KAZO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

P.6 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II 2023

TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

Vocabulary: Resource man made natural environment

Lesson I Resources in East Africa

Vocabulary Resource, natural, manmade, environment

A resource is anything in the environment that is useful to man or it is anything used to meet man's needs.

Examples of resources in E.Africa, are: animals, plants, wind, (air) time, minerals, sunshine, human beings, money, soil, vehicles, clothes.

TYPES OF RESOURCES

There are two types of resources;

1. Natural resources: these are resources that exist on their own.

Examples of Natural resources are; Animals plants, land, minerals, air, time, human beings.

2.Man made resources: These are resources which exist due to influence of man

Examples are, money, buildings, vehicles, furniture and clothes.

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX I

1. What is a resource?
2. State any two examples of resources.
3. In what two ways are resources named above useful to man?
4. Identify any three resources found in your school compound.

LESSON: 2

TOPIC: **MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA**

SUB TOPIC: Natural resources of East Africa

VOCABULARY: Renewable – land

Non renewable minerals

TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. **RENEWABLE RESOURCES**

These are resources which when used cannot be exhausted for good

Examples of Renewable Resources are;

Air (mind) water bodies, land, soil, sunshine, time, plants and animals.

Non renewable resources

These are resources which when used can be exhausted for good.

Examples of non- Renewable resources are:

Minerals, money, vehicles, furniture.

ACTIVITY::APPENDIX 2

1. What are natural resources?
2. Write down two types of natural resources.
3. For what reason are renewable resources called so?
4. Distinguish between renewable and non renewable resources?

LESSON:3

SUB TOPIC: Natural Resources in E. Africa land

VOCABULARY:

Conservation, land, degradation, conservation

LAND: It is the part of the earth that is not covered by water.

Land is a major natural resource because almost all other natural resources are found on land .These includes plants, animals, land and vegetation.

IMPORTANCES OF LAND

- It is used for farming
- It is used for human settlement
- It is used for construction
- It is a source of minerals
- It is a source of income
- It is a home for some animals

LAND DEGRADATION

It is lowering the quality of land

WAYS OF LAND DEGRADATION

- Over cultivation
- Bush burning over grazing
- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage
- Uncontrolled mining

LAND CONSERVATION

It is improving the quality of land

WAYS OF LAND CONSERVATION

- Re-afforestation
- Afforestation
- Mulching the soil
- Controlled grazing
- Bush fallowing
- Avoid dumping poisonous materials in the land
- Using scientific fertilizers
- Adding composite manure and artificial fertilizers.
- Methods of farming like irrigation

ACTIVITY; APPENDIX 3

1. What is land?

2. In what two ways is land economically important to man?
3. Suggest any three ways man has degraded land.

LESSON: 4

SUB TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCES OF E. AFRICA

VOCABULARY:

A forest, natural, planted, deforestation, afforestation

PLANTS(FOREST)

Forest. A forest is a large area of land covered by trees

OR

It is a large group of trees grown on a large piece of land.

FOREST RESOURCE

These are resources got from forests. Examples of forest resources are: timber, tannin, gum wood ,fuel (firewood), charcoal, herbal medicine .

Type of forests.

1. Natural forests.

These are forests which grow on their own without the influence of man.

OR

A forest whose existence was not influenced by man.

Examples of natural forests in E.Africa

Mabira, Budongo, Bwindi impenetrable, Kibale, Bugoma, Kazyoha, Kaya, Kinondo, karura

Characteristics of natural forests

- Trees grow tall
- Trees are evergreen
- Trees are of different species
- Trees produce hard wood
- Trees form canopies(umbrella shaped)

2. Planted Forests

These are forests whose existence was influenced by man

Examples of planted forests

Lendu forest, bugamba forest, makuga forest,butamire forest , magamaga.

Characteristics of planted forests

- Trees produce soft wood
- Trees mature very fast
- Trees are well spaced.
- Trees are normally grown in rows

ACTIVITY:APPENDIX -4

1. What is a forest?
2. List down any two resources got from forests.
3. In what ways are natural forests different from planted forests
4. Which type of food is obtained from natural forests?

LESSON: 5

SUB TOPIC: FOREST

VOCABULARY: Herbal, firewood, habitat, timber

Important of forests

-They are source of timber

-Source of firewood

-Source of herbal medicine

-Help in formation of rain

-Act as wind brakes

-Control soil erosion

-Act as natural habitats for animals.

Problems facing forest

- Deforestation
- Encroachment
- Uncontrolled lumbering
- Wild fires
- Over harvesting forest products

Forest conservation

Forest conservation is the practice of protecting forest and forest resources. in Uganda , forest conservation is under “national forestry authority”(NFA) under the ministry of agriculture fisheries and animals industry.

Ways of conservation forests

-Afforestation

-Re-afforestation

-Agro forestry

-Controlled lumbering

-Setting strict laws against misuse of forests

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX- 5

1. Give any four examples of products got from soft wood.
2. In what ways do forests modify climate?
3. Suggest two ways man conserves forests.
4. Write NFA in full?

LESSON: 6

SUB TOPIC:NATURAL SOURCES IN EAST AFRICA

VOCABULARY

Cultivation, cash crops, food crops, traditional, modern

CROP CULTIVATION.

Cultivation is the preparation of land for growing of crops.

Types of crops

1- Cash crops. There are crops which are grown for sale.
2- Food crops .These are crops which are grown for food production.

TYPES OF CASH CROPS

TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS

Traditional cash crops are crops which are grown for sale.

Examples of traditional cash crops

Coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea, cloves, palm oils, pyrethrum.

CATEGORIES OF TRADITIONAL CASH CROPS

1-Perennial cash crops: These are crops which take more than one year to mature examples are: coffee, tea, sugarcane, sisal.

2**- Annual cash crops** .These are crops which take less than a year to mature.

3**-Non-traditional cash crops**. These are crops that were originally grown for food

Examples are: Groundnuts, bananas, cassava, maize, millet, rice

Foods crops. These are crops which are grown for food production. Examples are bananas, millet, cassava, beans, peas, rice, pineapples and maize.

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 6

1. What is cultivation?
2. List down any two factors that influence crop growing.
3. In what ways does the type of soil affect crop growing?
4. Identify two ways cash crops have improved lives of people.

LESSON: 7

SUB TOPIC: NATURAL RESOURCE OF E. AFRICA

Vocabulary: Coffee, Arabia**,** Robusta**,** Volcanic, Altitude

COFFEE: coffee is a perennial crop. These are three types

1- Arabica coffee
2- Robusta coffee
3- Clonal coffee

ARABICA COFFEE

In East Africa Arabica is grown:

- On the slopes of Mt Elgoni,Kigezi high lands, Kenya highlands ,Slopes of Kilimajaro, Mt.Meru and Usambara mountains.

CONDITIONS NEEDED FOR THE GROWTH OF ARABICA COFFE

- Needs fertile volcanic oils
- Favorable cool climates
  Gentle slope (High altitude)
- Plenty of rainfall
- Good soil drainage

IMPORTANCE OF COFFEE GROWING

- Source of income
- Source of employment
- Used as beverage
- Coffee stems and branches provide firewood.
- Coffee husks can be used as litter in poultry and animals husbandry.
- Coffee husks can be used as fertilizers in banana plantations.

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 7

1. Write down any two types of coffee grown in E .Africa
2. Write UCDA in full.
3. How has coffee growing promoted economic development?
4. State any three problems facing coffee production in E .Africa.

LESSON: 8

Vocabulary

- Elgon
- Meru
- Kigezi
- Kilimanjaro
- Shores

SUB TOPIC: Natural resources of E.Africa

Robusta coffee

Robusta coffee in E.Africa is grown in areas of Masaka, Wakiso, Mpigi and Central Uganda, Gulu, Shores of L.Victoria, Bukoba in Tanzania, Rugombo and Muramuya in Burundi.

CONDITIONS NEEDED FOR THE GROWTH OF ROBUSTA COFFEE

- Low altitude
- Warm temperatures
- Drained soils
- Plenty of rainfall

PROBLEMS FACING COFFEE FARMERS IN EAST AFRICA

1. Coffee pests and disease
2. Changes in prices (price fluctuation)
3. Changes in climatic conditions
4. Competition in world market
5. Low production
6. Limited capital to farmers

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS FACING COFFEE FARMERS

- Providing soft loans to farmers
- Spraying with pesticides
- Improving in quality of coffee breeds
- Growing disease resistant coffee breeds
- Use of modern methods of farming

In Uganda the quality of coffee is promoted by the Uganda coffee development authority (UCDA)

ACTIVITY

1. Identify any two factors that favor the growth of Robusta coffee
2. State any two areas where Robusta coffee is grown in Uganda.
3. Give one reason why Robusta coffee is not grown in highland areas of E. Africa.
4. In what two ways can Robusta farmers solve the problem of pest and diseases and E. Africa?

