the next four triangular numbers from 21.

(Follow the working in the table above)

c) Find the next numbers in the sequence.

1, 3, 6, 19, 15, 21, _____, _____, _____

8. FINDING TRINGULAR NUMBERS USING THE FORMULA

Triangular numbers = n(n + 1)   ½ n(n + 1)

Note: - n stands for the position of a number.

a) What is the 3rd triangular number.

Triangular numbers $= \dfrac{n(n + 1)}{2}$ = 3 x 2

$= \dfrac{3(3 + 1)}{2}$ = 6

The third triangular number is 6

$= \dfrac{3 \times \cancel{4} \, 2}{\cancel{2} \, 1}$

b) Find the tenth triangular numbers

triangular No = ½ n(n + 1)   = (1 x5) (11)

　　　　　　= ½ n(n +1)   = 5 x 11

　　　　　　= ½ x 10 (10+1)   = 55

　　　　= ½ ₁ x ~~10~~⁵ (10+1)

The tenth triangular number is 55.

Activity

Find the following triangular numbers using the formula "Triangular number
= n(n + 1)   OR   ½ n(n + 1)

　　2

a) What is the first (1ˢᵗ) triangular number?

b) Find the 5ᵗʰ triangular number.

c) What is the sixth triangular number

d) Find the twelfth triangular?

e) What is the eighth triangular number?

f) Find the product of the 7ᵗʰ and 4ᵗʰ triangular numbers.

9. Square numbers:- are the numbers got by multiplying a counting number by itself.

OR Square numbers:- are the numbers got by adding consecutive odd numbers.

Counting number		Square number
1	$1^2 = 1 \times 1$	1
2	$2^2 = 2 \times 2$	4
3	$3^2 = 3 \times 3$	9
4	$4^2 = 4 \times 4$	16
5	$5^2 = 5 \times 5$	25
6	$6^2 = 6 \times 6$	____
7	$7^2 = 7 \times 7$	____
8	$8^2 = 8 \times 8$	____

a) Find the missing 3 square numbers in the above table.

b) Find the next numbers in the sequence

1^{+3}, 4^{+5}, 9^{+7}, 16^{+9}, 25, _____, _____, _____

c) Find the next numbers in the sequence.

1,   4,   9,   16,   25,   _____, _____, _____

                         (5x5) (_x_) (_x_) (_x_)

                   (4x4)

             (3x3)

       (2x2)

(1x1)

d) Find the square of the following numbers.

Note: - To square is to make a number raise to the power 2.

Examples

i) Find the square of 3

Square of 3 = 3^2

$= 3 \times 3$

$=\ 9$

ii) What is the square of 12?

Square of 12 = 12^2

$= 12 \times 12$

$= 144$

```
   1  2
   1  2 (10+2)
   2 4
 + 1 2 0
   1 4 4
```

Activity

i) What is the square of 4.

ii) Find the square of 11

iii) Workout the square of 6

iv) What is the square of 10

v) Find the square of 1

vi) Find the sum of the square of 5 and the square of 8.

Cube numbers.

These are the numbers got by multiplying a counting number by itself 2 times.

Counting numbers		Cube number
1	1^3 = 1 x 1 x 1	1
2	2^3 = 2 x 2 x 2	8
3	3^3 = 3 x 3 x 3	____
4	4^3 = 4 x 4 x 4	64
5	5^3 = 5 x 5 x 5	____
6	6^3 = 6 x 6 x 6	____

Find the cube of the following numbers.

Note: - To cube is to make a number raise to the power 3.

Examples

1) Find the cube of 4

Cube of   4   = 4^3 1^2 6

             =   (4 x 4) x 4   x   4

             =   16 x 4   6   4

             =   64

ii) What is the cube of 11

   cube of   11   = 11^3 1 1   1 2 1

                =   (11 x 11) x 11   x1 1(10+1)   x   1 1(10+1)

                = 121 x 11   1 1   1 2 1

                = 1331   +   110   +1 2 10

                                   1 2 1   1 3 3 1

Activity

   a) Complete the above table

   b) What are cube numbers?

   c) Find the cube of 10

d) What is the cube of 5

e) Workout the cube of 9

f) Find the cube of 6

g) Workout the cube of 12

h) Find the difference between the cube of 8 and the cube of 4.

Rectangular numbers.

These are numbers got by multiping 2 consecutive numbers
OR These are numbers got by adding consecutive even numbers.
Note – Rectangular numbers can be shown by making the shape of a rectangle.

