

P.6 SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK FOR 2ND TERM

E.L.O: The learner develops and understanding and appreciates the resources found in East Africa, and demonstrates how the community benefits from them.

2. The learner understands the transport and communication systems that were used in the past and those used in the modern times and applies the knowledge acquired to everyday life.

WK	PD	THEME	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	COMPETENCES SUBJECT	COMPETENCES LANGUAGE	CONTENT	METHODS/ TECHNIQUES	INDICATORS OF LIFE SKILLS & VALUES	ACTIVITY	RESOURCES	REF	REM
1	1	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA**	**Major resources in East Africa**	The learner; i)describes the Historical background of resources of East Africa	The learner; i)constructs sentences using the resources	Background to Resources of East Africa. a)Things we use in our everyday life -for food-from crops and animals -for clothing-crops and animals -for shelter -vegetation –water –Home appliances e.g sources from mineral -Fuels-gas fire wood b)Things used at school-cupboard, chairs- paper made of wood c)uniform from cloth	Discussion Question and answer	Effective communication -Audibility -Fluency -Appreciation	Describing historical background of resources.	Environment Class Uniform Food Chalkboard	P.6 curr. page 315-319 East African Geography for standard 6 pg 33-55	

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	2	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA**	**Natural resources**	The learner; i)defines natural resources ii)lists down examples of natural resources	The learner; i)constructs sentences using natural resources	Natural resources -definition -These are things found in the world around us that can be used to benefit people. -Examples of natural resources wood, water, soil(land) minerals, power sources money, plants, animals.	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Appreciation Unity Co-operation	Identifying natural resources. Listing natural resources.	Water Wood Money Plants Animals Environment	E Africa n Geogr aphy for standa rd 6 pg 33-55 Basic Econo mics78	
	3			**Major resources**	The learner; i)Identifies major resources of East Africa	The learner; Spells, reads and constructs sentences using words connected to major resources	Major resources of East Africa 1)natural vegetation 2)land (agricultural land) 3)domestic livestock (cattle, goats, poultry) 4)Wild animals (game parks) 5)minerals 6)water drainage 7)machines Land -Definition of land, Arable land The importance of land *for farming/agriculture *For settlement *It is a source of mineral	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Appreciation Unity Co-operation	Identifying resources	Chalk board Environment	East Africa n Geogr aphy for standa rd 6 pg 33-55 Basic Econo mics pg 78	
	4			**Vegetation**	The learner; i)defines vegetation	The leaner; Constructs sentences	Vegetation in East Africa -Definition -Types of vegetation in E. Africa	Question and answer	Critical thinking	Defining vegetation	Environment	Mk ST BK.6page25	

					ii)identifies types of vegetation	using terms connected to vegetation	-Types of Natural vegetation (Tropical Rain forests, Savanna, Mangrove Bush land and scrub mountain vegetation				Chalk board		
	5 To 7	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA**	**Vegetation**	The learner; i)states factors affecting vegetation	The learner; i)spells and reads the words ii)constructs sentences using the factors that affect vegetation	Factors affecting vegetation i)climate ii)altitude iii)soil fertility iv)human activities e.g lumbering afforestation v)Drainage <u>Tropical rain forests</u> -location of Tropical rainforests -characteristics of Tropical Rainforests -Factors that favour their growth Activities carried out in the region -Problems caused by Tropical forests -problems faced by Tropical forests -conservation of tropical rain forests -Importance of vegetation to people and animals.	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Unity Sharing Critical thinking	Stating factors affecting vegetation	Text books DVD (film)	The New Fountain SST BK.6 pg 21-29 P.6 curr. Pg 315-319	
2	**1**			**Savanna**	The learner; i)defines the term savanna vegetation	The learner; i)construct sentences	Savanna vegetation -definition -Location -Types of savanna vegetation -Human activities carried out	Question and answer	Effective communication	Defining Savanna	Environment Map	MK SST BK.6 pg 28	