LESSON: 9

VOCABULARY

- Tea
- Limuru
- Namutamba
- Byumba

Sub topic: Natural Resources of East Africa

Tea

In East Africa, Tea is grown in areas of Mukono, Wakiso, Hoima, Bushenyi, Kanungu, Kericho(in Kenya), Limuru, Slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro, Usambara(in Tanzania), Kayonza and Mugamba in Burundi

CONDITIONS NEEDED FOR GROWING TEA

- Needs Acidic soils
- Reliable rainfall
- Gentle slope

IMPORTANCE OF TEA GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

- Used as a beverage
- Source of income
- Creates employment
- Promotes tourism
- Used for study purposes

PROBLEMS FACING TEA FARMERS IN EAST AFRICA

- Pests and disease

- Climatic changes
- Limited capital
- Changes in prices (price fluctuation)
- Limited market
- Competition in world market

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 9

1. state two ways tea growing has economically benefited people of E. Africa
2. State any four areas where tea is grown in E. Africa
3. Give any one reason why tea is economically grown in Kericho district in Kenya.
4. Why does Tanzania produce less tea compared to other countries of E. Africa**?**

LESSON 10

SUB TOPIC: SUGARCANES

VOCABULARY

- Sugar cane
- Kakira
- Kilombero
- Sango Bay

Sugarcanes in East Africa are grown in areas of Kakira, ugazi, Kinyara in Uganda, Kilombero Valley, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi, Bukoba in Tanzania, Kisumu and Coastal province in Kenya and Rutongo in Rwanda.

CONDITIONS NEEDED FOR SUGAR GROWING

- Low altitude
- Reliable rainfall
- Warm temperature
- Well drained soils

IMPORTANCE OF SUGARCANE GROWING

- Source of income
- Provides employment (jobs)

- Source of sugar
- Source of mulches
- Provides wood fuel
- Leads to development of infrastructure
- Promotes tourism
- Source of food

PROBLEMS FACING SUGARCANE FARMERS

- Pests and disease
- Climatic changes
- Fluctuation of prices
- Limited capital and market

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS FACING SUGARCANE FARMERS

- Spraying with insecticides
- Providing soft loans to farmers
- Growing disease resistant sugarcanes breeds
- Using modern methods of farming

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 10

1. State any one factor which favors the growth of sugarcane.
2. Name any four examples of sugar estates found in E .Africa
3. Write down any three uses of sugar to the people.
4. Identify any three problem affecting sugarcane farmers in E. Africa

LESSON: 11

SUB TOPIC: PALM OIL GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

VOCABULARY:

Palm oil, oil palm, branches, Kalangala.

Palm oil grows well in equatorial regions that receive reliable rainfall and fertile soils.

In East Africa it is mainly grown in Kalangala district, Buvuma district and around shores of L.Victoria.

IMPORTANCE OF PALM OIL GROWING

- It is source of income

- It provides jobs to people
- It is used to make cooking oil (oil palm)
- Its leaves are used as mulches
- It is a source of firewood
- Its leaves are used in craft industry

PROBLEMS FACING PALM OIL GROWING

- Crop pests and diseases
- Low technology
- Limited capital
- Fluctuation of prices
- Limited market
- Shortage of land
- Poor storage facilities.
- Poor transport net work

Palm oil products

-Cooking oil (oil palm)

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 11

1. State any one condition that favors palm oil growing in E. Africa.
2. Name Uganda's leading palm oil growing district.
3. In what two ways is palm oil important?
4. Identify any three challenges that make palm oil growing difficult

LESSON 12

SUB TOPIC: COCOA GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

VOCABULARY: Cocoa, cacao, chocolate, Butter, Cutting.

In East Africa, Cocoa id grown in areas of Mukono, Masindi and Bundibugyo

It grows well in areas with heavy rainfall and fertile soils.

Cocoa young trees need shade in order to grow well

IMPORTANCE OF COCOA GROWING

- It is source of income
- It creates jobs to people
- It is used to make chocolates
- It is used to make cocoa butter
- It promotes tourism
- It is source of revenue

PROBLEMS FACING COCOA FARMERS

- Pests and disease
- Poor transport network
- Cocoa trees take long to mature
- Price fluctuation
- Cocoa plantations hide vectors
- Limited capital
- Competition in the world market

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 12

1. Identify any two cocoa growing districts in Uganda
2. List down any one cocoa product.
3. Suggest any two economic importance's of cocoa growing to the people of E .Africa
4. Mention any two factors that favor cocoa growing.

LESSON: 13

SUB TOPIC: TOBACCO GROWING

Vocabulary: Tobacco, Flue, Curing, Snuffs, Cigarettes

Tobacco in East Africa is mainly grown in Tanzania and in Uganda is mainly grown in West Nile, Parts of Western Uganda especially in Kigezi sub-region.

IMPORTANCE OF TOBACCO GROWING

- Source of income
- Used in making of cigarettes
- Source of employment
- Source of revenue to government
- Used to make snuffs

PROBLEMS FACING TOBACCO FARMERS

- Limited market
- Shortage of capital
- Poor storage facilities
- Shortage of labour
- Poor methods of preservation
- Poor transport network
- Pests and disease
- Price fluctuation
- It cause lung cancer to humans through smoking

METHODS OF PRESERVING TOBACCO

- Flue curing
- Fire curing
- Air curing

Tobacco products

- Cigarettes
- Snuffs

NB: B.A.T (British American Tobacco) is responsible for buying and processing tobacco and tobacco products in Uganda.

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 13

1. Write B.A.T in full
2. Which region in Uganda is well known for tobacco growing
3. In what two ways can tobacco be processed?
4. Identify any three ways people have benefited from tobacco growing.

LESSON 14

SUB TOPIC: Rubber growing in East Africa.

Vocabulary: Rubber, Latex, Miky, tyre.

In East Africa, rubber is grown in Kalangala and around shores of L.Victoria.

IMPORTANCE OF RUBBER GROWING

- It is source of income
- It is source revenue
- It is used to make tyres
- It is used to make shoe soles
- It is used to make condoms
- It is used to make balls

PROBLEMS FACING RUBBER FARMERS

- Poor transport network
- Poor storage facilities
- Low technology
- Shortage of labour
- Pests and disease
- Fluctuation of prices
- Limited capital
- Competition

PROCESSING RUBBER

It is harvested by tapping. A slanting cut is made on a rubber tree and later (milky substance) is tapped and collected in buckets.

RUBBER PRODUCTS

- Car tyres
- Shoe soles
- Balls
- Condoms
- Belts
- Bags
- Balloons

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 14

1. State any two importances of rubber growing
2. Identify any two rubber products
3. Mention any three problems facing rubber production
4. In what way is rubber harvested?

LESSON 15

SUB TOPIC: Wattle tree growing

Vocabulary: Wattle, Tannin, Dye, Leather

In East Africa Wattle trees are grown mainly in Kenya.

IMPORTANCE OF WATTLE TREES

- They are source of tannin.
- They are source of income
- They are source of revenue
- They promote research
- They are source of poles
- They are source of fire wood

PROBLEMS FACING WATTLE TREE GROWING

- Pests and disease
- Poor transport
- Low technology
- Limited capital
- It takes long to mature

PRODUCTS OF WATTLE TREES

- Tannin
- Poles
- Wood

NB: Tannin is used in leather tanning or to dye leather

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 15

1. Name the leading wattle tree growing country in East Africa
2. Identify any two products of wattle trees
3. In what way is tannin important to leather industry?
4. Mention any two problems facing wattle tree farmers.

LESSON 16

SUB TOPIC: Natural Resource of East Africa.

Vocabulary: Pyrethrum, cloves, cotton, Namasagali, Sisal other traditional cash crops.

PYRETHRUM

In East Africa, Pyrethrum is grown in Kenya highlands, Southern highlands of Tanzania, around slopes of Mt. Meru and around Ruhengeri in Rwanda.

- It does well mainly in areas with high altitude.
- It is used to make insecticides.

CLOVES

Cloves in East Africa are mainly grown in Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia.

They were introduced by Arabs and they are used to make flavors and cigarettes.

COTTON

Cotton is an annual crop.