(1 x 2)   (2 x 3)   (3 x 4)   (4 x 5)
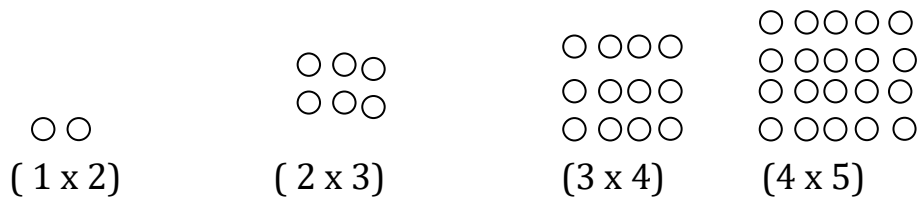
Consecutive numbers		Rectangular number
1	1 x 2	2
2	2 x 3	____
3	3 x 4	12
4	4 x 5	____
5	5 x 6	30
6	6 x 7	42
7	7 x 8	____
8	8 x 9	____
9	9 x 10	90
10	10 x 11	____

Activity

a) Complete the table above (Fill in the gaps)

b) Find the next numbers in the sequence

2^{+4}, 6^{+6}, 12^{+8}, 20^{+10}, 30, _____, _____, ____

2. FINDING RECTANGULAR NUMBERS USING THE FORMULA

   RECTANGULAR NUMBER = n (n + 1) ($R_n = n (n + 1)$)

Note:- n stands for the position of a number.

a) What is the 3rd rectangular number?

   Rectangular No. = n(n + 1)

                   = 3(3 + 1)   The third rectangular number is 12.

                   = 3(4)

                   = 3 x 4

                   = 12

b) Find the 9th rectangular number

   Rectangular No. = n (n + 1)   Therefore the nineth rectangular

                   = 9 (9 + 1)   number is 90.

                   = 9 (10)

                   = 9 x 10

                   = 90

Activity

Use the formula Rectangular number = n (n + 1)to find the following rectangular numbers.

a) What is the first rectangular number?

b) Find the 5th rectangular number.

c) What is the 10th rectangular number?

d) Find the 7th rectangular number.

e) Find the twelfth rectangular number

f) Find the sum of the 3rd and 9th rectangular number.

GAYAZA JUNIOR SCHOOL

P.5 S.S.T REVISION WORK FOR TERM I 2020

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

1. Mention any two economic activities carried out in the rift valley.

   _____   _____

b) Which arm of the rift valley passes through Uganda?

_____

c) Why are rift valley areas generally hot?

_____

2. Identify two examples of rift valley lakes?

_____

3. Point out one mineral mined within the rift valley.

_____

4. Mention any three types of lakes in Uganda.

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. State the process by which basin lakes were formed.

_____

b) Name the largest fresh water lake in Uganda?

_____

c) Mention any two characteristics of basin lakes.

_____

6. How were rift valley lakes formed?

_____

b) State any three characteristics of rift valley lakes?

7. Explain why Lake Albert is not a salty lake yet it is in a rift valley?

_____

8. What is the deepest lake in Uganda?

_____

9. Mention any two problems faced by the people who live near lakes.

_____

10. Identify any two dangers of water hyacinth.

_____

_____

b) How can the government control the problem of water hyacinth.

11. State any two reasons why the areas around L.victoria are densily populated.

_____

_____

12. How is Lake Albert related to Lake Edward?

_____

13. Why are there variety of fish types in L.George and L.Edward?

_____

b) Name the water channel that joins L.Edward to L. George.

_____

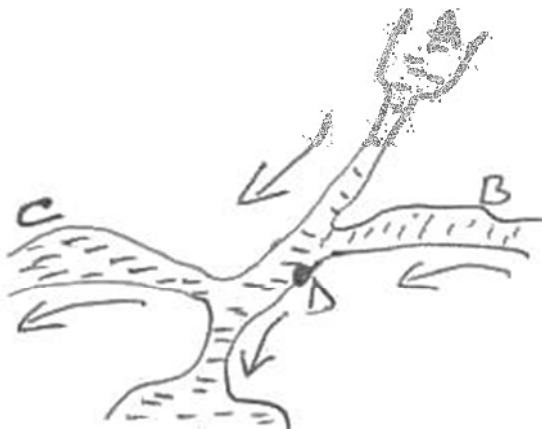14. Name the first European to see.

i) L. Victoria

ii) L.Edward

iii) L. Albert

15. What term is given to a point where a river starts flowing?

_____

16. Mention three examples of permanent rivers in Uganda.

_____

17. Identify any two tributaries of River Nile.

_____

_____

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

Key

→ Direction to which the river is flowing.

a) Name the parts of the river marked.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

b) State any two stages of a river.