					ii)lists activities carried out in savanna	using savanna	-Problems faced in savanna grasslands and to vegetation -The importance of savanna vegetation	Problem solving	-Confidence -Audibility	vegetation Listing activities carried out in Savanna	Film	P.6 curr. pg 315-319	
	2	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA**	**Mangrove vegetation**	The learner; i)defines mangrove forests ii)states characteristics of Mangrove forests	The learner explains; i)mangrove swamps, mangrove tree ii) location iii)characteristics	-Mangrove vegetation -Location- along the shore line of Indian ocean -They survive in salty water Characteristics +Grow tall and thick tangled forests on stretches of soft mud. -thy grow straight Importance of mangrove forest *provide hard wood and water proof timber *Used in ship building industry -Where wood is exported *Middle Eat, countries) Saudi Arabia and Iran *Lumbering is the main economic activity	Explanation Question and answer	Critical thinking -Awareness Appreciation	Defining Mangrove vegetation Locating Mangrove vegetation	Wall map Text books	Mk pg 27 East Africa std Geo Bk.6 pg 40 Founta in SST book 6 page 23	
	3			**Bush land and scrub**	The learner; i)describes Bush land	The learner; i)construct sentences	Bush land and scrub -Description -location	Discovery	Co-operation	Describing Bushland and	Text books	Mk SST Bk.6 pg 27	

					and scrub vegetation	using location, Bush land and Semi desert vegetation	-activities carried out (tourism)Tsavo and Amboseli Game paeks -Semi-desert vegetation scattered bushes and shrubs Location in North Eastern Uganda Economic activity:- Agriculture by irrigation (Nomadic pastoralism (why) -Due to shortage of water and pasture	Question and answer	Sharing	Serub vegetation	Chalk board illustration Map	Fountain SST book 6 page 24	
	4			**Mountain vegetation**	The learner; i)describes montane vegetation ii)locates and states characteristics of montane vegetation	The learner; i)construct sentences using montane location	Mountain Vegetation -Description -location -characteristics -Economic activities (Growing of crops, tourism, lumbering, pastoralism slopes Importance-For farming, tourism lead to formation of rivers -illustration of montane vegetation	Question and answer	Critical thinking	Describing Montane vegetation Locating and stating x-tics of Montane vegetation	Text books Chalk board illustration Map	New Fountain SST BK.6 page 27	
	5	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAS**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST**	**Vegetation**	The learner; i)states the importance of vegetation	The learner; i)spells explains the term importanc	<u>The importance of vegetation to people and animals</u> i)Vegetation provides timber for building and for furniture. ii) It is a source of wood fuel which is widely used in East Africa	Explanation Discussion	Appreciation Sharing	Stating the importance of vegetation	Environment Chalk board	Fountain SST Bk.6pg 27-28	

		T AFRICA	**AFRICA**			e and vegetation	-The effect of people on vegetation *by lumbering –settlement *By afforestation- farming	Question and answer	Unity		illustration	Mk Tts guide pg 98-99	
	6 & 7			**How people and animals destroy vegetation**	The learner: - defines Green house effect, Ozone layer, pollution	The learner; i) spells Green house effect, O zone layer pollution	-How people and animal destroy vegetation -By practicing swamp reclamation -By bush burning -over stocking Ways to preserve vegetation -by afforestation, re-afforestation, agro forestry, good methods of farming e.g. land fallowing, crop rotation, -irrigation, terracing	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Appreciation Awareness Care	Explaining Green house effect, Ozone layer pollution	Chalk board illustration Text books	The New Fountain SST Nk.6 pg 29 SST Trs guide pg 98-100	
3	**1**			**How vegetation influences climate**	The learner: - describes how vegetation influences climate.	The learner: - spells related words e.g. vegetation - writes words correctly.	-How vegetation influences climate *Areas with thick vegetation receive plenty of rainfall. <u>Effects of destroying vegetation</u> *Destruction of species of animals, birds plants and insects	Explanation Discussion Question & answer	Critical thinking Awareness	Describing how vegetation influences climate	Environment Text books	Mk SST book 6 page 30	

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				Effects of destroying vegetation	The learner: - states the effects of destroying vegetation	The learner: - spells words correctly. - writes words correctly.	*Extinction of species of animals, birds plants and insects. *Damaging the Ozone layer in the atmosphere. *contributes to Green house effect	Brain storming Question & answer	Care Love	Stating the effects of destroying vegetation	Text book	Mk SST book 6 page 30. P.6 curr 315-319	
	3	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA**	**Tourism**	The learner; i)defines tourism ii)explains the reason for calling tourism an industry and an invisible export	The learner; i)reads and spells tourism industry, invisible correctly ii)construct sentences using the words above.	<u>The Tourism Industry</u> -Definition of tourism -Why tourism is called an industry -why tourism is referred to as an invisible export/trade -Types of tourism (Local and international -Examples of tourism *Mass tourism *sports tourism *Business tourism *Educational tourism	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Unity Sharing Co-operation	Defining tourism Explaining the reason for calling tourism an industry.		Mk SST BK.6 pg 39-41	
	4				The learner: - states factors promoting tourism.	The learner: - writes related words correctly.	<u>Factors promoting tourism</u> *Good and enough accommodation *Good publicity –enough tourist attractions *peace and security *Good roads (Transport and communication *Various animal species (Game Parks)	Brain storming Question & answer	Awareness Critical thinking Appreciation	Stating factors promoting tourism	Text book Chalk board	Mk SST BK.6 pg 39-41	

