

PRIMARY THREE
LITERACY ONE

THEME : OUR DIVISION
SUB – THEME : NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR DIVISION
LESSON ONE
MAPS AND PICTURES.

- A map is a drawing of an object as seem from above.
- A map is a representation of an object as seen from above .
- A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from the side.
- A picture is a representation of an object as seen from the side.

Differences between a map and a picture.

- A map is drawn from above well as a picture is drawn from the side.
- A map shows only the top part but a picture shows many parts.
- A map is not easy to understand but a picture is easy to understand.

Similarities

- Both maps and pictures represent objects.

Exercise

Draw and colour picture and maps of the following object

object	Picture	Map
Cup Tree Pot Table House Car Bottle Hut bucket		

LESSON 2

ELEMENTS OF A GOOD MAP (QUALITIES) OR COMPONENTS OF GOOD MAP

A good map should have.

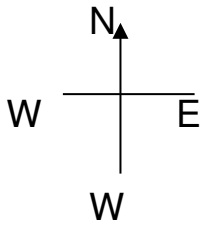
- A title / heading.
- A key
- Boundary / frame
- A scale
- A compass direction.

a) A compass direction.

A compass direction is an instrument used to tell direction.

A compass direction has four main points called cardinal points or primary points.

There are:



N – North
E – East
S- South
W – West

A compass needle points in the North when the compass is at rest.

A compass rose shows direction on drawn map.

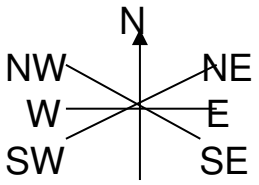
LESSON 3

Elements of a good map / qualities of a good map / components of a good map.

Secondary points of a compass direction of places.

The second set of a compass direction is called secondary points .

These are:-



N.E – North east
S.E – South east
S.W- South West
N.W – North west

People who use a compass a direction.

- Pilots
- Sailors
- Tourists
- Sawyers
- Map reader
- Mountain climbers etc

Other ways of telling direction.

- By the position of the sun
- The shadows
- Using land marks
- By using physical features.

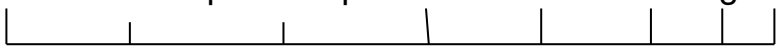
The sun rises from **east** and sets from the **west**.

LESSON 4

Elements of a good map.

A scale

A scale is used to measure the distance between places on the map for example.
Km on a map can represent 100Km on the ground.



0 100 200 300 1000 km

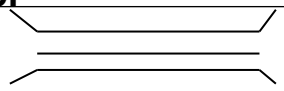
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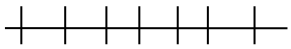
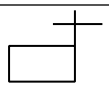
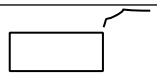
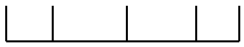
This is the name of the map. It tells us what the map is all about.

A key.

The key gives the meaning symbols used on the map.

Symbols used on the map.

Symbol	**Meaning**
	Bridge
	Forest
	River

	Railway
	Church
	Mountain
	Swamp
	Airport
P O	Post office
	Lake
	Quarry
	Fall
	Waterfall
	Hill
	Mountain peak
	Factory
	Canal

Lesson 5

Why symbols are used on maps.

Symbols are signs used to represent features on the map.

- Symbols help to represent big feature on the map.
- They prevent the map from being overcrowded.
- They make map reading easy.
- Map symbols make the map tidy. **Activity**

Drawing a map of our classroom.

Lesson six.

Map of our school showing important places in the school.

- Administration block
- Classrooms
- Dining room
- Kitchen
- Toilets/ bathrooms
- Dormitories
- Field
- Gate
- Play ground

Lesson seven

Where I live.

Our continent is called_____

Our country is found in E. Africa .

E . Africa is made up of five countries. These are Uganda , Kenya, and Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda . The people from Uganda are called_____ the people from Kenya are called _____and the people from Tanzania are called _____., Burundi _____& Rwanda _____

The capital cities of these countries are; Tanzania_____, Uganda_____, Kenya _____, Rwanda _____Burundi _____ (cities)

Our school is found in Kampala district. Kampala district is found in the central region.

Lesson eight.

Districts within Uganda are:-

Kampala	Mukono	Ntungamo	Wakiso
Iganga	Mbarara	Kalagala	Kisoro

Exercise

- Write down four districts beginning with letter K, M, Y etc.
- The district surround with water in Uganda is_____
- districts neighboring Kampala district are Wakiso (East direction).

Lesson nine.

Our district.