_____   _____

19. State the economic importance of river at the upper course.

_____

20. Mention any two countries through which R. Nile flows.

_____

b) Why does R. Nile flow towards the North?

_____

21. State two importance of waterfalls.

_____

_____

22. Identify the parts of river Nile from

a) Lake Victoria to L. Albert._____

b) L. Albert to Nimule towns_____

c) Nimule town to Mediterranean sea._____

23. Give any two reasons why Victoria Nile is not commonly used for

transport.

_____

24. Mention two examples of waterfalls on R. Nile.

_____

25. How is River Mubuku important to the people of Kasese.

_____

26. State any one problem Uganda is likely to face without river Nile.

_____

27.) Why did H.M Stanley circumnavigate L. Victoria.

_____

b) Mention two examples of fish caught in L. Victoria.

_____

28. State any one modern method of preserving fish.

_____

30. What is an island?

_____

b) Mention any two islands on L. Victoria.

_____

31. Give one way physical features affect.

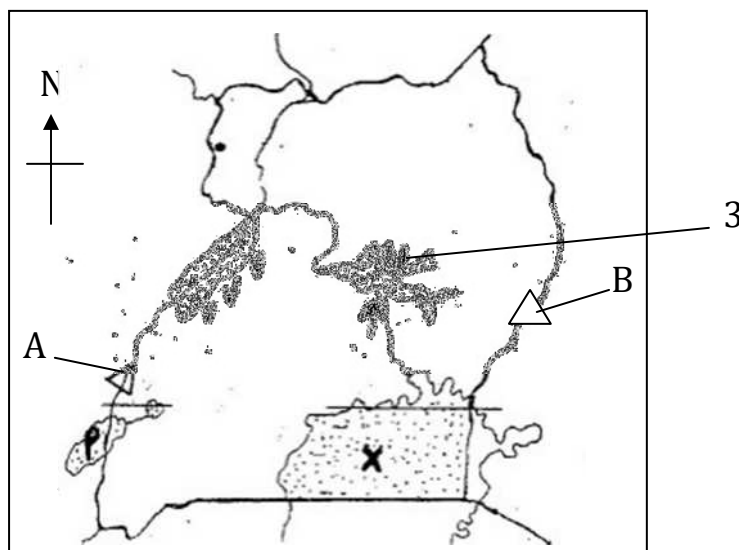a) The climate of an

area_____

b) Vegetation

distribution._____

c) Population

distribution._____

32. Study the map below and answer the question that follow.

a) Draw the Equator on the map above.

b) How is the formation of Mt. Marked A different from that of Mt. Marked B.

_____

c) Name the lakes marked.

2. _____

3. _____

d) Why is the lake mark 3 shallow?

_____

33. State any two economic activities carried out in Kalangala district.

_____

b) Give any two ways people contaminate water.

_____

_____

35. What are perennial crops?

_____

b) Give two examples of perennial crops?

_____

37. Identify any two problems faced by cattle keepers.

_____

38. Mention the three types of coffee grown in Uganda.

_____

_____

_____

b) Identify the type of industry you would encourage the people of Kalangala to set up and why?

_____

39. Which British Missionary introduced cotton in Uganda in 1903?

_____

40. What are non-traditional cash crops?

_____

b) Give two examples of non-traditional cash crops.

CLIMATE OF UGANDA

1. Define the following terms.

i) Climate

ii) Weather

b) State how weather is different from climate.

_____

2. Mention any three elements of weather.

_____   _____

_____

3. Identify the two major aspects of climate.

_____

_____

4. Give the four major climatic zones of Uganda.

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. State two characteristics of equatorial climate.

_____

_____

6. Mention any two economic activities carried out in the equatorial climate.

_____

_____

7. Why does the equatorial region;

a) Receive two maximum rain

seasons._____

b) Hot and wet throughout the

year._____

c) Receive convectional

rainfall._____

8. Why does convectional rainfall occur mainly in the afternoon?

_____

9. Give any two ways in which Ugandans have affected the equatorial region.

_____

_____

10. How is tropical climate described?

_____

b) Outline two characteristics of tropical climate.

_____

_____

11. Mention any two districts that experience tropical climate in Uganda.

  _____

12. State two characteristics of semi desert climate.

  _____

b) Explain why Kabale is cooler than Kampala.