It is mainly grown in Namasagali Northern Uganda, Western and Central regions, Southern Nyanza, Kisumu, Busia and Kerinyaga in Kenya. Mwanza, Kagera, Shinyanga, Tabora and Kigoma in Tanzania, Rugambo and Chibitoke in Burundi.

CONDITIONS FOR COTTON GROWING

- Moderate rainfall
- Fertile drained soils
- High temperatures

COTTON PROCESSING

- **Harvesting.** It is harvested by hand picking
- **Ginning.** It is the separation of cotton seeds from cotton lint.
- **Spinning.** It is the turning of lint into threads
- **Wearing.** It is the turning of threads into cloths
- **Ginnery.** It is a place where seeds are separated from lint

Activity: Appendix 16

1. Mention any two areas in East Africa where cloves are grown
2. Name the group of people who introduced cloves in East Africa
3. State the product got from pyrethrum
4. Name the missionary who introduced fast growing seeds in Uganda.

LESSON 17

SUB TOPIC: MODERN CASH CROPS

Vocabulary:Rice, Sorghum, Banana, subsistence

These are crops that were originally grown for food.

Example of modern cash crops are

Maize, Bananas, Beans, peas, Ground Nuts, Millet, Sorghum, Watermelon, Rice etc

IMPORTANCE OF MODERN CASH CROPS

- They are source of food
- They are source of income
- They create jobs to people
- Some are source of beverages
- They promote relations

PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE GROWTH OF MODERN CASH CROPS

- Crop pests and diseases
- Price fluctuation
- Harsh weather conditions
- Limited local markets
- Poor methods of farming
- Limited capital among farmers
- Poor storage facilities

SOLUTIONS

- Spraying crops with pesticides
- The government should provide soft loans to farmers
- Creating more markets for agricultural products
- Encourage modern of farming

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 17

1. With examples, define the term non-traditional cash crops
2. Write down any two:-

(i) Economic contributions of non-traditional cash crops

(ii) Social contributions of non-traditional cash crops to the people of East Africa

3. Suggest any two factors that have made the growth of modern cash crops different in East Africa.
4. In what way can the government of Uganda help farmers improve/ modernize agriculture**?**

LESSON 18

SUB TOPIC

Vocabulary: Shifting, Cultivation, fallowing. Farming, modern

METHODS OF FARMING

Methods of farming are divided into traditional and modern methods of farming.

The traditional methods of farming are:-

SUBSISTENCE FARMING

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption and the surplus is sold. It is the commonest type of crop farming in East Africa.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION USED IN SUBSISTENCE FARMING

(a) Shifting cultivation
(b) Bush fallowing
(c) Mixed farming

REASONS FOR SUBSISTENCE FARMING

- It is cheap to start and maintain
- It does not need a lot of land
- It does not require security

DISADVANTAGES

- Less income earned

- There is low production due to low input
- It encourages poverty

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSISTENCE FARMING

- Simple machines are used
- Only food crops are grown
- Family labour is used
- It is done on small scale

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 18

1. Define the term subsistence farming
2. Identify any two characteristics of subsistence farming
3. For what two reasons do most famers in Uganda practice subsistence farming?
4. In what way does subsistence farming lead to under development among farmers of East Africa?

LESSON: 19

Sub topic: Modern methods, of farming

VOCABULARY: Irrigation, modern, planting, sprinkler, supply.

Irrigation farming

This is the artificial supply of water to crops

Methods of irrigation

-Gravity flow (Canal) methods

-Using pumps

-Sprinkler / overhead irrigation

Advantages of irrigation farming

- There is frequent production
- Crops get enough water
- It increases production (High yields)
- It improves soil fertility

Disadvantages

- It is expensive to practice
- It encourages soil leaching
- It is time consuming
- It needs a permanent water source
- It may cause soil erosion if not well controlled

Example of irrigation schemes in East Africa

Doho, Mwea tebere, Mubuku, Kirombero valley, Kibimba .(Refer to MK Book 5)

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 19

1. Define the term irrigation
2. List down two modern methods of irrigation
3. In what two ways is irrigation farming important?
4. Mention any two examples of irrigation schemes in East Africa.

LESSON 20

SUB TOPIC: PLANTATION FARMING

Vocabulary: Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber, Perennial

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale.

Examples of plantation crops are; coffee, tea, Banana, Sisal, Sugar cane, Palm oil, Rubber etc.

Characteristics of plantation farming

- One perennial crop is grown
- It is done on a large scale
- It needs a lot of capital
- Modern methods of farming are used
- A lot of labour is used
- There is use of machines (farm mechanization)

Advantages of plantation farming

- It creates jobs to people
- It is a source of raw materials
- It is a source of income

- It promotes tourism
- It leads to development of infrastructure

Disadvantages

- It is expensive
- It needs a lot of capital
- It requires enough land
- There is easy spread of pests and diseases
- Price fluctuation

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 20

1. States the meaning of plantation farming
2. Identify any two characteristics of plantation farming
3. In what two ways has plantation farming developed the encourages of E Africa?
4. Suggest any three factors a farmer should consider before setting up a plantation.

LESSON: 21

SUB TOPIC: PROBLEMS FACING FARMERS IN EAST AFRICA

Vocabulary: Fertilizer, Shortage, Insecticides, disease, pests

- Shortage of land
- Crop pests and disease
- Animal parasites and disease
- Prolonged droughts
- Poor storage facilities
- Price fluctuation
- Poor transport
- Limited capital
- Shortage of labour

Solutions to the problems facing farmers

- Providing soft loans to farmers
- Using modern methods of farming
- Growing disease resistant crops
- Improving transport net work
- Using farm mechanization

- Forming co-operative societies.

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 21

1. Mention any three problems facing farmers in East Africa
2. Suggest any two possible solutions to the problems facing farmers
3. In what two ways has farming improved economic status of farmers in Uganda?
4. In what way has farming led to development of Agro- based industries?

LESSON 22

SUB TOPIC: ANIMAL RESOURCES

Vocabulary: Animals, domestic, Camel, Horse, Turkey

Animals are grouped into:-

Domestic animals

Wild animals

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

These are animals that are kept at home.

Examples of domestic animals are

Cows, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Camels, Rabbits, Goats, Dogs etc.

IMPORTANCE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- They are source of income
- Some are source of food
- They are source of hides and skins
- They are source of manure
- Some are used for transport
- Dogs are used for security
- Some are kept for pleasure
- They are used to pay bride price

Examples of domestic animal products

Hides, milk, meat, skins, Eggs, Horns, Hooves, Manure, Wool

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 22

1. List down two groups of animals
2. What are domestic animals?
3. In what three ways are domestic animals important?
4. State any two products of domestic animals?

LESSON 23

SUB TOPIC: WILD ANIMALS

Vocabulary: Wild, Elephant, Giraffe, Chimpanze,Hippopotamus

These are animals that live in their natural habitats

Examples are;

Lions, Elephants, Giraffe, Antelopes, Leopards, Buffaloes, Zebras, Hippopotamus

Wild animals are grouped into;

(a) **Herbivores**: These are animals which live and feed on grass e.g. elephants, Giraffe, Zebra, Buffaloes etc.
(b) **Carnivores**: These are animals which feed on flesh e.g. Leopards, Lions, Hyenas and Tigers.
(c) **Omnivores**: These feed on both meat (flesh) and vegetation e.g. Chimpanzees, Gorillas.
(d) **Aquatic animals**. These are animals which live in water e.g. Fish, Toads,
and Frogs.

However some animals live both on land and water e.g. Crocodiles, Hippos.

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 23

1. What do you understand by “Wild animals?
2. What name is given to animals which feed on grass?
3. Under what group of animals are Chimpanzees
4. In what two ways are wild animals important?

LESSON 24

SUB TOPIC: TOURISM

Vocabulary: Tourism, Attraction, Industry, Visible.

This is the act of visiting interesting places for pleasure, have rest and study.

People involved are called tourists.

Types of tourism

- Domestic / local tourism
- Foreign / international tourism
- Domestic tourism is the type of tourism done within the country.
- International tourism involves movement of tourists across borders of countries.
- Tourism is called an industry because
- It is a source of income.
- It provides jobs to people.

Tourism is called an invisible trade (export) because: - It does not involve physical exchange of goods.

Examples of tourist attraction.

Wild life, culture,
Climate, physical features,
Beautiful sceneries, historical sites
Beaches, towns etc

Importance of tourism

- It is a source of revenue
- It is a source of income
- It provides jobs to people
- It creates market for local products
- It leads to development of infrastructure
- It promotes international relations
- It develops local industries

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 24

1. Define the term tourism
2. Why is tourism called an industry?
3. For what reason is tourism called an invisible export?
4. In what two ways is tourism important?