Sir Apollo Kaggwa B.P.S is found in Kampala district. Kampala district is divided into small parts called _____. Kampala is made up of five divisions. They are:-

Central	Makindye	Rubaga	Nakawa	Kawempe

Our school is found in the central division. Kampala district us 164sqkm.

Drawing a map of Kampala district.

Lesson ten

Our district

The president of Uganda is _____.

The major of Kampala is _____
The RDC of Kampala is_____
The town clerk of Kampala _____
The chairman of central division is_____
The minister for Education and sports is _____ Kamanda cos bataringaya
The state minister for Primary Education is _____
The city education Officer is_____

Lesson eleven

Neighbours of central division / Rubaga / Kawempe

Kawempe division – North
Rubaga division – West
Makindye division – south
Nakawa division – East

Parishes in Kampala central division.

 Bukesa Kisenyi Kamwokya Kivulu Nakulabye Namirembe Old Kampala

Sir Apollo Kaggwa B.P.S Old Kampala is found in **Bukesa parish.**

Lesson twelve

Theme : Our Division

Sub Theme: Physical features of our Division

Physical features are natural land forms which give the land shape.

Examples of physical features are:Hills
Mountains
Plains
Valleys
Plateaus.

Wet lands are

- Lakes
- Rives
- Swamps
- Ponds
- Streams
- Wet lands are not physical features vegetation forests.

 A hill is a landform that rises slightly above the surrounding land.

 A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains.

 A mountain is a land form that rises very high above surrounding land.

- A plateau is a flat topped piece of land.
- A Mountain range is a series of connected mountains.
- A mountain peak is the highest point on the map.

Lesson thirteen

Hills in Kampala district.

Kampala was formerly built on seven hills.

These are:-

- Namirembe hill
- Rubaga hill
- Makerere hill
- Nakasero hill
- Kibuli hill
- Kololo hill
- Mulago hill

Other hills in Kampala are:-

- Makindye hill.
- Kasubi
- Nsambya hill
- Muyenga hill
- Naguru hill

Hills in the central division.

- Nakasero hill
- Kololo hill
- Old Kampala

Lesson fourteen

Hills in Kampala and their important features.

Hill	Important feature.
Mulago hill	• Mulago hospital (Biggest government hospital in Uganda)
Kibuli hill	• Kibuli mosques • Kibuli police training school.
Makindye hill	• Army barracks. • Division head quarters
Kasubi hill	• Kasubi tombs
Old Kampala hill	• Old Kampala police station • Gaddafi mosque • Muslims supreme council.

Nsambya hills	Nsambya hospital
	Nsambya police station
Rubaga hill	Rubaga cathedral Rubaga hospital
Namirembe hill	Namirembe cathedral Mengo hospital
Kololo hills	Kololo airstrip Television masks, Heroes burial place
Muyenga hills	Water tanks – hotels
Makerere hill	Makerere University
Naguru hills	Television masks

Lesson fifteen

Examples of mountains in Uganda.

Mountain	peak
Mountain Rwenzori Mountain Elgon Mountain Moroto Mountain Mufumbiro	Margherita Wagagai Moroto Muhavura

Mt Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Uganda

Importance of mountains

- Good for farming because they have fertile soils.
- Cool environment good for settlement.
- Mountains attract tourist who bring money to the government.
- We get mineral from some mountains.
- Mountains are habitats for some wild animals.
- Mountains help in the formation of rainfall. **Lesson Sixteen.**

Lakes and Rivers

Lakes are larger water bodies. They are bigger than wells.

Rivers are small but longer than most lakes

Examples of lakes in Kampala

Lake Victoria (Biggest in E. Africa)

Kabaka's Lake (man made lake) in Rubaga division

Examples of lakes in Uganda.

- Lake kyoga
- Lake Wamala
- Lake Mburo
- Lake Albert
- Lake George.

Examples of Rivers.

River Nile , Lwania , Mayanja , Unyama, Achwa, , Lumansi , Mpongo.

River Nile is the biggest lake in Uganda.

Lesson Seventeen

Importance of lakes and Rivers 1. We get water from lakes and rivers.

2. We get sand from lakes and rivers.
3. We get fish from lake.
4. Lakes and rivers are used for transport
5. Lakes and rivers attract tourists.
6. Lakes and rivers help in the formation of rainfall.
7. Swimming is done in lakes and rivers.
8. We generate electricity in rivers eg R. Nile at Jinja . **Lesson eighteen.**

Problems faced by people living near lakes & rivers

1. Dangerous water animals kill people eg snakes and Hippopotamus.
2. Floods destroy homes, crops animals and property.
3. Flood kill people.
4. Strong winds (storms) on lakes and rivers make travelling and fishing difficult.
5. People often drown in rivers.
6. The water hyacinth (water weed) makes fishing and transport difficult
7. Dirty water from lakes and rivers causes typhoid and cholera.
8. Mosquitoes spread diseases (female anopheles Mosquito)

Lesson nineteen.