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	5 To 7		**MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA**	**Tourist Attractions in East Africa**	The learner; i)Identifies the tourist attractions of East Africa	The learner; i)construct sentences using tourist attractions, physical features, cultural sites, Historical sites	Tourist attractions in East Africa 1)<u>In Kenya</u> *The East African coast, Beaches *Fort Jesus *physical features like lakes and rivers in East Africa escarpments, mountains, rift valley *Burial sites e.g. of Jomo Kenyatta in Nairobi *Wildlife (the leading in East Africa -cultural sites, vegetation <u>In Uganda</u> -physical features(Kigezi mountains, rivers, lakes) -Natural forests (The leading tourist attraction, mountain Gorillas -Cultural and Historical sites (Kasubi Tombs-UNESCO sites) -Religious sites e.g. Namugongo	Illustration Guided discovery Question and answer	Sharing Unity Co-operation	Identifying the tourist attraction of East Africa.	Text books Wall map Chalk board Environment	Mk SST BK.6 pg 40	
4	**1**	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAS**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST**	**Tourism**	The learner; i)Identifies tourist attractions in Burundi, Rwanda	The learner; i)explains the terms referring to the given	<u>In Tanzania</u> -Wildlife -climate -physical features -Beautiful beaches -culture	Question and answer	Appreciation Unity	Identifying tourist attractions in East Africa	Environment Map	Burundi Wikipedia Internet	

		T AFRICA	**AFRICA**		and Tanzania	tourist attractions	-Historical sites, Olduvai Gorge, Stone age sites -vegetation (mangrove) <u>In Rwanda</u> -Physical features -scenary -Beautiful beaches at shores of L. Kivu -Culture (drumming) -National museum <u>In Burundi</u> -culture – drumming -scenary -beaches -physical features -National Museum	Brain stor ming Illust ratio n	Sharin g				
	2			**Game parks and Game Reserv es**	The learner; i)defines game parks and reserves ii)states the importance of game parks	The learner; i)defines the term game park and reserves	<u>Game parks and Reserves in East Africa</u> -Definition of game parks and reserves -importance of game parks -Values of conserving wild life -The difference between game parks and reserves	Illust ratio n	Sharin g Co-operati on	Definin g game park. Stating importa nce of game parks & reserve s	Text books Maps in text books	MK SST Bk.6 pg 32-38 Functi onal SST book 6 page 69-74	
	3						<u>Location of game parks in E. Africa</u> -Drawing a map -Why games are located in Savanna *Availability of pasture and water		Appre ciation		Envir onme nt	P.6 curr page 315-319	

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							*Enough open land						
	4	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA**	**Tourism**	The learner; i)states problems facing the tourism industry ii)suggests solutions over problems facing the tourism industry	The learner; i)spells the related words ii)construct sentences using related words such as publicity, preservation	<u>Problems facing the tourism industry game parks or wild life</u> -Lack of education or publicity about the importance of tourism -poaching -disease outbreak -encroachment on game park -bush burning Solutions -The government should improve on publicity -preservation of wild life habitats -preservation and promotion of culture -improvement of infrastructure	Explanation Guided discussion Guided discovery	Critical thinking	Stating problems facing the tourism industry. Suggesting solutions to problems facing tourism industry	Text books Chalk board illustration	MK SST BK.6pg 42 Functional SST book 5 page 75	
	5 & 6			**Agriculture (Farming)**	The learner; i)defines agriculture ii)describes the historical back ground of agriculture in East Africa.	The learner; i)construct a sentence using agriculture/farming, arable land, plantation	<u>Agriculture</u> Definition:-Agriculture is the science and art of growing crops and rearing animals. -historical background – East Agriculture pg 4 Related terms *Arable land-land suitable for growing crops. *Arable: Used or suitable for growing crops	Explanation Discussion Question and	Critical thinking Effective communication Fluency	Defining agriculture Describing the historical back ground of agriculture	Environment	East African Agriculture by DN Ngugi pg 4. P.6 curr. page 315-319	

