P.5 S.S.T SCHEME TERM III

WK	PD	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	L.S.AV	T/L AIDS	REF	REM
1	1	Uganda as an independent nation	A nation	Meaning of independence Meaning of a nation Types of nations Characteristics of each type of a nation **Examples of each type i.e** Monolithic –Swaziland, Lesotho, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, China, Japan Rwanda, Saudi Arabia. Heterogeneous – Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria e.t.c Characteristics of a nation	**Subject competences** **The learner** Gives the meaning of a nation, Mondithic and Heterogerious nation Gives examples of each type **Language competences** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly like mondithic Heterogenous , homogenous	Story telling Guided discovery Inquiry	Defining terms given stating types and examples of nations Reading and writing the given activities	Effective communication Assertiveness Co-operation Patriotism	Text book reading	Functional book 5 page 165 and MK Standard SST pupils book page 139	
	2 & 3	Uganda as an independent nation	Former presidents of Uganda	Their names, years of rule and contributions Muteesa II Dr. Apollo Milton Obote II Idd Amin Dada Godfrey Binaisa Paul Muwanga Prof. Yusuf Lule Tito OkelloLutwa YoweriKagutaMuseveni Contributions of the NRM government Challenges facing the NRM government	**Subject competences** The learner States the contributions of the Uganda leaders since independence Gives the ways how they came into power **Language competences** Spelling, reading and pronouncing new words correctly like coup, Military, independence e.t.c.	Story telling Guided discovery Inquiry	Defining terms stating the contribution of Uganda's presidents Reading and writing the given activities	Effective communication Assertiveness Co-operation Patriotism	Text book reading	Functional pupils book 5 page 165 and MK Standard SST pupils book 5 page 139	

	4	Uganda as an independent nation	Symbols of a Nation	National attributes / symbols Meaning of National attributes **Examples of national attributes** The National flag The National Anthem The National Motto The National Coat of Arms The National Constitution The National Parliament The National currency The National map The National language The National Emblem General importance of national symbols	**Subject** The learner; Defines national symbols Mentions the symbols of a nation **Language** The learner reads and writes words correctly lie Coat, parliament, constitution and currency	Story telling Guided discovery Inquiry	Defining terms stating the contribution of Uganda's presidents Reading and writing the given activities	Effective communication Assertiveness Co-operation Patriotism	Text book reading	Functional pupils book 5 page 165 and MK Standard SST pupils book 5 page 139	
	5	Uganda as an independent nation	The Uganda National flag	The designer Colours of the Uganda National flag Gives the importance of the national flag Places where its flown / important places How it is respected Drawing the flag and showing the meaning of the features	**Subject** The learner states the colours of the Uganda flag and their significance Draws the Uganda flag and names its colours correctly **Language** Pronounces words like brotherhood, abundant correctly	Demonstration Exhibition Guided discussion	Drawing colouring Answering oral and written exercises	Creativity Critical thinking	The flag	MK pupils' book 5 page 143	
2	1	Uganda as an independent nation	The Uganda National Anthem	The composer When it was first played Reciting all the three stanzas of the national Anthem Their messages Respect for the national Anthem Importance of the national Anthem	**Subject** The learner writes the national anthem correctly and states its messages **Language** The learner pronounces and reads words correctly such as peal, crown, freedom, liberty e.t.c	Demonstration Exhibition Guided discussion	Drawing colouring Answering oral and written exercises	Creativity Critical thinking Patriotism Respect	The coat of arm	MK pupils book 5 page 144	