LESSON 25

SUB TOPIC: TOURISM

Vocabulary: Poaching, Encroachment, Insecurity, Accommodation

Problems facing tourism industry

- Poaching
- Encroachment
- Wild bush fires
- Insecurity
- Tropical diseases
- Poor transport and communication
- Poor hotels and lodges
- Shortage of funds

SOLUTIONS

- Improving on transport and communication
- Improving on security
- Building good hotels and lodges
- Advertising tourist attractions
- Providing veterinary services
- Introducing new species of wildlife
- Employing honest tourist guides
- Enforcing strict laws against poaching
- Discouraging encroachment

ACTIVITY: APPENDIX 25

1. Define the term poaching.
2. Give any two factors that have increased encroachment of game parks.
3. In what two ways is poaching dangerous to tourism industry.
4. Mention any two possible solutions to the problems facing tourism industry.

LESSON 26

Topic: Major resources of East Africa

Sub topic: Game parks

Vocabulary: Game parks, Marine, Gazetted

Game parks are areas set aside by the government to conserve wild life.

Or

These are gazetted areas where wild life is protected and conserved under the government law.

TYPES OF GAME PARKS

(a) **MARINE PARKS.**

These are Marine Parks and Reserves where fish are cared for. Most Marine Parks and reserves are at the coast of East Africa.

Other creatures found in Marine parks include Lizards and water birds.

(b)**THE ZOO.**

This is a place where wild animals and birds are kept on small scale for public viewing under their natural habitat conditions.

(c)NATIONAL SANCTUARY.

Birds are kept in sanctuaries where they are encouraged to breed. The most famous bird sanctuary for flamingoes is Lake Nakuru in Kenya.

Examples of game parks in East Africa

UGANDA: Murchison falls Lake Mburo

Queen Elizabeth Kidepo Valley

Kibale Mgahinga

KENYA: Tsavo National Parks

Mount Kenya National Park

Lake Nakuru National Park

Amboseli National Park

Tanzania: Serengeti National Park

Mikumi National Park

Lake Manyara National Park

Ruaha National Park

Tarangire National Park

Katani National Park

Rwanda: Akagyera National Park

Nyungwe forest National Park

Burundi: Kibira National Park

Ruvubu National Park

Rusizi National Park

South Sudan: Shamba National Park

Boma National Park

Southern National Park

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

1. Give five examples of Game Parks in East Africa
2. What is a game park?
3. Name the largest Game Park in Uganda
4. Identify the most famous bird sanctuary in East Africa

LESSON 27

TOPIC: MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: GAME PARKS

Vocabulary: Murchison, Tsavo, Serengeti

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING GAME PARKS OF EAST AFRICA AND GAME RESERVES



ACTIVITY:

1. Name the National / Game Park numbered 1,2,3,4
2. State the biggest Game Park in Uganda
3. Of what importance is Kidepo Game Park to the people of Uganda?
4. How are the National Parks dangerous to people. Give two reasons?

LESSON 28:

SUB TOPIC: GAME RESERVES

Vocabulary: Reserve, Tourism, Preserve

Game Reserves are small areas gazette for conserving wild life with controlled hunting.

Examples of game reserves in East Africa

UGANDA: Pianape Kyambura

Ajai

Kigezi

Kenya: Masai - Samburu Game Park Reserve

Mara – L. Bogoria Game Reserve

Shimba Hills – Kora Game Reserve

Tanzania: Selous Game reserve

Ngorongoro Game Reserve

Ugalla Game reserve

Kigosi reserve

IMPORTANCE OF GAME RESERVES

- Source of income
- Create employment
- Promote development of infrastructure
- Used as research centres
- Creates international relations

ACTIVITY:

1. State any two game reserves found in;
   a) Uganda
   b) Tanzania
2. What is a game reserve?
3. Give any three importances of game reserves in East Africa
4. Identify any three dangers of Game Reserve to the people in East Africa.

LESSON: 29

Sub topic: Importance of game parks

Vocabulary: Tourism, Wild life, Game parks

Importance of Game parks

- They promote tourism
- They provide jobs to people
- They conserve wild life
- They promote international relations
- They are used as study centres

Problems caused by Game parks

- They hide dangerous animals
- Some animals from game parks destroy people's crops
- They occupy bigger areas
- They are hiding places for rebels
- They are hiding places for vectors

Solutions to the problems caused by game parks

- Improving security in game parks
- The government should fence game parks
- Promoting stability in the country
- Constructing hospitals in areas around game parks

ACTIVITY

1. State any two ways game parks have led to economic development of East Africa.
2. In what two ways have game parks become a problem to people around them?
3. How can the government of Uganda solve the problems caused by game parks?
4. Name the game park in Uganda well known for Ostriches.

LESSON: 30

SUB TOPIC: GAME PARKS

Vocabulary: Poaching, Encroachment, Wild game, Illegal, Danger

Problems facing game parks in East Africa

- Poaching
- Encroachment

- Wild fires
- Insecurity
- Animal diseases
- Shortage of water and pasture

POACHING

It is the illegal hunting and killing of animals in game parks.

Reasons why people carryout poaching

- To get meat (wild game)
- For pleasure (Social factors)
- To get ivory
- To get hides and skins
- Some want animal parts to use in witchcraft

Dangers of poaching

- It leads to death of animals in game parks
- It endangers animals in game parks
- It may lead to extinction of some animal species
- It discourages tourism

Dangers of encroachment

- It reduces the size of game parks
- It discourages tourism
- It scares away wild animals
- It leads to extinction of animal and plant species

ACTIVITY:

1.Define the term poaching

2. In what two ways is poaching dangerous?

3. Suggest any two problems facing game parks

4. Mention any two reasons why people carryout poaching

5. Identify any two possible solutions the governments of E.Africa can lay down to solve the problems facing game parks.

LESSON: 31

SUB TOPIC: GAME PARKS

Vocabulary: Wild life, Conservation, Preserve, Afforestation, Conserve

WILD LIFE

Wild life refers to all living organization that live on their own natural habitat

Wild life conservation is the protecting of living organisms that live in their natural habitat.

Ways of conserving wild life

- Gazetting areas for wild life conservation
- Establishing zoos
- Establishing sanctuaries
- Improving security around game parks
- Improving veterinary services on game parks

Values of conserving wild life

- It promotes tourism
- It promotes research
- Some species are saved for future generations
- It modifies climate

Examples of wild life

These include; Wild animals, Plants, Insects, Birds, Reptiles

Examples of wild animals are:-

Lions, Buffaloes, Zebras, Antelopes, Elephants, Wild pigs, Giraffe, Leopards etc.

Examples of wild birds are: - Flamingoes, Crested cranes, Eagles, Ostriches etc.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the term wild life
2. Identify any two examples of wild life
3. In what ways can the governments of East Africa conserve wild life?
4. Of what economic importance is the conservation of wild life to the people of East Africa?

Lesson: 32

SUB TOPIC: MINERALS

Vocabulary: Mineral, metallic, Diamond, Fuel

A mineral is a natural valuable substance found on or below the earth's surface.

Types of minerals

Minerals are divides into:

Metallic minerals. These include; Copper, iron, Manganese, Zinc, Gold, lead.

Non metallic minerals. These include; Limestone, phosphate, clay, sand etc

Fuel minerals. These are: - Coal, Natural gas, Oil (Crude oil) Ignite

Examples of minerals mined in East Africa

Copper, Iron core, Soda ash, Peat, Diamond, cobalt, Zinc, Gypsum, Gold, Tin, Silver, Wolfram, Col, Lime stone, Phosphates, Lead etc

LEADING MINERALS PRODUCED IN EAST AFRICA

Uganda, Limestone in Usukuru hills

Kenya Soda ash in Lake Magadi

Tanzania – Diamond in Mwadui – Shinyanga

ACTIVITY:

1. Define a mineral

2. Write down any two types of minerals

3. Identify any three examples of metallic minerals mined in Uganda

4. Name the major minerals produced in:-

(a) Kenya

(b) Tanzania

LESSON: 33

SUB TOPIC: MINERALS

Vocabulary: Phosphates, Mwadui, Copper, Asbestos

Location of minerals

Refers to A sketch map of East Africa showing minerals distribution in MK Standards SST Book 6 Pg79.