  _____

13. Explain why Kabale is cooler than Kampala.
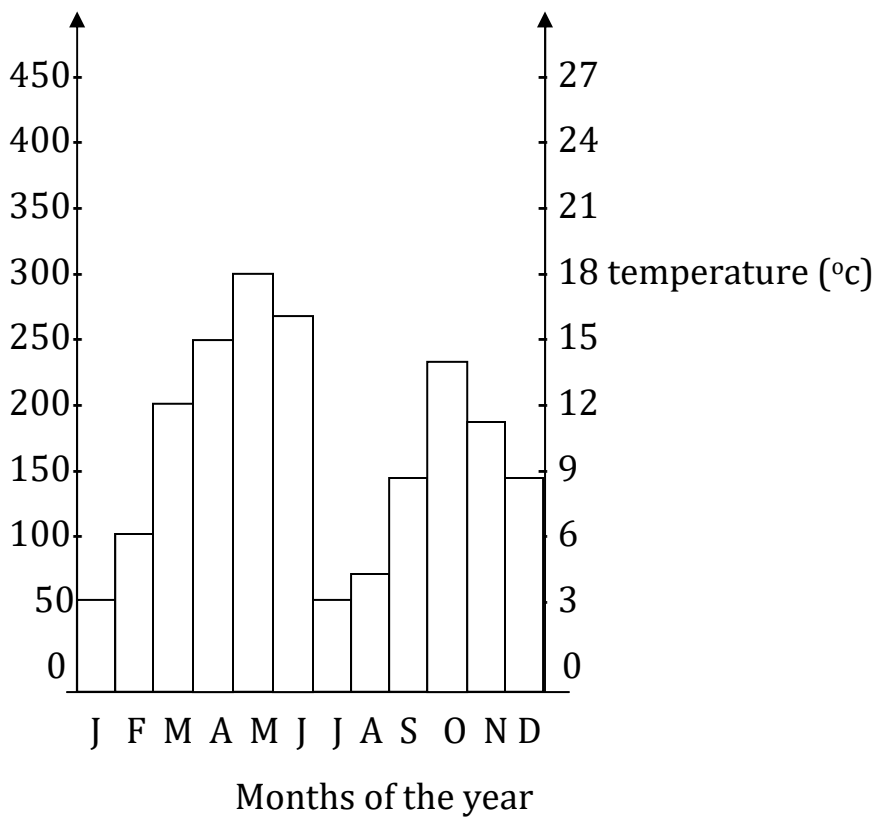
  _____

14. What type of climate covers the biggest part of Uganda.

  _____

15. Why do semi deserts have cloudless skies?

_____

16. Name any two crops grown in mountain climate.

_____

b) Give a reason why the peaks of some mountains are snow capped.

_____

17. Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.

Months of the year

i) What type of climate is shown above?

_____

ii) Which month received the highest rainfall?

_____

iii) Name the hottest month.

_____

iv) Which month received the least rainfall.

_____

v) Find the temperature range.

_____

vi) State the relationship between rainfall and temperature.

_____

18. What is meteorology?

_____

b) What name is given to people who study weather?

_____

19. State the importance of weather station in your school.

_____

20. Mention to elements of weather station in your school.

_____

22. How is a rain guage important to a farmer?

_____

b). Why should a rain gauge be placed 30cm above the ground?

_____

c) Explain why a rain guage is put in an open place.

_____

24. How is a windsock similar to a wind vane in terms of their function?

_____

25. In which units are the following measured.

a) Rainfall

b) Temperature

c) Altitude

d) Air pressure.

26. Name any two types of rainfall received in Uganda.

_____

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

a) Name the processes named?

   a)_____b_____c_____

b) Name the side of the mountain marked Z.

   _____

c) What type of rainfall is shown in the diagram above?

   _____

28. Why does Karamoja region receive frontal rainfall?

   _____

29. Define the following.

 ii) Sea breeze

 ii) Land breeze

30. What is global warming?

   _____

b) State any two causes of global warming.

_____

31a) Mention one product got from each of the following crops.

   i) Cotton

   ii)Tobacco

   iii) Pyrethrum

   iv) Oil palm

32. What is farming?

_____

b) Identify two types of farming carried out in Uganda?

_____

c) Why do most people grow crops at home?

33. State any two problems facing crop farmers in Uganda?

_____   _____

b) How do farmers control soil erosion?

_____

34. Define the term irrigation.

_____

b) Mention two irrigation schemes in Uganda.

_____

c) Why do few farmers in Uganda practice mixed farming?

_____

35. Give examples of dairy products.

_____

36. What is pastoralism?

_____

b) Mention two examples of pastoral tribes in Uganda?

_____

37. How do the following factors affect climate in Uganda?

a) Altitude

b) Human activities.

VEGETATION

1. Define the term vegetation.

_____

2. Mention the two types of vegetation.

_____   _____

3. State any two characteristics of planted forests.

b) Give two examples of trees in the planted forests.