Valleys in our district.

A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains.

Valley	Important feature
Bat valley	• Bat valley Primary • Bat valley Theatre
Nakivubo valley	St Balikuddembe market Nakivubo stadium.
Kitante valley	• Golf club • Garden city • Kampala Junior school
Katonga valley	Hostles

Important of valleys

We get clay for pottery.

- Valleys are good for pottery.
- Brick making is done in valleys
- Fishing in springs, streams, rivers is done in valley
- Papyrus for crafts and building are got from valleys.
- Forests in valleys are homes of some wild animals.
- Hunting is done in valleys.
- Valleys are sources of some rivers & streams.

Swamps is a wetland with vegetation.

Importance of swamps.

- Water for domestic use can be got from swamps.
- Fish can be got from swamps.
- People can grow crops like rice , sugarcane , yams in swamps.
- Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.
- Papyrus needs for making crafts can be got from swamps Swamps are homes of some wild animals.

Lesson twenty one

Problems faced by people living in swampy area.

- Easy spread of diseases.
- The area can easily flood.
- People experience coldness especially at night.
- People can easily be attacked by wild animals.
- Water in swamps weakens buildings.

Lesson Twenty two.

Disadvantages or problems associated with physical features.

- Hilly areas or mountainous areas make transport difficult.
- Valleys are not good for settlement because they keep vectors and also weaken buildings.
- Hills and mountains encourage soil erosion.

Conservation of physical features.

- The government should put strict laws against swamp drainage.
- Government should stop clearing swamps for building factories.
- People should stop hunting wild animals
- People should plant more trees to avoid soil erosion.
- Government should arrest people who cut down forests.

THEME : OUR DIVISION
SUB – THEME : PEOPLE IN OUR DIVISION / SUB – COUNTY
ETHNIC GROUP
LESSON ONE

An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same origin, culture and speak almost the same language.

There are four main Ethnic groups in Uganda.

These are:-

- Bantu - Hamites
- Nilotics - Nilo Hamites.

Bantu Ethnic group.

Bantu is the biggest group in Uganda. The main work of the Bantu is farming.

The Bantu have a common word “ntu” The Bantu are farmers

Ethnic group	Tribe	Language
Bantu	Baganda Bakiga Banyankole Bagishu Bagwere Batooro Basoga Basamya Banyoro	Luganda Rukiga Runyankole Lugishu / Lumasaba Lugwere Rutooro Lusoga Lusamya Runyoro

Nilotcs	Acholi Langi Alur Japadhola	Acholi Langi Alur Adhola or Ludaama
Nilo – Hamites	Karamajong Iteso Kumam Sebei	Akarimojong Ateso Kumam Sabinyi
Hamites	Bahima Batutsi	Runyankore Kinyarwanda

The hamites are the smallest ethnic group in Uganda.

- The hamites and Nilo – hamites are cattle keepers.
- The Nilotics are both crop growers and cattle keepers.

PEOPLES' CULTURE

LESSON TWO

Culture is the acceptable behaviour in a society. Tribes have different practices. These are called customs and culture. **Examples of people's culture.**

1. Birth of a single child. 2. Circumcision 3. Birth of twins

4. Marriage custom
5. Burial ceremony
6. Entertainment
7. Dressing.

Birth of a single child.

- Relatives and friends bring gifts for the baby.
- The grand father gives a name to the baby. - The baby belongs to the father's clan - A feast is held to welcome the baby.

LESSON THREE
PEOPLE'S CULTURE
BIRTH OF TWINS

- Parents get special names.

Father - Ssalongo , Mother - Nnalongo

- Twins also get special names ie Kigongo born before twins.
- Kizza follows the twins.

Twins	Elder	Younger
Boy and boy	Wasswa	Kato
Boy and girl	Wasswa	Nakato
Girl and boy	Babirye	Kato
Girl and girl	Babirye	Nakato

LESSON 3
PEOPLE'S CULTURE
MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

- A boy or girl cannot marry any of his relatives long ago at the age of 16 – 18 years, the aunt (sister of the father) taught the girl about marriage.

1. Parents of the boy looked for a disciplined and hard working girl for him to marry.
2. The boy and his sister, brothers, relatives and friends visit the girls family.
3. The introduction ceremony is help.

- Baganda - Kwanjura - Banyankole – Okwanjura.