Uses of minerals

Mineral	Use	Location
Gold	- Jewelry - Ornaments - Teeth - Coins	- Geita - Trandold - Karanga
Soda ash	Making glasses	L.Magadi
Copper	-Copper pipes -Copper wires -Heaters	Kilembe
Phosphates	Artificial fertilizers	Tororo
Tin	For steel planting Forms alloys	Kabale
Salt	Human consumption Chemical industry	L.Katwe

ACTIVITY

1. Draw a sketch map of Uganda and locate Kilembe, Copper mining area.

2. In what way are phosphates important to farmers?
3. Which mineral is used to make glasses?
4. In what way has L. Katwe improved human health in Uganda?

LESSON 34

SUB TOPIC: MINERALS

Read and write: Technology, Machinery and Exploration

Factors that influence mineral distribution in East Africa.

- Type of soil
- Type of rocks
- Government policy
- Relief
- Drainage system

Reasons why some minerals are not exploited in East Africa.

- Shortage of skilled labour
- Limited capital
- Low levels of technology
- Some minerals are located in remote areas
- Poor transport network
- Poor machinery
- Poor exploration
- Government policy
- Poor methods of mining

ACTIVITY

1. State any two factors that influence mineral distribution in East Africa
2. Suggest any three factors that have limited exploitation of mineral in East Africa
3. In what way can the government of Uganda ensure full exploitation of Minerals?

LESSON: 35

SUB TOPIC: MINERALS / MINING

Read and write: Mining, Minerals and Ornaments

Importance of Minerals in East Africa

- They are source of income
- They are source of revenue
- They act as raw materials
- They create jobs to people
- Mining promotes tourism
- Minerals promote international relations
- Mining leads o development of infrastructures

Problems facing mining

- Shortage of skilled labour
- Poor exploitation
- Inadequate capital
- Poor transport net work
- Poor methods of mining
- Some minerals are located in remote areas.

Solutions

- The government should provide enough money/ funds to the mining industry.
- Hiring skilled labourers
- Training more personnel in the field of mining
- Improving transport network
- Using modern methods of mining

ACTIVITY

1. Identify any tow ways mining is economically important
2. State any two problems facing mining industry
3. Give one reason why mining is called an industry
4. In what way does mining lead to the development of industries?

LESSON: 36

SUB TOPIC: MINERALS (MINING)

Vocabulary: Extraction, Crude, Mining

Mining. It is the extraction of minerals from where they occur. Minerals are natural substances found in the earth's crust.

Minerals can be categories in two major types

(i) Metallic minerals such as silver, tin, nickel, copper lead, aluminum, gold and zinc.
(ii) Non- metallic minerals such as sand, uranium ,gravel and gypsum.
(iii) Types of mining
(iv) There are different methods of mining.

These are: Traditional method of mining

Modern method of mining

TRADITIONAL METHODS OF MINING

Traditional mining methods involve

(a) Use of simple tools

(b) Use of hands

This is done most especially when the mineral is found near the surface

This method is commonly used while mining sand, salt, sand, clay, gold and diamond

People dig underground until they reach the mineral needed.

They collect the mineral using hands and other simple tools.

ACTIVITY

1. What is mining?
2. Identify any two categories of minerals
3. Outline any two methods used in traditional methods of mining
4. Name any two minerals mined under traditional methods of mining.

LESSON 37

SUB TOPIC: MODERN METHODS OF MINING (OPEN CAST)

Vocabulary: Drift, Open Cast, Quarrying, Alluvial, Shaft

Open cast. This is the extraction of minerals from where they occur by digging away top soil and rocks of the ground.

It is used to extract minerals which are found near the earth's surface.

Examples of minerals mined using open cast

Gold, sand, iron, clay

The top soil is removed and heaped in a nearby place before reaching the minerals.

Advantages of using open cast.

- It is very cheap to use
- It is not risky to miners
- It requires less labour
- Requires less capital.

Disadvantages of open cast

- Causes oil erosion
- Displacement of people due to expansion
- Destroys the soil profile
- Encourages environmental degradation

ACTIVITY;

1. Mention any two minerals mined using open cast mining
2. Name the suitable methods of mining used to extract gold mineral
3. What is open cast mining?
4. Give any two advantages of open cast mining.

LESSON 38

Sub topic: Modern methods of mining underground mining

Vocabulary: Adit, Tunel, Shafts, Depth

This is the type of mining where minerals are extracted from underground by digging shafts and tunnels. It is sometimes called "Adit" or tunnel". This method is used when the mineral are is located deep underground.

Shafts are sunk vertically to reach the mineral bearing rock. Horizontal tunnels leading to the mineral are constructed. These tunnels are supported by concrete to hold the roof. This prevents the soil from closing the tunnel.

Advantages

- It is good for deep minerals
- Tunnels promote tourism
- There is high mineral production

Disadvantages

- It is expensive
- Accidents are common
- It requires skilled man power
- It may lead to suffocation
- Tunnels may hide rebels
- Floods are common

Examples of minerals mined using underground mining

Copper, Cobalt

ACTIVITY

1. State any two minerals mined using underground method of mining
2. Of what importance is concrete to this method?
3. Give any two advantages of underground method.

LESSON: 39

SUB TOPIC: METHODS OF MINING

Vocabulary: Derrick, Crude oil, Petroleum, Core, pipes

Drilling. This method involves pulling/ extracting minerals from underground using long pipes. Holes are dug through the rocks to the oil.

The drills are supported by machines called derricks.

- The oil in its natural form is called **crude oil**

- Crude oil is thick and black
- Crude oil is refined at the refinery to get purified oil products
- Purified oil products are called petroleum products

This method is used to extract minerals such as petroleum (crude oil) and water.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

- Aviation fuel
- Regular petrol
- Kerosene / Paraffin
- Diesel
- Grease
- Tar

ACTIVITY

1. State any three products of petroleum.
2. Outline the method used in mining of oil.
3. What is a derrick?
4. In which form is Crude oil?

LESSON: 40

SUB TOPIC: METHODS OF MINING

Vocabulary: Quarry, Quarrying, Gravel, Sediment

QUARRYING AND GRAVEL MINING

Quarrying refers to surface mining that requires simple processing.

It is used to mine sand and gravel, Crushed, stones aggregate, limestone and gypsum.

GRAVEL MINING

This type of mining is used to extract sediment that is not cemented together into solid rock.

Advantages of quarrying and gravel mining

- It is cheap
- It needs low technology

- Stones are regularly available

Disadvantages

- It is tiresome
- Accidents are common
- Destroys land
- Destroys vegetation
- Encourages soil erosion

ACTIVITY

1. What method is used to mine sand?
2. Give any use of limestone to people.
3. State any two problems associated with quarrying as a method of mining
4. Of what importance is quarrying and gravel to the miner?

LESSON: 41

SUB TOPIC: MINERALS

Read and write: Dredging, Alluvial, Submarine, Drift

Alluvial method

This is the type of mining used to extract minerals found in alluvial soils or sand

These are minerals mixed with mud, clay and sand

Drift mining. This is where edits are used to reach minerals from the valley to hillside.

Minerals mined this way include; Coal.

Dredging mining. This is the method used to extract minerals found under water

This method of mining is used to mine/ extract minerals like: - Salt from L.Katwe, Soda ash and Salt from L.Magadi

Importance of salt

- Used as preservative
- Used for human consumption
- It is a source of income
- Salt mining creates jobs to people

Important of soda ash

- Used to make glasses
- It is a source of income

ACTIVITY

1. Name the raw materials for making glasses
2. Which method of mining is used to mine/extract minerals found in water
3. In what two ways is salt important to Uganda
4. How is one able to extract minerals that are mixed with clay

LESSON: 42

SUB TOPIC: WATER RESOURCES

Read and write: Drainage, confluence, Ocean, River

Drainage is the layout of water system or it is the way water bodies are spread in an area.

Lake. It is a large mass of non flowing water in a basin

River. It is a mass of flowing water in a channel.

Examples of drainage features

Lakes, Rivers, Wells, Seas, Dams, Oceans, Streams, Spring/Hot springs etc

A sketch map of East Africa showing drainage features



ACTIVITY

1. Name the lakes marked A-F
2. What name is given to water body X?
3. State the political importance of lake c between Uganda and DRC.
4. Identify the origin of the river marked Y on the map.
5. Which lake is referred to as an inter- territorial lake according to the map?

LESSON 43

SUB TOPIC: WATER RESOURCES

Read and write: Floods, Aquatic, Marine,Drawing

Importance of water bodies

- They help in rain formation
- They form natural boundaries
- They are sources of water
- Some are sources of fish
- Some are sources of minerals
- Some are used for transport
- They are homes of aquatic animals

Problems facing water bodies of E. Africa

- Water weed/ hyacinth

- Pollution
- Prolonged droughts
- Flooding
- Silting
- Encroachment
- Over fishing

Solutions to the problems facing drainage features

- Removing water weed from water bodies
- Avoid dumping wastes in water bodies
- Discouraging encroachment
- Using modern methods of fishing

ACTIVITY

1. In what way have water bodies modified climate?
2. In what way are water bodies helpful to industries?
3. Mention any two problems facing water bodies
4. Give any two animals which live in water

LESSON: 44

SUB TOPIC :RIVERS.