_____   _____

4. How are wattle trees important to the leather industries?

_____

5. Mention two ways flowers are important to people.

_____

_____

6. Why is the government encouraging people to grow non-traditional cash crops?

_____

7. Give two examples of trees found in the natural forests.

_____

_____

8. Identify the vegetation zones of Uganda.

_____

9. Which type of natural vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda.

_____

10. State any two characteristics of equatorial rain forests.

_____

_____

b) Why are equatorial forests ever green?

_____

c) Why are most game parks located in savanna grassland.

_____

11. Why are most game parks located in savanna grassland.

_____

12. What are deciduous trees?

_____

b) Why do trees shed off their leaves during dry season?

_____

13. State the importance of bamboo trees which grow on mountain slopes.

_____

14. State any two reasons why the government is encouraging people to plat forests._____

_____

b) How do forests support the fishing industry?

_____

15. Give a reason why the top of Mt. Rwenzori has no vegetation.

_____

16. What is a swamp?

_____

17. Why do people drain swamps today?

_____

b) State two importance of swamps.

_____

_____

18. Mention any two food crops grown in swamps.

_____   _____

19. How can forests be a threat to national security?

_____

20. Define the following terms.

a) Afforestation

_____

b) Re-afforestration_____

c) Agro-

forestry_____

d) Lumberling _____

21. What is the largest natural forest in Uganda?

_____

22. Mention one way the government can control defforestration.

_____

23. How does increase in population affect the vegetation?

_____

24. State one way in which vegetation controls soil erosion.

_____

25. What is a game park?

_____

b) Identify one way a game park is different from a game reserve.

_____

26. Apart from game parks, mention other three tourist attractions in Uganda.

_____

_____

_____

27. Name the largest game park in Uganda.

_____

28. Why are there no hippos and crocodiles in Kidepo valley National park?

_____

29. Why are hotels built near game parks?

b) Name two districts that share Murchison falls national park?

_____   _____

30. Why is tourism called an industry?

_____

b) Mention any two ways Ugandans benefit from tourism.

_____

31. How are museums important to a country like Uganda?

_____

32. Why is tourism also referred to as an invisible export?

_____

33. How does tourism contribute to the development of the crafts industry?

_____

34. Mention two examples of wild animals in game parks.

_____   _____

35. Identify two problems faced by animals in game parks.

_____

_____

36. What is poaching?

_____

b) Give any two reasons why people carryout poaching.

_____

c) How does poaching affect the tourism industry?

_____

37. Name the herbivorous animal hunted for tusks or ivory.

_____

38. Identify the factors that have led to the establishment of the following.

a) Cement industry._____

b) Mubuku irrigation scheme_____

c) Queen Elizabeth National Park._____

39. Mention two factors that affect vegetation distribution.

_____

_____

40. Give any two reasons why people cut down trees.

_____

_____

b) Why are trees planted in your school compound?

_____

41. Give two examples of wood fuel.

_____

_____
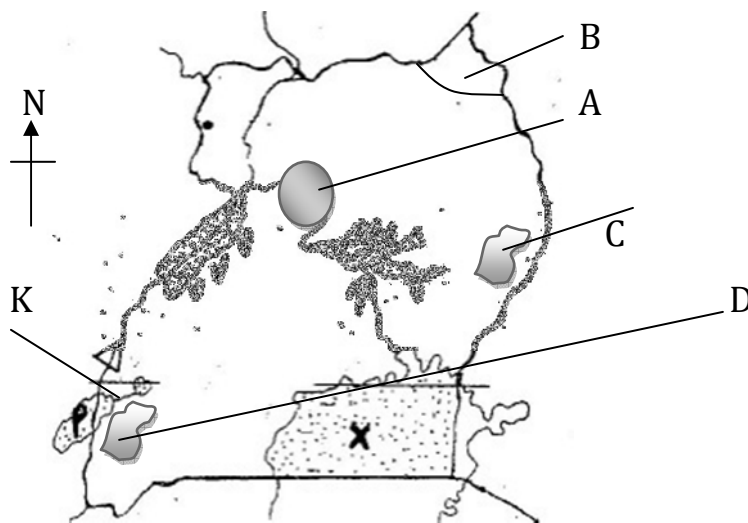
42. How are forests important to farmers.

_____

43. Write the following in full.

i) NEMA

ii) UWEC

iii) NFA

44). Study the map and answer the questions about it.

a. Name the game parks named.

A_____B_____

C_____D_____

b) Identify the type of vegetation covered by the area marked X

_____

c) Name the major tourist attraction found at the channel marked K.

_____

d) Why are there few people living in the area marked X