							*plantation: A large piece of land used for growing for sale rather than for home use. -Why so much land in E. Africa is not suitable for the growing of crops *Lack of sufficient rainfall.	answer	Confidence				
	7	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA**		The learner; i)Identifies productive farming areas of East Africa	The learner; i)explains upper and lower zones, irrigation, sprinkling	<u>The productive farming area of E. Africa</u> a) The coastal areas b) The highlands (Lower zone – upper zone) c) The lake basin -Other areas where crops are grown a)<u>Marginal farming lands</u>:-These are areas with 750mm of rain a year e.g. millet, sorghum b) <u>The irrigated lands</u>:-These are areas with low rainfall-crops are grown by pumping or sprinkling water on to the fields from a near by river e.g. cotton, sugarcane, onion.	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Identifying productive farming areas of East Africa	Unity Co-operation Awareness	c/board illustration Text books	E. African Agriculture pg 7-8 P.6 curr. page 315-319	
5	**1 & 2**			**Types of crops grown in East Africa**	The learner; i)Identifies types and examples of crops grown in East Africa	The learner; i)spells and makes sentences using perennial,	<u>Types of crops grown in East Africa</u> i)perennial crops-crops lasting for along time before maturing e.g. coffee, sugarcane, tea pyrethrum, pineapples, flowers, sisal.	Guided discovery	Identifying the types and examples of crops	Unity Sharing Effective communication	c/board illustration	Mk SSTBK .6 pg 54-55	

					ii)states factors affecting distribution of crops	annual and oil crops distributio n	ii)Annual crops – crops lasting for one year e.g. maize barley, wheat tobacco, cotton, sorghum iii)Oil crops- ground nuts, simsim iv)cereal crops –sorghum, rice crop distribution in East Africa (location on a map) -Factors affecting distribution of crops *climate-altitude market avail *soil fertility-latitude ability	Illust ratio n	grown in East Africa Stating factors affecti ng crop distrib ution in East Africa	fluency confide nce Critical thinkin g	Envir onme nt		
	3	**LIVI NG TOG ETH ER IN EAS T AFRI CA**	**MAJ OR RESO URCE S OF EAST AFRI CA**		The learner; i)states the importance of agriculture	The learner; i)reads and spells the words correctly	<u>Importance of agriculture</u> -It provides food -A source of employment -A source of raw materials -Promotes trade -source of revenue <u>Problems facing Agriculture</u> -Pests and diseases -price fluctuation -climate (drought) -poor marketing -Lack of capital -Poor storage -Lack of enough skilled labour	Expl anati on Disc ussio n	Stating the import ance of agricul ture to the people of East Africa	Co-operati on Appreci ation	Text books Envir onme nt	MK SST BK.6 pg 54-55	
	4				The learner; i)suggests solutions to problems	The learner: i)reads and spells	<u>Solutions to problems facing Agriculture</u> +By spraying	Ques tion and	Sugges ting solutio ns to	Sharing	c/boa rd illustr ation	East Africa n	

					facing agriculture	he words correctly	-Agricultural education from Primary up to university -Research in agriculture should be expanded. -Methods of communicating new findings should be improved -Teaching farmers through practical demonstrations	answer	problems facing agriculture	Unity	Text books	Agriculture Pg 11	
	5 & 6			**Irrigation farming**	The learner; i)describes irrigation farming	The learner; i)reads and spells correctly	<u>Irrigation farming in East Africa</u> -Definition of irrigation farming -The location of irrigation schemes in East Africa -Disadvantages of irrigation farming -Advantages of irrigation farming	Explanation Discovery	Stating the advantaged and disadvantages of irrigation farming	Critical thinking	Text books c/board illustrations	Mk SST BK.6 pg 55	
6	**7 & 1**	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA**	**Minerals in East Africa**	The learner; i)defines mining, mineral ii)lists methods used in mining	The learner; i) reads and uses the words connected to mining to construct sentences correctly	<u>Minerals/mining in East Africa</u> -Definition -They form natural resources of East Africa. There are many minerals with different appearance and chemical composition. Some hard and heavy while others are soft and light. -Minerals may be in solid or liquid form	Appreciation Sharing Unity	Explanation Discussion Question and answer	Defining Listing Identifying	c/board illustration	East Africa Geography for Standard 6 pg 54-56 Mk std SST Rev.	