Read andwrite: Tributary, confluence, Delta, Estuary, channel

A river is a mass of flowing water in a channel

Rivers are divided into: Permanent and seasonal.

Terms related to rivers

1. River source. It is the point where the river starts to flow
2. River confluence. A point where two or more rivers meet
3. Estuary. A wides mouth of the river
4. Delt. Various channels at the mouth of the river
5. Tributary. A small river is a small river joining the main river

Major rivers of East Africa

R. Nile, R. Achwa. R. Rutagi, R. Semlki

R.Tana, R. Kagera, R.Ruvuma, R. Pangani

CASE STUDY: R.NILE

- It is the longest river in East Africa
- It comes from L.Victoria
- It ends in Mediterranean sea.
- It forms a delta at its end
- It is divided into: Victoria Nile, White Nile and proper Nile.

ACTIVITY

1. Define a river confluence
2. Mention any two rivers that make natural boundaries of countries in E.Africa.
3. Name the Sea where R. Nile pours its water
4. Name the part of R.Nile between L.Kyoga and L.Albert

LESSON:45

SUB TOPIC: LAKES

Read and write: Port, Depression, swampiest, Mass ,Tanganyika

A lake is a mass of non flowing water in a basin.

Lakes are divided into;

-Permanent lakes

-Seasonal lakes

Examples of major lakes of East Africa

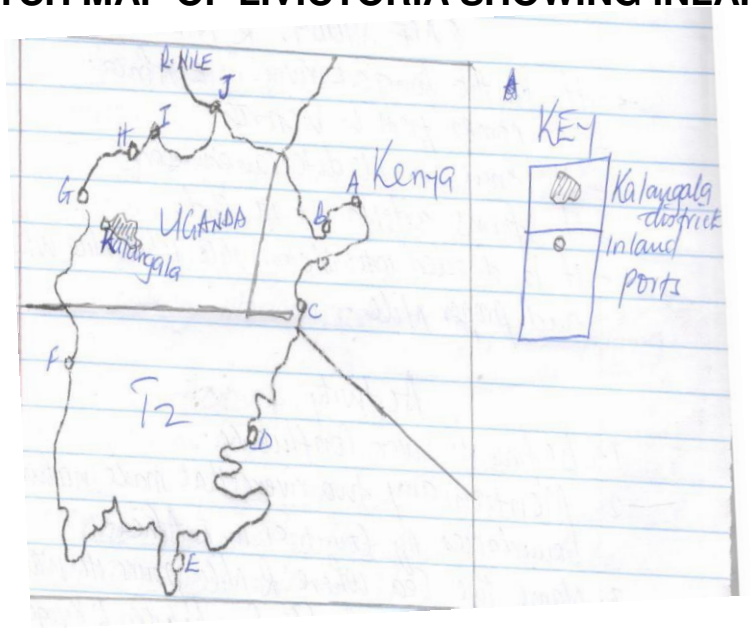
L.Victoria, L. Turkana, L. Tanganyika, L.Kyoga, L.Malawi, L.Albert, L.Edward, L.George

Case study: L.Victoria

It is the largest lake in East Africa

It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

A SKETCH MAP OF L.VICTORIA SHOWING INLAND PORTS



ACTIVITY

1. Name the any two inland ports on L.Victoria in:-
(a) Uganda
(b) Tanzania
(c) Kenya
2. Name the Commonest type of fish caught in L.Victoria
3. How are inland ports on L.Victoria important in the development of East Africa?
4. For what reasons is L.Kyoga called a swampy lake?
5. Name the feature that joins L.Victoria to L.Kyoga.

LESSON:46

SUB TOPIC: SWAMPS

Vocabulary: Swamps, papyrus, Reeds, Wetlands, Water logged

Swamps. These are water logged areas with vegetation

Wetlands. These are water logged area

IMPORTANCE OF SWAMPS

- Swamps modify climate
- They act as source of fishing grounds
- They act as natural habitats for wild life
- They provide raw materials for the handcraft industry
- They help in sewage treatment
- Swamps provide water for domestic and industrial use.
- They act as tourist attraction
- Areas near swamps have fertile soils for crop growing.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SWAMPS

- They harbor a lot of vectors
- They have dangerous animals to human life
- They make the construction of roads difficult
- They cover a lot of land that would have been used for development

PROBLEMS FACING SWAMPS

- Swamp reclamation
- Outbreak of fires
- Lack of enforcement on swamp protection
- Encroachment

Solution to problems

- Government should enforce laws against the misuse of swamps
- Masses should be Sensitized against the misuse of swamps
- Fire outbreak should be controlled

ACTIVITY

- What are swamps?
- State the difference between swamps and wetlands
- Identify any two uses of swamps to people around them
- Give any three problems facing swamps in East Africa.

LESSON 47

SUB TOPIC: SWAMP DRAINAGE

Vocabulary: Drainage, Reclamation, Destruction, Removal, Deduction

Swamp drainage and reclamation

Swamp drainage is the removal or reduction of water from the swamp to put it into use.

REASONS WHY PEOPLE CARRY OUT SWAMP DRAINAGE

- To set up industries
- To get land for cultivation
- To get raw materials for the craft work
- To get land for constructing infrastructure
- To carry out mining activities
- To establish animal farms.

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY SWAMP DRAINAGE

- Shortage of swamp resources
- It changes eco-system
- Destruction of natural habitats for some animals
- Interrupts the water cycle causing droughts
- It gives chances to floods during rainy season

ACTIVITY

1. What is swamp drainage?
2. Write down any two dangers of swamp drainage
3. What do you understand by the term swamp reclamation?
4. Suggest any two ways why people destroy swamps

LESSON 48

SUB TOPIC: FISHING

Vocabulary: Tilapia, Nile Perch, Turban, Caught, Fisheries, Modern

Fishing is the extracting of fish from the water body. In Uganda it is under the ministry of Agriculture, fisheries and animal industry.

Fishing is done for food and commercial purposes.

The major fishing grounds are;

Oceans, Lakes, Rivers, Swamps, Seas, Man- made ponds

Common types of fish caught in East Africa

Tilapia, Nile perch, Mudfish, Lung fish, silver fish, star fish and cat fish

TYPES OF FISHING METHODS

- Traditional methods of fishing
- Modern methods of fishing

TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FISHING

Traditional methods of fishing are used on subsistence or small scale commercial practices.

The following are used in traditional fishing.

- Hand gathering, fishing baskets
- Bow and arrows
- Scoop nets
- Cast nets
- Spears
- Fishing hooks

Activity;

1. What is fishing?

2. Under which Ministry is the fishing Industry in Uganda?

3. Name any three places where fishing is carried out .

4. List down any three types of fish caught in East African water bodies.

LESSON 49

SUB TOPIC: MODERN METHODS OF FISHING

Vocabulary: Seining, Gill netting

Trawling, Drifting

Modern methods of fishing

Modern methods of fishing are used in commercial fishing. The fishermen catch fish for profits.

Modern methods of fishing include;

- Beach seined netting
- Gill netting
- Trawling
- Drifting
- Perse seine nets

Advantages of modern methods of fishing

- Make fishing easy
- Discourage over fishing
- Mature fish is caught
- Many people are employed

Disadvantages of modern methods of fishing

- They need skilled people
- Modern fishing tools are expensive

ACTIVITY

1. State any two modern methods used in fishing industry
2. Give any two differences between modern methods of fishing and traditional methods of fishing
3. Identify any two advantages of using modern methods of fishing.

LESSON: 50

SUB TOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF FISHING INDUSTRY.

Vocabulary: Cosmetics, Feeds, Soap, lubricants, Fishermen, Fish monger

Fishing industry in East Africa plays an important role in the following ways.

- It is a source of food
- Fish bones are used as animal feeds
- Sport fishing attract tourists
- It is a source of foreign exchange
- Fishing is an employment

- Oil from fish is used to make industrial lubricants such as soap and cosmetics

Problems facing fishing industry

- Limited market of fish
- Presence of floating vegetation on water bodies
- Poor transport facilities
- Shortage of capital
- Fish poaching
- Poor processing and preservation
- Water pollution
- Overfishing
- Water pirates

Solution to the problems facing fishing industry

- Expansion of market for fish
- Provision of loan to fishermen
- Fair taxation to the fishermen
- Training fishermen on better fishing methods
- Construct ion and maintaining of roads connecting to fishing areas.