	2	Uganda as an independent nation	The Uganda National Coat of Arms	Designer Features on the Coat of Arms and their representations Uses of the Uganda Coat of Arms Its general importance School symbol similar to the Coat of Arms	**Subject** The learner; Draws the Uganda National Coat of Arms Lists the features found on the Uganda national Coat of Arms **Language** The leaner Pronounces, spells and reads words correctly like Kob, crested crane, motto	Guided discussion	Drawing Colouring Answering oral and written exercises	Patriotism Respect	The coat of arms (model)	MK Pupils book 5 page 144	
	3	Uganda as an independent nation	Other attributes	The emblem (Crested Crane) Its representation The capital city Its importance Important buildings in the capital city First capital city in Uganda Why is was at Entebbe Why it was shifted to Kampala Why Uganda has no national language The national motto and its importance	**Subject** The learner Identifies other attributes of Uganda as a nation. Mention the importance of each attribute **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words and sentences correctly i.e. words like crested crane, capital city, attribute, significance, colonial head quarters	Guided discussion Inquiry	Indentifying other attributes of a nation Reading spelling pronouncing and writing words and sentences correctly	Effective communication Creative thinking Co-operation	Field trip to the capital city Text books	MK Primary SST pupils book 5 page 145	

	4 & 5	Uganda as an independent nation	Types of government	Meaning of a government Functions of government Types of government The local government Its structure from LC I (village) to LCV (District) Ministry responsible Duties of local councils Decentralization Its advantages Its disadvantages Duties of the central government and local government. The National (Central) government Its leadership / head Difference between the central and local government	**Subject** The learner; Gives the meaning of the word government. Lists different types of government States the roles of different types of government. **Languages** The learners pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly i.e. Decentralization, transfer, ministry	Guided discovery Guided discussion	Giving the meaning of the terms Identifying the types of government Stating different roles played by the government Writes words correctly i.e. decentralization, transfer, ministry	Effective communication Friendship formation	Text book reading	MK primary SST pupils book 4 page	
3	1	The Government	Organs of government (Executive)	**Executive** Its members / components Roles played by the executive Roles played by the president Ministry or ministries like Ministry of Education, Public service Categories of ministers i.e. Cabinet and State ministers Duties performed by the Cabinet Composition of the Cabinet	**Subject** The learner Gives members who make up the executive Mentions the roles played by the executive organ **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly. e.g. executive, Cabinet, Public service, Permanent secretary	Group work Guided discussion	Answering oral and written activities	Effective communication Co-operation Patriotism	Photos of cabinet and state ministers	MK pupils book 5 page 161	

	2	The Government	The legislature / parliament	Head of the legislature Members who make up legislature Duties of the parliament Parliamentary staff Qualifications for members of parliament Parliamentary business - Bills - Laws - Hansands - Mace - Sergeant –at-arms - Special groups represented in the parliament	**Subject** The learner Gives the meaning of the new words like parliament, bills / acts and Hansards States the duties of parliament **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes the words connected to the parliament correctly Parliament, bills, acts, Hansaids, Parliamentary , Chamber	Guided discovery Inquiry Story telling	Giving the meaning of new terms Stating the duties of the parliament both orally and written	Critical thinking Responsibility Patriotism	Photos parliament in the text book/ new MK page 162 of the	Comp. SST pupils book 5 pages 177 – 179	
	3	The Government	The Judiciary Organ	Head of judiciary Components of judiciary Duties of judiciary Roles of the members in judiciary like Chief Justice, Lawyers and magistrates, Judicial Courts in Uganda. Functions of Judicial service commission	**Subject** The learner Names the title given to the head of Judiciary Mentions members who makes up the Judiciary organ. **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly related to Judiciary like Lawyer, magistrate, Court, Judiciary	Guided discovery Inquiry Story telling	Stating the functions of judiciary Answering questions orally and written activities	Critical thinking Effective communication Leadership	Pictures of judges in the courts of law	Comp. SST book 5 pages 177 - 179 and New MK pupils book 5 page 134	
	4 & 5	The Government	The constitution	Meaning of a constitution Types of a constitution i.e. written and unwritten constitution The four constitutions Uganda has ever had since independence. The constitution making process The draft constitution Functions of a national constitution	**Subject** The leaner, Gives the meaning of the word constitution Outlines the constitutions Uganda has so far had since independence **Language** The learner Pronounces, reads, spells and writes words related to the constitution correctly e.g. Amend, craft, constitution, decrees, pigeon hole	Story telling Guided discussion	Describing the term constitution	Critical thinking Effective communication Leadership	Text books A copy of a national		