4. They take a lot of gifts eg. Clothes like Kanzu & Gomesi, sugar , meat , beer , money , animals , food items. Etc.
5. They pay bride price eg cows, goats , hens, money etc.
6. The girl is taken to marry by her aunt and brother.
7. She takes things like mats, knives, baskets etc.
8. The (Muko) brother of the girl is given a cock on the wedding day, both families combine and make celebrations.
9. There is a lot of eating and dancing.

Lesson 5
People's culture
Dressing

Common clothes in our division for me and boys are shirts, vests, coats, shoes, shorts, trousers etc. women and girls wear skirt, blouses , shoes , dresses, gomesi etc.

Traditional clothes.

1. The Baganda.
- Men wear trousers, Kanzu and coats.
- Women wear gomesi.

2. The Banyankole women wear Mushanana or Busuti.
3. The Karimojong women wear beads around their waists and necks.

Reasons for wearing clothes.

- To cover our bodies.
- For easy identification.
- For special occasions like weddings.
- Clothes shoe people culture.
- People feel happy to wear their clothes.
- Clothes bring unity amongst people.

Lesson 6
People's culture
Entertainment

Tribes have dances and folk songs.
These are accompanied by different musical instruments.
Instruments are followed by drumming and clapping of hands.
Examples of musical instruments are:-
Long drum , xylophones, horns , whistles, adungu.

Tribe	**Dance**
Baganda	Bakisimba , Magunju (danced for the kabaka) muwogola
Banyankore	Ekitagururo
Acholi	Dingding
Basoga	Tamenaibuga , Irongo , Embaile.
Bagishu	Imbalu
Karamojong	Arakaraka
Bakiga	Kikiga
Batooro	Orunyege

PEOPLE'S CULTURE

CIRCUMCISION

The Bagishu , Bakonjo and the Sabinyi in Uganda circumcise.

Circumcision of boys in Bagishu.

- Boys are circumcised at the age of 15 – 18years - Boys and girls dance Imbalu dance.
- After circumcision the boy becomes a man.
- Can get a wife / marry.
- Can speak n family and village meeting.

Circumcision of girls in sabinyi.

- Girls of 15 – 18 years are circumcised by women.
- Doctors found it out that it is not good for them to be circumcised. - Today few girls are circumcised.

Burial ceremony

When a person dies, friends , relatives and in – laws feel sad.

People come to mourn. Long ago mourners used to bring tobacco before the coming of money.

Today, they bring money , food , firewood etc.

Before burial, this money is called "**amabugo".**

It is used to buy bark cloth to wrap in the body.

Before the body is buried , it is first cleaned and wrapped in bark cloth and other clothes.

The body is then buried. After burial, the money mourners bring is called "**amataaba".**

Last funeral tites.

- Relatives , friends and in – laws come together.
- They serve food and drinks.
- They show the heir.

A heir is a person who inherits someone's property.

Reasons for having last funeral rites.

- To show the heir.
- To send away death from the family.
- To say bye – bye to the dead.

Leadership in our Community.

A leader is a person who guides or directs others.

Types of leaders.

1. Appointed leader.
2. Elected leaders
3. Cultural leaders.
4. Religious leaders

Appointed leaders
The prime minister, vice president , RDCs , ministers , etc.
Elected leaders
The president , MPs, Mayor, Lc, Councillors etc.
Cultural leaders
The KAbaka , Rwot , Kyabazinga, Imorimori Omukama.
Religious leaders
Bishops, Pastors, Nuns, Priests, Cardinals , Reverands, Imams, Sheikh etc.
Tittles of cultural leaders.

Kingdom	Titles	Names
Buganda	Kabaka	Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi
Bunyoro	Omukama	Omukama Gafabusa Solomon
Busoga	Kyabazinga	-
Iteso	Imorimori	Imorimori Isuban
Acholi	Rwot	-
Ankole	Omugabe	-
Toro	Omukama	Omukama Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru

Lesson
Members of the local council and their functions

Post	Duties.
Chairperson	- Heads the local council - Chair all the committee and council meetings. - Signs official documents. - Settles disputes and supervises all the other members.
Vice chairman	- Assists the chairman in all his duties. - Takes over the chairman's duties during the absence of the chairperson. Is in – charge of children's affairs.
The general secretary.	- Records all minutes of the council meetings. - Keeps the official records, documents and files. - Calls executive and council meetings.
Secretary for finance	He is the treasurer of the council.

Secretary for security	- Maintains peace and security in the area.
Secretary for information , Education & mobilization	- Passes on all information required by the people.
Secretary for youth & Education	- Mobilizes the youth to participate in development and co – curricular activities.
Secretary for women & public health	- She is in – charge of women affairs.
Secretary for	- Mobilizes people with disabilities for development.
people with disabilities.	
Secretary for production & environmental protection.	- Promoted economic production. - Encourage the protection of the environment in the area.