ACTIVITY

1. State any two importances of fish
2. State any three problems facing the fishing industry
3. Suggest any four possible solutions to the problems of fishing industry.

LESSON: 51.

SUB TOPIC: PRESERVATION OF FISH

Read and write: Preservation, freezing, traditional, smoking, Bacteria

Fish preservation is the preventing of fish from going bad.

Methods of fish preservation

- Traditional methods
- Modern methods of preserving fish

Traditional methods

- Smoking, Sun drying
- Salting, flour making

Modern methods of preserving fish

Freezing /Refrigeration

Tining / Caning. In this method preservatives are also used.

Dip frying. This is where fish is dipped in hot cooking oil and removed after it has fully boiled.

Advantages of Traditional Methods.

- They are cheap
- They are common

Disadvantages

- Fish may go bad easily
- They are time consuming

Advantages of modern methods

- Fish last for long
- They improve on quality of fish.

Disadvantages of modern methods

- They are expensive
- They require skilled

ACTIVITY

1. Define fish preservation
2. In what two ways can fish be preserved traditionally
3. In what two ways can fish be preserved using modern methods.
4. For what reasons are traditional methods of preserving fish commonly used in E.Africa.

LESSON: 52

SUB TOPIC: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Read and write: Communication, message, Receive

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Types of communication

Verbal communication

Non verbal communication

Means of communication

They are divided into:

(i) Traditional means
(ii) Modern means of communication

Examples of tradition means of communication are:

Drum, Bells, Horns, Alarms, Trumpets, Smoke, Whistle, Rock pictures

Challenges of traditional means of communication

- They are slow
- They need a lot of effort
- They are time consuming
- They cover short distances
- Some people draw rock pictures poorly

ACTIVITY

1. Define communication
2. Mention two types of communication
3. Write down any two traditional means of communication
4. Identify any two problems associated with using traditional means of communication.

LESSON:53

SUB TOPIC: Telephones

Read and write: Modern, communication, Telephone, Companies

Telephones are one of the modern means of communication that have made communication easy.

Examples of telephone companies in East Africa

Uganda: MTN, Essar, K2 Telecom, Airtel, UTL

Rwanda: MTN, TIGO, Bahrti, Rwanda Tel

Burundi: V.Com. Temp

Tanzania: Vodacom, Airtle, Zantel, Safaricom

Kenya: Safaricom, Airtel, Orange, Essar Telecom Kenya

Advantages of using telephones

- They cover wider areas
- They are quick (faster)
- Feedback is immediate
- They are convenient
- Mobile phones are cheap
- Mobile phones are portable
- Mobile phones promote trade because they connect traders to produced
- Mobile phones are source of income
- They promote privacy

Disadvantages

- Some mobile phones are expensive
- Telephones require constant charging
- They are limited to only areas with new work
- Some phones show pornography (promote immorality among people)
- Some people use phones to mislead others.

ACTIVITY

1. Write MTN in full
2. In what way does use of telephones promote trade?
3. State any two advantages of using telephones in communication
4. Of what disadvantages is using telephone in communication
5. Write any other two telephone companies operating in East Africa apart from MTN

LESSON: 54

SUB TOPIC: NEWS PAPERS

Read and write: New papers, New vision, Bukedde, Monitor, Daily

News papers are one of the written means of communication used in East Africa.

Examples of Newspaper companies used in East Africa

New Vision

Uganda: The daily monitor

Bukedde

Entatsi

Kenya: Daily nation

Tanzania: Arusha Times

Advantages of using newspapers in Communication

- They give current news
- They provide educative information
- They can be stored for future use
- They provide entertainment
- Newspapers advertise business
- Newspaper create jobs to people

Disadvantages

- They are not common in rural areas
- They are not good for the blind
- They are expensive
- Sometimes they give wrong information
- They are limited to literate people
- Some newspapers promote immorality through showing pornography.

ACTIVITY

1. In what way do newspapers promote trade?
2. State any two advantages of using newspapers in communication.
3. In which two ways has using newspapers in communication become a disadvantage?
4. Identify any two examples of newspaper companies operating in East Africa.

LESSON: 55

SUB TOPIC: RADIOS

Read and write: A radio, entertainment, dry cells, station, Announcement

Radios are the most widely means of communication used in East Africa

Examples of radio stations in East Africa

Radio west, Eiraka radio, Bushenyi FM, Capital FM, Kazo FM, Grace radio, Rubirizi FM Top radio etc.

Advantages of using radios

- They are good illiterate.
- They are affordable
- They are portable
- They provide current news
- They provide entertainment
- They cover wider areas
- Dry cells are cheap
- They promote trade
- Radio stations create jobs to people

ACTIVITY

1. What is the most widely means of communication used in E.AFRICA?
2. Mention 4 advantages of using radios

LESSON: 56

SUB TOPIC: TELEVISION

Vocabulary: Television, company, Digital, Satellite

Examples of television companies

- UBC which is the government station
- T.V West, NBC, Salt TV, Top TV

Advantages of television

- One listens as she/he watches
- Televisions provide live information

- Televisions provide entertainment

Disadvantages of television

- Television sets are expensive to buy and maintain
- Televisions are most valuable in areas with electricity
- Television sets cannot be used as references because they don't store information
- Increase on electricity bills to those who use them
- Television consumes a lot of time for other activities.

ACTIVITY

1. Write U.B.C in full
2. Mention any four advantages of television communication.
3. Write any four disadvantages of television communication.

LESSON: 57

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION

Vocabulary: Announcements, Advertisement, Electricity, Mislead, Information

Communication plays a big role in the following ways:-

- It promotes trade.
- It enables traders or producers advertise their goods.
- Communication networks provide employment.
- Communication helps in maintaining security.
- Communication provides information on daily basis
- Communication mediums can be used to mobilize people for production

PROBLEMS FACING COMMUNICATION IN EAST AFRICA

- Inadequate funds
- Some means of communication need power to operate.
- There is shortage of skills labour
- Unfavorable government policies
- Wide spread of poverty to people
- low levels of technology
- Insecurity in some areas

Solutions to overcome some challenges (problems) of communication

- To increase on the generation of Hydro electricity
- To promote use of solar electricity
- To encourage people to develop a culture of collecting their mails and parcels from post office.
- Encourage children to go to school and learn

ACTIVITY

1. Write down three importances of communication
2. Mention any four problems facing communication service in East Africa
3. Suggest any three possible solutions for the above mentioned problems
4. Write M.T.N in full

LESSON: 58

SUB TOPIC: TRANSPORT

Vocabulary: Transport, Movement, Traditional, Accidents, Risk

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

TYPES OF TRANSPORT

Types of transport may also be called classes of transport

There are five types of transport

These are;

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

Each of these types use different methods

Some means of transport are classified into;

- Traditional means of transport include

- Canoes
- Rafts and dhows
- Footing (Pedestrians)
- Animals such as donkey, horse, oxen.
- Ropes.
- Stepping on stones.
- Bridges

Advantages of traditional means of tradition

- It is not expensive
- It is available
- It can be used in mountainous areas
- It can reach anywhere
- It can cover long distance
- It is a door to door way of trade

Disadvantages of traditional means of transport

- They are risky
- They are slow
- They carry few people and goods
- They are tiresome
- They are limited to some areas
- They are affected by weather.
- They don't last long

ACTIVITY

1. What is transport
2. Outline any three types of transport
3. State any three challenges of traditional means of transport.
4. Name any two traditional means of transport.

LESSON: 59

SUB TOPIC: MODERN MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Vocabulary: Ferries, Motorcycle, Lorry, Helicopter, Air field.

E.Africa modern means of transport include;Aeroplanes, Motor boats, Lorries, Buses, Trains, Pipes

Advantages of modern means of transport

- They are faster
- They carry perishable goods
- Some modern means Cannot be affected by weather
- Some means carry bulky goods
- Some are timetabled
- Some cannot pollute the environment such as pipes
- There is less delay of goods since some are stopped at planned stations
- Some cannot be affected by physical features

Disadvantages of Modern means of transport

- High risks of accidents
- Some are expensive to maintain
- Some carry limited goods
- Some are slow
- Some means are expensive to construct
- They are affected by terrain such as train.

ACTIVITY

1. Which type of transport is best for carrying liquid goods
2. Why do people prefer to use aero planes than buses?
3. Name the type of goods transported by aero planes to other countries.
4. Suggest any two means of transport which can be affected by terrain.