4	1	The Government	Democracy	Meaning of democracy Signs or indicators of democracy Roles of citizens in promoting democracy Ways how democracy is exercised Ways how democracy is misused in Uganda Ways of overcoming the above problems Origin of democracy Advantages of democracy in the modern society	**Subject** The learner Describes the term democracy, human rights, human right violation and children's rights **Language** The learner pronounces, spells, reads and writes the words correctly like indicators, democracy, violation, human rights, abuse	Guided discussion Inquiry	Giving the meaning of the word democracy Stating the roles of citizens in promoting democracy	Critical thinking Effective communication	Text book reading	MK SST pupils book 5 page 137	
	2	The Government	Human rights	Meaning of human rights Examples of human rights Human rights organizations Human rights abuses Ways of preventing human rights abuses Children's rights Ways how children's rights are violated How to protect human rights Roles of children	**Subject** The learner; Gives the meaning of human rights Mentions ways of preventing human rights abuses **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly e.g. violation, human rights	Story telling Guided discussion	Stating the ways how human rights are violated Answering questions orally and written exercises	Effective communication Critical thinking Patriotism	Text books	MK SST pupils book 5 page 142	
	3	The Government	Citizenship	Meaning of a citizen Meaning of citizenship Types of citizenship Ways of becoming as citizen Ways of losing citizenship Qualities of a good citizen Duties / responsibilities of a good citizen	**Subject** The learner Gives the meaning of words such as citizenship, a citizen, adoption, descent and naturalization Describes different ways how governments are formed Explains the two systems of government **Language** The learner reads, spells and writes words correctly such as citizenship, military, dictatorial and multi-party	Environment based approach Question and answer	Giving the meaning of the new words Describing different forms of government	Critical thinking Love Responsibility	Text books	MK Standard SST pupils book 5 page 173 / 149	

	4 & 5	The Government	How governments are formed	Forms of government Democratic government Military government Dictatastial government Ways how governments are formed i.e. Through elections Through inheritance Through appointment Through military coups Systems of government Single party system Multiparty system of government Advantages and disadvantages of each system in a country Where they are applied Current system of government in Uganda	**Subject** The learner; Mentions the forms of government in Uganda Gives the advantages and disadvantages of single and multi-parfism **Language** The learner pronounces, reads and spells the words correctly like military, dictatorial, inheritance, elections, coups e.t.c.	Story telling Inquiry				Text books	
6	1	The Government	Elections	Meaning of elections Types of elections i.e. General local and By-elections Conditions for by-elections The electoral Commission Electoral terms Materials and officials involved in an election Problems facing the electoral process before, during and after elections Explains the electoral system	**Subject** The learner Gives the meaning of the term elections, referendum, bye-election, general election Explains the electoral systems employed in Uganda today **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly like referendum, by-election, electorate, commission, vote	Guided discussion Inquiry	Answering oral and written activities	Responsibility Co-operation Respect	Wall chart showing stages involved in an election	MK standard SST pupils book 5 page 151 -159	

	2	The Government	Electoral systems	**Electoral system** Secret ballot systems Open election Electoral college **Advantages and disadvantages of each system** Qualifications of a president	**Subject** The learner Gives the meaning of the systems of voting Mentions the qualities for one to be chosen a president **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly like electoral, college, voting by proxy, secret ballot, voting	Guided discussion Inquiry	Answering oral and written activities	Responsibility Co-operation Respect	Wall chart showing stages involved in an election	MK Standard SST pupils book 5 pages 1567 - 159	
	3	The Government	Elections	Ways how elections are conducted Bad practices before elections Bad practices during elections Bad practices after elections Importance of elections in the country Ministry responsible for elections	**Subject** The learner; Gives the ways how elections are conducted. Identifies the bad practices before the elections **Language** The learner; pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly like manipulation, constituency, register, bribing	Guided discussion Inquiry	Listening the bad practices before, during and after elections	Responsibility Co-operation Respect	A ballot paper Voters card	New MK standard SST pupils book 5 pages 154-155	
	4	The Government	Government revenue	Meaning of government revenue Sources of government revenue i.e. taxation, donations, grants, loans, tourism, money from exports Taxation Types of taxes People exempted from tax payment. Importance of tax payment The U.R.A Its importance / roles Problems faced by URA Solutions	**Subject** The learner; Gives the meaning of government revenue States the sources of government revenue Identifies the value of tax payment and the problems faced in tax collection **Language** The learner pronounces, spells, reads and writes words such as revenue, expenditure, authority, loans, grants	Guided discussion Inquiry	Listening the bad practices before, during and after elections	Responsibility Co-operation Respect	A ballot paper Voters card	New MK standard SST pupils book 5 pages 154-155	