Lesson

Roles of leaders.

1. Encourage people to work hard.
2. They want to see every body develop.
3. Leaders teach people responsibility.
4. Leaders settle disputes.
5. Leaders want people to live and work in a peaceful place.
6. Leaders make sure security is maintained.

Laws that govern people.

Laws are made by leaders eg

1. Do not fight.
2. Do not steal 3. Do not mistreat others
4. Do not take drugs.
5. Do not abuse others
6. Respect law breaker.
7. Keep peace and order. **Lesson**

Acts of law breaking

1. Raping
2. Murdering
3. Trespass
4. Defilement
5. Drug abuse
6. Assault.
7. Theft.

Punishments given to law breakers.

1. Paying fine.
2. Beating
3. Imprisonment
4. Death sentence.

People who enforce law and order.

1. Police officers.
2. Local council leaders
3. Magistrates
4. Judges
5. Prison officers.

Lesson

Economic activities

An economic activity is an activity done by people to earn money

Examples of economic activity

- Brick making.
- Pottery
- Teaching
- Welding
- Sewing
- Hair cutting
- Weaving
- Carpentry
- Nursing
- Butchery
- Fishing
- Stone mining etc

 Pottery is the making of pots. A person who makes pots is called a potter . clay is a raw materials for making pots.

 Weaving is the making of things using local materials.

Things done in weaving are:-

- Baskets
- Mats
- Ropes
- Door mats
- Table clothes
- Bags
- Stools
- Hat
- Some of the local material used in weaving are raffia, papyrus , banana fibres, cained reeds, palm leaves.

The making of baskets s called basketry. The making of things out of iron is called smithing. Some of the things made out of iron are:- (A blacksmith makes things out of iron)

- Knives

- Pangas - Hoes.
- Axes
- Beds
- Arrow heads etc
- Pad locks , nails etc

Lesson

Importance of economic activities.

- Economic activities provide food to the people.
- People learn skills.
- People improve on their standards of living through economic activities.
- People get things to use in their day to day life people and their work.

Economic activity	Person	Place
Sewing Teaching Nursing Fishing Carpentry	Tailor Teacher Nurse Fisherman Carpenter	Verandahs School Hospital River workshop
Pottery	Potter	

THEME :- LIVEHOOD IN OUR DIVISION

SUB – THEME: - SOCIAL SERVICE AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

LESSON

Social services is work done by government or leaders for people to live a better life.

Types of social service

- Education service
- Transport services
- Water service
- Health services - Communication service - Security services.

Education services

Education is the getting of knowledge. People get education from schools. Eg nursery , secondary , primary, colleges , universities and other institutions of higher learning.

Importance of education.

- Knowledge from education
- Skills from education
- Help people get jobs / employment.
- Problem solving
- Education forself reliance

People who provide education services

- Teachers
- Headteachers
- Education officers
- Tutors
- Lecturers
- Minister of education

NB: teachers and parents work together in schools to form an organization called PTA.

Challenges of education

- Big number of pupils in classes
- Few teachers in schools
- Some parents don't want to take their children to school.
- Accidents in schools like fire out break
- Some schools don't have enough building
- Some schools don't have enough learning materials - Some schools don't cater for special needy children.
- Under payment of teachers
- Corrupt education officers
- Some schools don't have enough security

Solution to the challenge in Education

- More buildings should be constructed more teachers should be trained
- Parents should be educated about the importance of education
- School should acquire fire extinguishers
- Schools should construct more building
- Schools should acquire enough learning materials.
- Teachers should be trained in special needs teaching. **Lesson**

security services

In our sub – county, we have people who protect the lives of people and their property.

Security services are services which are rendered to people to protect them with their property.

Organs which provide security.

- The police - The local defence unit - The army - The prisons.
- Private security guards
- Good citizen

Weapons used to provide security services.

- Guns - Bows and arrows
- Batons - Tear gas
- Sticks

Lesson

The police force.

The police of Uganda is divided into sections like:-

- Dog section
- Fire brigade - Pass port section. - Traffic section - Mobile patrol unit.

The police in Uganda is headed by the inspection General. His name is Major General Kare Kaihura. The police is under the ministry of internal Affairs. The (OC) officers in charge heads police post **Roles of the police.**

- Controls traffic flow.
- It enforces law and order.
- The police provides security.
- The police investigates crime. - It puts out fires.

Lesson

The army

The army protects the lives of the people of Uganda.

Roles of the army.

1. The army protects the country
2. The army fight rebels.
3. The army entertain people ie army band.

Soldiers live in a barracks.