LESSON 60

SUB TOPIC: ROAD ACCIDENT

Vocabulary: Transport, Tarmac, Murram, Vehicle, Traffic

This is the movement of people and goods along the road.

It is the commonest type of transport in East Africa

Means of road transport (modern)

Vehicles, Bicycles, Motorcycle

Road users

Pedestrians, drivers, cyclists, motorists

Types of roads

- Murram
- Tarmac

Advantages of road transport

- It is common
- It does not follow fixed timetable
- Carries people and their goods
- It offers door to door services
- It is cheaper than air transport
- It carries people and goods for short and long distances.
- It has many means of transport.

Disadvantages

- Accidents are common
- It is affected by traffic jam
- It is greatly affected by weather
- Vehicles pollute the environment

ACTIVITY:

1. What is road transport?
2. Give any four examples of road users
3. List down any four advantages of road transport
4. State any three disadvantages of road transport.

LESSON: 61

SUB TOPIC: AIR TRANSPORT

READ AND WRITE: AEROPLANE, AIRCRAFT, AIRPORT, AIRFIELD, PARACUTE.

Air transport is the quickest and most expensive type of transport

Means of air transport include:-

Aeroplane, paracute, Helicopter

Examples of airports in East Africa

- Entebbe International Airport
- Nairobi International Airport
- Dar-es-salaam Airport
- Arusha Airport

Examples of airfield / strip

- Kololo Airstrip
- Nyakisharara Airfield etc.

Advantages of using air transport

- It is the fastest
- It is good for perishable goods
- It is good for light goods
- It saves people in case of disasters.
- It is not hindered by thick vegetation.
- It works on a fixed timetable.
- It is the most comfortable type of transport
- It links different regions.
- It is not affected by traffic jam.

Disadvantages

- It is expensive to use
- It is not good for bulky goods.
- It works on time table.
- Airports are expensive to construct.
- It is not common.
- Construction of airports need flat areas.
- It is sometimes affected by weather.

ACTIVITY

1. Write any two advantages of using air transport.
2. Why is air transport not commonly used in East Africa
3. Why is air transport good for perishable goods?
4. Name the Uganda's International Airport

LESSON: 62

SUB TOPIC: WATER TRANSPORT

Read and write: Yatch, ship, Ferry, Canoe

Water transport is the slowest and cheapest type of transport in East Africa.

Means of transport

Traditional means; Rafts, Ropes, Canoe, Dhows, Stepping stones, logs of wood

Advantages of water transport

- It is the cheapest
- It transports bulky goods.
- Accidents are not common
- It is not affected by traffic jam

Disadvantages

- It is slow
- Landing sites are expensive to constructs
- It is blocked by water weed (hyacinth)
- Dangerous aquatic animals may kill people
- It is not flexible
- Steamers interrupt marine life.
- Fumes from engine pollute water.
- It is affected by weather

Why are some water bodies are not used for transport?

- Some are seasonal
- Some have water weed
- Some rivers are narrow
- Some rivers have water falls
- Some water bodies have dangerous aquatic animals

ACTIVITY

1. Identify any two means of water transport
2. State any two advantages of water transport

3. Why are some water bodies not used for transport?
4. What types of goods are transported by water transport?

LESSON 63

SUB TOPIC: RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Read and write: Railway line- Tanzam

Train-Tazara

The means of railway transport is the train.

Advantages of railway transport

- It is good for bulky goods
- It is cheaper in terms of costs
- Accidents are not common
- It is comfortable

Disadvantages

- It is limited to some places
- It is not good for perishable goods
- It works on a time table
- Trains are expensive

Examples of Railway Lines in East Africa are;

The Tanzam railway

The Kenya - Uganda railway

The Tanzam railway connects Zambia to Dar-es-salaam

The Uganda – Kenya Railway connects Uganda to the coast.

Why was the Uganda railway constructed?

- To link Uganda to the coast
- For easy administration

- To end slave trade
- To ease transportation of goods
- To promote trade

Why did Africans refuse to provide labour during construction of Uganda railway?

-They were under paid

-They were mistreated

-They did not want to leave their families behind.

Problems faced during the construction of Uganda railway

- Hostile tribes
- Hostile animals
- Harsh weather changes
- Shortage of labour

EFFECTS OF CONSTRUCTION OF UGANDA RAILWAY

- It eased administration
- It eased transport
- It linked Uganda to the coast
- It promoted trade
- It led to stopping of slave trade

LESSON: 64

SUB TOPIC: PIPELINE TRANSPORT

Read and write: Pipeline, petroleum, pipes

Pipeline transport is used to transport liquids and gasses

Examples are:-

Petrol, Paraffin (Kerosene) Diesel, Gas

Advantages

- It is less costly
- It is safe

- Less labour is used
- It is quicker and easier
- Less fuel is used
- It reduces traffic jam

Disadvantages

- Pipes are expensive
- Pipes are not flexible
- In case of leakage losses are high

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS FACING LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

- Delay of goods
- Unstable political conditions
- High taxes on imports and exports
- High transport costs

ACTIVITY

1. Give any two advantages of pipeline transport
2. Identify any two products transported by pipeline.

LESSON 65

SUB TOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT

Vocabulary: Goods, transportation

Importance of transport

- It helps in transporting goods from one place to another.
- Helps to transport people.
- It helps to transport perishable goods.
- Helps in transporting of fuel from one place to another.
- Bulky goods can be taken.
- Helps in trade .
- Transport is comfortable to longer distances.

PROBLEMS FACING TRANSPORT

- Some transport means connect reach anywhere.
- Some transport means are expensive

- There is high risk of accidents
- There is delay on the stations
- Some are not timetables
- It sometime causes insecurity
- Some transport types are affected by weather

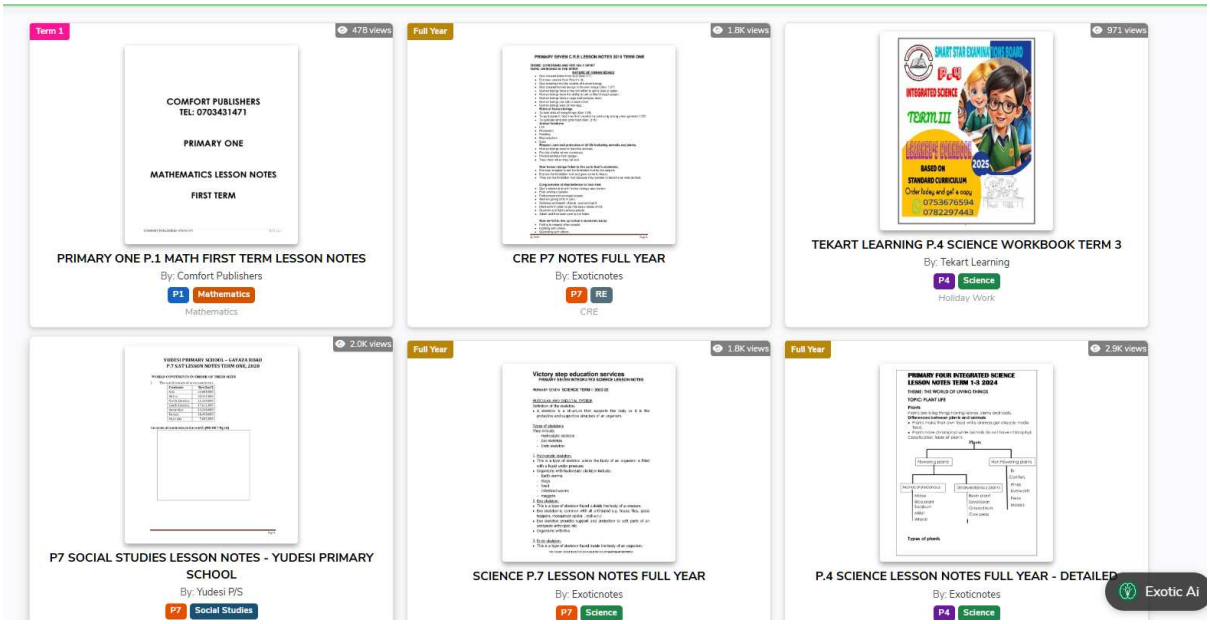
Solutions

- Improving traffic personnel
- Constructing more roads to reach in rural areas
- More air fields should be constructed by government

ACTIVITY

1. What is transport?
2. Mention 2 importance of transport?
3. Outline2 problems facing transport.
3. Mention 5 solutions to the problems of 3(a) (i) and (ii) above

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/