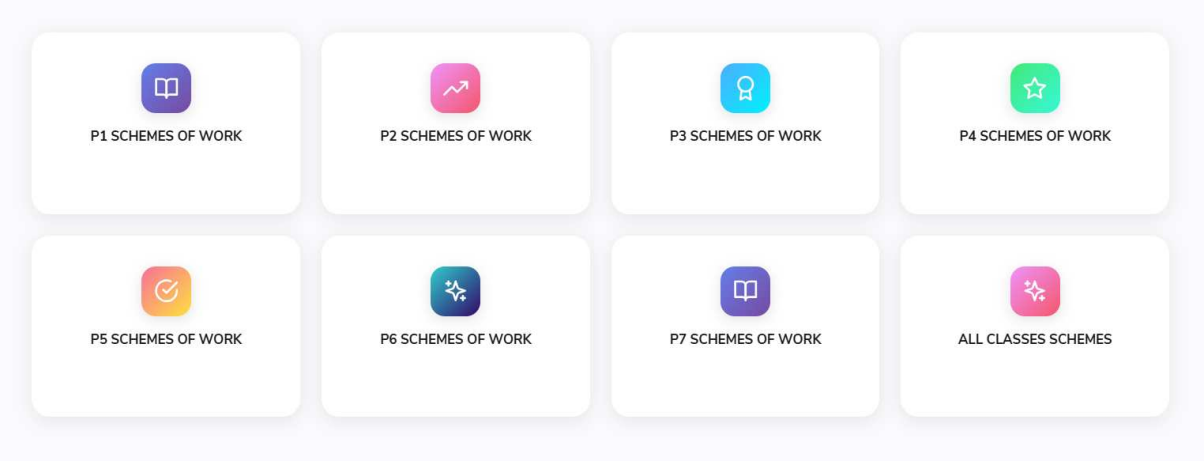
	5	The Government	Budget	Meaning of a budget Budgeting National budget Parts of a budget Types of a budget Advantages and disadvantages of each types of budget Ways of overcoming a deficit budget. Importance of budgeting Ministry responsible for national budgeting Government financial year	**Subject** The learner; Gives the meaning of a budget Explains the meaning of the three types of budgets States the advantages and disadvantages of each type of budget **Language** The learner reads, spells and writes words related to the budget correctly like expenditure, income, budgeting, deficit, surplus.	Guided discovery Exhibition	Giving the meaning of terms in budgeting	Effective communication	A chart showing different types of budget	MK Standard SSTT Pupils book 5 pages 170 – 171	
7	1 & 2	The Government	School or family budget	Meaning of a school budget Importance of budgeting for the school Sources of school income Ways how a school spends finances (its income) Basic needs of a school Meaning of a family budget Importance of family budgeting Effects of failing to budget in the family Sources of family income Ways of spending family income Basic needs of a family	**Subject** The learner; States the meaning of School budget, family budget Gives the importance of budgeting in a family States the sources of family and school income. Mentions the ways through which the school and family income is spent **Language** The learner writes words and sentences with correct punctuations	Guided discovery Exhibition Guided discussion Group work Question and answer	Answering oral and written questions	Effective communication Critical thinking Responsibility Co-operation	Text books	Teachers own collection	