The difference between the police and the army is that the police enforce law and order and the army defends the country.

The prisons

1. The prisons officers keep law breakers in safe custody.
2. Prisons try to make law breakers good people.
3. Prisoners are taught different skills in prisons called remand homes like:-

- Carpentry - Sports
- Music - Digging
- Craft marking

 Prisoners are taken to court of law for judgment.

 Children below 18 years are taken to special places like.

- Naguru remand home
- Kampilingisa prisons
- Bugungu reformatory school.

Importance of remand homes.

- Remand homes help in charging children's behavior (rehabilitation)
- They are also taught skills like digging, carprnrty , sports , domestic work Orland craft etc

Private security guards

- These are privately owned.
- Their main duty is to enforce law and order.

Examples of private security guards.

- Securico
- Securex
- Group 4
- Delta force - Saracen - Kk.

Challenges in security

- Some people fear to report wrong doers
- There is corruption in some security organs
- Some security officers us the guns to school
- Poor accommodation in security
- They take long to respond when called upon **Solutions to the problem.**

Health services

Health services are provided by giving medical care.

Medical care is given through:-

- Injections - Tablets
- Creams - Drips
- Lotions - Syrups

 People who provide medical care are nurses, doctors, midwives , health inspectors

 Doctors are highly trained medical workers. They are grouped according to what they do ie.

- Surgeons - operate sick people.
- Oculists – treat people's eyes.
- Opticians - sell eye glasses
- Dentists - treat peoples. – sick teeth Other people who work in hospitals are:
- Midwives - Help pregnant women.
- Nurses - assist doctors when treating patients.
- Health inspectors – teach people how to live in a clean environment and how to stay health.

Challenges in health services

- Expensive drugs
- Few medical workers
- Stealing drugs from government hospitals
- Lack of enough health centres in some areas
- Under payment of health work workers

Solutions to the challenges

- The government should train more workers
- There should be strict super vision in heath section
- The government should build more health centres
- The government should increase the payments for health centres.

Theme live hood in our sub – county or division

Sub – theme : social services and their importance

Railway transport

Railway transport is the movement of good and people from one place to another on rail.

A train is used on railway transport. It stops at the railway station.

Kind of trains

There are two kind of trains.

a) Passenger train used for carrying people.
b) Cargo train used for carrying cargo or language / goods.

Advantages of railway transport.

- It is cheap.
- It carries many people.
- Suitable for bulky things **Disadvantages of railway transport.**
- It is slow.
- It is not good for taking perishable goods.
- It doesn't deliver door to door services.
- It is time tabled

Communication

What is communication?

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

There are two types of communication.

- Local communication -Modern communication.

Local communication

Local communication is the types of communication where people use local means to send and receive messages.

Means of local communication

a) Drums
b) Xylophone
c) Talking (mouth to mouth)
d) Making source
e) Clapping hands
f) Ringing
g) Whistling
h) Blowing horns
i) Beckoning

Advantages of local communication.

- It is easy to use.
- It is free.

Advantages of local communication.

- The message may charge as the massager may forget the information given to him by the mouth.
- It is time wastage.
- It might not reach many people at the same time.

Gestures

What are gestures?

Gestures are signs which are used in communication with out talking.

Modern communication.

It is a means of communication which uses modern means to send and receive messages.

Means of modern communication

a) Radio
b) News papers
c) Televisions
d) Magazines
e) Phones
f) Letters
g) Fax
h) Computers

Advantage of modern means of communication

- The message reaches very fast.
- The message doesn't change.
- The message can reach the intended people at the same time.

Disadvantage of modern communication.

- It is very costly (expensive)
- People who never went to school find a problem in using some of the modern means of communication.
- People who are deep in the villages can mss some of the information eg in areas where there is no electricity.

Air transport

It is the movement of goods and people in air.

Means of air transport.

- Hericopters
- Aeroplanes
- Parachutes
- Rockets

Aeroplane land on airport.

Entebbe is the international airport of Uganda.
Small air crafts land on airstrips and air fields.
A run way is the road for the aeroplane park is a prone.
A pilot flys a plane.

Examples of airstrips in Uganda - Kololo airstrip - Soroti airstrips.

- Arua airstrip
- Gulu airstrip
- Mbarara airstrip
- Kimaka airstrips

Disadvantages of air transport - It is very expensive - It is not common.

- In case of an accident, people die in pig number.

Advantages of air transport

- Very fast
- Less risk of accident.
- Very comfortable.

Water transport

Water transport is the movement of good. and people on water.
Means used on water transport.

a) Boats
b) Canoes
c) Ship
d) Ferry

Ferries are big water vessels which carry many people and they carry bulky things ie cars, buses etc.
Water transport is the slowest type of transport.
A captain sails a ship.