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					iii)Identifies the types of minerals iv)Mentions examples of minerals in East Africa		-Distribution of minerals depends on the kinds of rock. -Methods of mining *Shaft mining *open cast mining *drilling (liquid minerals)e.g. petroleum oil <u>Types of minerals</u> -Metallic minerals -Non metallic minerals <u>Examples of minerals in East Africa</u> -copper-Kilembe -Diamond- Mwadui -Soda ash= L. Magadi -Limestone-R. Athi Tororo oil – Albertine region					page 259-262	
	2	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA**	**Mineral Distribution**	The learner; i)locates minerals in East Africa	The learner; i)reads and spells words correctly	Mineral distribution in East Africa. Location of minerals in East Africa	Sharing	Illustration	Locating mineral in East Africa	Chart Text books	Atlas pg 53	
	3			**The importance of minerals**	The learner; i)states the importance of minerals in East Africa.	The learner; i)reads the words correctly ii)construct sentences using the terms	The importance of minerals 1.They are sources of raw materials for industries 2. Mineral sales are sources of income 3. Metallic minerals are source metals for making machines 4. Industrialisation	Unity Sharing	Explanation Question and answer	Stating the importance of mineral	c/board illustrations	Standard Geography 7 pg 56-57 Mk std Rev. Upper page	

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						related to minerals	5. They help to produce finished goods	Co-operation				259-262	
	4				The learner; i)states problems facing mining in East Africa	The learner; i)construct sentences using related terms to problems facing mining in East Africa	Problems facing mining in East Africa. 1. Lack of power in some areas 2. Political instability 3. Lack of a good system of transport and communication 4. Lack of enough capital 5. Lack of experts 6. Low level of industrialization	Problem solving Discussion	Co-operation Unity	Stating problems facing mining	c/board illustration	Standard Geography 7 page 57	
	5	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA**	**Solutions to problems facing the mining industry**	The learner; i)suggests solutions to problems facing the mining industry	The learner; i)explains solutions ii)reads solution correctly	Solutions to problems facing the mining industry. 1. The government should increase on power generation. 2.The governments of East Africa should construct good roads 3. The government should train experts for mineral extraction.	Problem solving Question and answer	Appreciation Co-operation	Suggesting solutions	c/board illustration	Standard Geography 7 pg 57 Mk std SST Rev for upper 259-262	
	6				The learner; - lists the types of water bodies in East Africa.	The learner; - pronounces words related to	Types of water massers in East Africa and their examples. Locating water masser on the map of Eats Africa.	Problem solving	Appreciation	Locating water masser on the East	c/board illustration		

					- locates water bodies on the E African maps. - lists the importance of water bodies.	water bodies e.g water, oceans seas	Importance of lakes, rivers, oceans.	Question and answer Think, pair and share	Co-operation	African map		Primary Six curriculum page 318	
	7			**Fishing**	The learner; - defines fishing - tells the methods of fishing - mentions the importance of fishing - identifies the problems facing the fishing industry.	The learner; - pronounces words related to fishing e.g fishing, fisherman, fish monger etc..	Definition of fishing Methods of fishing Examples of fish caught Importance of fishing Problems to solution related to fishing in East Africa	Problem solving Question and answer Brain storming	Appreciation Co-operation	Brain storming Guided discovery	Chalk board illustrations	Primary Six curriculum page 318	
7	**1**	**LIVING TOGETHER IN**	**TRANSPORT AND COMMUN**	**Transport social services**	Learner, i)defines transport and social services	Learner i)explains and uses the new words	Transport *Definition *Types of transport *Means of transport -Traditional means	Explanation	Sharing Unity	Defining Stating	Chalk board illustration	Fountain SST Bk.6 page 171	

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		EAST AFRICA	**ICATION**		ii)states the types of transport	ii)reads and pronounces the words correctly	a)Water(canoes, rafts, bridges, stepping Kayaks b)foot, animals, bridges, stepping stone, ropes	Discussion	Co-operation	Drawing	Text book	MK SST Book 6 page 152	
	2		**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**	**Advantages and disadvantages of traditional means of communication**	Learner, i)states advantages and disadvantages of the means of transport	Learner; i)reads and writes the related statements correctly	<u>Advantages of Traditional means of transport</u> i)They are cheap in terms of use ii)Easy to make iii)They are environmental friendly iv)They can be used by almost all people. v)Rare accidents involved <u>Disadvantages of tradional means</u> i)They are slow ii)They are not comfortable iii) They are not durable iv) They are not efficient	Question and answer Inquiry	Appreciation Effective communication		Chart	Teacher's collection	
	3			**Modern means of Transport**	Learner, i)gives the modern means of transport ii)describes the Historical background of roads in East Africa	Learner; i)reads, spells and writes the related words correctly	<u>Modern means of transport</u> -Road, Railway, Water, Pipeline and Air -<u>Road Transport</u> <u>Historical background of roads</u> *They were established during colonial rule. The E.African countries have built, repaired and					Fountain Bk.6 pg 182-184 Mk std SST bk 6 page 152-154	