	3	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Population distribution	Meaning of population Meaning of population distribution Factors influencing population Examples of densely populated areas Examples of sparsely populated areas	**Subject** The learner Gives the meaning of population distribution Identifies the factors influencing population distribution in Uganda Gives examples of densely populated and sparsely populated areas in Uganda. **Language** The learner pronounces, reads and spells words with stress intonation and fluency	Group work Question and answer	Answering oral and written questions	Effective communication Critical thinking Responsibility Co-operation	Visit to Mukono town	MK pupils SST book page ..., Atlases on population distribution in Uganda	
	4	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Map work	The map of Uganda showing population distribution in different areas	**Subject** The learner Draws the map of Uganda Indicates the areas with as dense population Shows areas with a sparse population **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly for example Dense, sparse e.t.c	Exhibition Representation	Drawing the map	Creative thinking Assertiveness	Drawn map on a chart	MK SST pupils book 5 page 177	
	5	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Population density	Meaning of population density Developing a formula of calculating population density Calculating the population densities of different places	**Subject** The learner; Gives the meaning of population density Calculates population density of different places **Language** The learner, pronounces, reads, spells and writes the words correctly like density, calculate, explosion, distribution	Guided discussion Inquiry	Giving the meaning of population density	Critical thinking Co-operation	Text book reading	MK SST pupils book 5 page 182	

8	1	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Population growth	Meaning of population growth Factors responsible for population growth Advantages of a high population Disadvantages of a high population Ways of controlling population growth	**Subject** The learner Gives the meaning of population growth Identifies the factors responsible for population growth Gives the advantages and disadvantages of low and a high population. **Language** The learner reads, spells and writes the following words correctly i.e. sparse population, utilization, infant,. Mortality e.t.c	Guided discussion Inquiry	Answering oral and written activities	Assertiveness Self esteem Responsibility Love Care	Chalkboard illustration	MK Standard SST pupils book 5 page 179	
	2	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Low / sparse population	Meaning of a low / sparse / under population Advantages of low population Disadvantages of low population Ways how the government Can deal with a past growing population Advantages of small family Disadvantages of having	**Subject** The learner; Gives the meaning of low population Writes the advantages of low population **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly like immigration, emigration, fertility rate.	Guided discussion	Answering oral and written activities	Love Care Sharing	Demonstration Chalkboard illustration		
	3	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Population census	Meaning of population census National population census The ministry responsible for conducting a national census The officials involved in the census Reasons for carrying out population census Information collected during population census Problems faced during population census Reasons why population census take long to be conducted	**Subject** The learner; Gives the meaning of population census Identifies the ministry responsible for conducting a national census States the reasons why the national census is conducted Gives the problems faced by enumerators **Language** The learner pronounces, spells, reads and writes words correctly like enumerator, census, teenage, teenager, occupation, sex e.t.c.	Guided discussion Inquiry	Answering oral and written activities	Assertiveness Critical thinking Co-operation	Text books	MK Standard SST pupils book 5 page 177	

	4	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Population explosion	Meaning of population explosion Causes of population explosion Effects of population explosion Man-made factors which affect population growth in an area. Natural factors which affect Landslides floods, earth quake, volcanic eruptions	**Subject** The learner Gives the meaning of population explosion Identifies the causes of population explosion States the manmade and natural factors that u check on population explosion **Language** The learner pronounces, reads, spells and writes words correctly like landslides, wars, earthquake, volcanic, eruption, diseases	Case study	Giving the meaning of population explosion Giving the meaning of population explosion Writing the causes of population	Responsible living in the environment	Text book reading	MK SST pupils book 5 page ...	
	5	Population size and distribution of Uganda	Summary of population terms	Population Population distribution Population increase Population growth Population density Over population Under population Optimum population Sparsely populated areas Densely populated areas Population structure Population explosion Population census Census night Dense population Sparse population	**Subject** The learner gives the meaning of the population terms effectively **Language competences** The learner pronounces, spells , reads and writes words related to population terms like distribution, increase, growth, density e.t.c.	Guided discussion Guided discovery	Giving the meaning of the terms related to population Spelling different words Answering written assignments	Critical and creative thinking	Chalk board illustration	Teacher's collection	

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