Advantages of water transport -

It is very cheap.

- It is good for people who live on Islands.

Disadvantage of water transport.

- It is slow.
- It doesn't offer door to door services - High risks of accident.

What s transport

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

Types of transport.

There are four types of transport.

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

Road transport.

Road transport n the movement of goods and people along the road.

Means of road transport.

- Car
- Bicycle
- Motorcycle
- Lorries
- Pedestrians (use the road on foot)

Road transport is the commonest types of transport.

Advantages of road transport.

- Road transport is faster than railway and water transport. - People don't pay a lot of money.
- It is cheaper than air transport

Theme: livelihood in our sub – country / division

Sub theme :- social services and their importance

Transport services

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another
We have two forms of transport. - Local form of transport

- Modern form of transport

Local form of transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another in a slow and less scientific way. Means used in local form of transport are

Animals , eg donkeys, cannels , horses , oxen, elephants etc carts messengers.

Modern form of transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another in a quick and more scientific way.

Means used in modern form of transport eg cars , lorries , trailers , buses , bicycles , aeroplanes , boats , trains.

Types of transport.

We have four types of transport, these are ;

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

Road transport

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another along the road. Road transport is the commonest means of transport, **Types of roads**

- Tarmac (macadam)
- Murram
- Feeder , paths
- Main roads

Means of road transport

- Cars
- bicycle
- Motor cycles
- Lorries - Trailers
- Wheel chairs

Advantages of road transport

- Road transport is faster than railway and water transport
- Road transport is cheaper than air transport
- People reach many places using road transport
- Road transport is door – to – door service
- Its affordable
- Disadvantages of road transport.
- There are many risks of accidents
- There's a lot of dust especially on murram roads
- Potholes can lead to time wastage and car breakdown
- There's a lot of traffic jam especially in the city centre

Railway transport

- Railway transport is the movement of people and goods on rail. Railway transport is the cheapest types of transport .
- A train is the means of transport used in railway transport. A train moves on rails . a train stops at the railway station.

Kinds of trains

- Passenger train is used for carrying people and a cargo train is used for carrying luggage or goods.

Advantages of railway transport.

- It is cheap
- It carries many people
- It is suitable for bulky goods
- It is time tabled

Disadvantages of railway transport

- It is slow
- Not good for transporting perishable goods - It does not deliver door – to-door services
- It is timetabled **Air transport**
- This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another on air Air transport is the fastest type of transport.

Means

- Helicopter , aeroplane , parachutes , rockets

Aeroplane land on air port

Entebbe international airport is Uganda's international airport.

Small air craft land on airfields and air strips.

A run way is a road for aeroplanes, Aeroplane park in a prove. A pilot flies a plane.

Types of planes

- Passenger planes carry people
- Cargo planes carry goods / cargo

Examples of airstrip in Uganda

- Kololo airstrip - Soroto airstrip
- Arua airstrip - Gulu airstrip
- Kimaka airstrip - Mbarara airstrip

Advantages of air transport

- Air transport is very fast
- Less risky to accidents
- It is very comfortable
- It is timetables
- It carries a big number of people in one journey

Disadvantages

- It is very expensive
- It is not common
- In case of an accident , people die in big numbers.

Water transport.

Water transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another on water.

Means of water transport

- boats - canoes
- ship - ferry

Ferries are big water vessels which carry many people and they carry bulky things ie cars buses etc

Water transport is the slowest type of transport. A captain sail a ship one who sails a canoe is a canoeist.

Advantages of water transport.

- Water transport is cheap
- Good for people who live near water
- Water transport is good for fragile goods
- It is timetabled
- It is good for bulky goods.

Disadvantages of water transport.

- It is slow
- It doesn't offer door – to – door services
- High risks of accidents
- Not good for perishable goods
- Challenges of transport

1. Most of the roads are in poor condition with potholes 2. Some roads are very narrow which causes accidents
3. Corrupt constructs do not complete roads in time.
4. Bad weather eg rainy season causes problems in transport. 5. Railway transport is very slow in Uganda
6. Trains only stop at the railway station. **Solutions to the above problems**

1. Corrupt officials should be punished
2. Roads should be properly maintained eg filling potholes
3. The government should construct wider roads to avoid traffic jam
4. The railway transport should be modernized

More traffic officers should be deployed on roads **Communication**

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages

There are two types of communication namely

- Local communication
- Modern communication

Local communication is the type of communication where people send and receive massages using local means. **Means of local communication**

- drums
- xylophones
- clapping
- talking (mouth to mouth)
- making smoke
- ringing
- whistling
- blowing horns
- beckoning

Advantages of local communication

- It easy to use
- It is cheap

Disadvantages of local communication

- It is time wasting
- The message may change from one massager to the receiver - It might not reach many people at the same time.

Gestures

What are gestures?

Gestures are signs which are used in communication without talking

Modern communication

It is means of communication which uses modern means to send and receive massages.

Modern means of communication

- Radio
- News paper
- Television
- Letters
- Phones
- Magazine
- Faxes
- Computers
- Telegrams
- Radio calls

Advantages of modern means of communication

- The message reaches very fast
- The message doesn't change
- The message can reach the intended people at the same time - It is time saving

Disadvantages of modern means of communication

- Modern means of communication are expensive
- It cannot cater for people who cannot read and write
- People who are deep in villages can miss some of the information.
- People can reach many places using road transport.
- It s a door to door service.

Disadvantages of road transport.

- There are many risks of accidents.
- There is a lot of dust especially on murram roads.

Lesson

Challenges associated with education.

- Some school lack trained teachers.
- Some schools do not have enough classrooms.
- Some schools do not have enough furniture.
- Some schools are not fenced which encourages thieves to steal school property.
- Some school do not have text books.
- Some schools do not have enough teachers.

Solutions to the challenges associated with education.

- Head teachers should recruit trained teacher.
- Fundraising should be made by school authorities to raise funds ie. Building funds.
- School should be fenced
- School should have school gardens

Lesson

Health challenges

- Lack of enough health centre's.
- Medical workers are not enough.
- Expenses on medicine are too high.
- Medical equipment are not enough.

Solutions to the above challenges

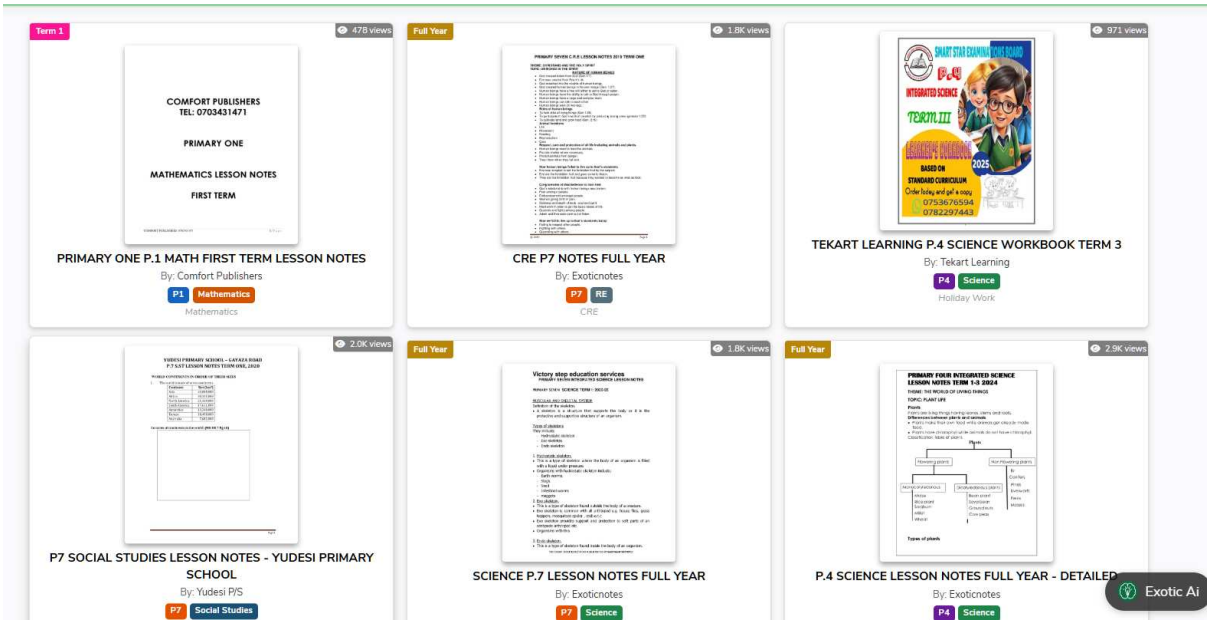
- The government should build more health centres and extent them near to the people.
- More medical workers should be people.
- Government should reduce taxes on medicine.
- Government should buy enough medical equipment.

Lesson

Challenges of transport.

- Most roads are in poor conditions with potholes.
- Some roads are very narrow which causes accidents.
- Corrupt constructions have failed to complete road constructions in time.
- Bad weather eg rainy season causes problems in transport.

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