							maintained improved more roads.						
	4	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**	**Transport**	Learner, i)lists types of roads ii)identifies the two major roads in E. Africa	Learner, i)reads spells and pronounces the related words correctly	<u>Types of Roads</u> -Tarmac roads -Murram roads -Definition of the two types of roads *Feeder roads and their advantages The two Great Roads of East Africa -The Grat North Road -The Trans African Highway	Explanation	Sharing	Listing	Textbooks	-do-	
	5				Learner, i)states advantages and disadvantages of Road Transport	Learner, i)writes the related words correctly	<u>Advantages of Road transport</u> -It helps to transport agricultural produce -It helps to promote transport Disadvantages of Road Transport -It is expensive to build and main roads -Murram roads are slippery	Guided discovery	Appreciation	Identifying the major roads of Africa		Mk SST Bk.6 page 153-154	
	6				Learner, i)defines Water transport ii)Identifies marine vessels iii)names ports used	Learner, i)spells, reads and writes the related words correctly	<u>Water Transport</u> *Definition: The movement of people and goods on oceans, seas, lakes and rivers Marine menas (means of water transport -steamers, ships, boats, ferries <u>Ports in East Africa</u>					Fountain Bk.6 pg 188-189	

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					in East Africa		a)Inland ports: Uganda- Port Bell Bukakata, Entebbe--- Port Butiaba, Ntorokko on L. Albert						
	7	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**	**Transport**	Learner i)Identifies both inland and seaports of East Africa	Learner, i)spells and writes the related words correctly	<u>Tanzania Inland ports</u> -port Bukoba, Mwanza and Musoma -Port Zanzibar, Port Kigoma on lake Tanganyika In Kenya Port Kisumu Rwanda-Burundi Port Bubjumbura Sea ports (Harbours) -Tanzania- Dar-es-salaam, Tanga and Mtwara -Kenya – Port Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu	Illustration Inquiry Description Guided discovery	Sharing Unity Appreciation	Identifying in land and seaports of East Africa	Textbooks Chart	-do-	
8	**1**			**Water transport**	Learner, i)describes the back ground of water transport ii)suggests advantages and disadvantages of ports, water transport	Learner, i)writes words correctly ii)spells the related words correctly	<u>Historical Background of water transport</u> Water transport was promoted during colonial time to link productive areas to the railway by water. <u>Advantages of ports</u> -tohandle agricultural produce-To promote trade -To promte transport -To boost tourism -To reduce costs of transport -Help land locked countries handle exports and imports			Describing the back ground of water transport - suggesting advantages of ports, and	Text books Chart	Mk SST Bk.6 pg 154-155	

							*Advantages and disadvantages of water transport			water transport			
	2	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**	**Transport**	Learner, i)describes the background information of railway transport ii)Identifies the railway lines built in East Africa iii)suggests major reasons for construction of the railway lines mentioned	Learner, i)reads, spells, pronounces and writes related words correctly	<u>Railway transport</u> *Historical background -The colonial rulers in East Africa built the railways to promote trade and make administration easy. The Germans first established the railway (Tanga-Korogwe) (1893-1902) Railways built in East Africa -Tanga-Korogwe (1893-1902) -Central Railway of Tanganyika (Kilosa – Mikumi, Kaliuwa- Mpanda, Tabora-Mwanza and Ruvu-Korogwe) -Tazara /Tanzam Railway(1910-1975) -The Kenya – Uganda Railway -Reasons for the construction of the mentioned railway lines.	Description Guided discussion Question and answer	Appreciation Sharing Unity Effective communication	Describing the historical background of railway transport	Textbooks Chart	MK SST Bk.6 pg 159 Fountain SST book 6 page 211-213 Fountain SST book 6 page 185-187	
	3				Learner, Describes the Kneya-Uganda Railway ii) states reasons for	Learner, i)writes the related words correctly	<u>The Kenya-Uganda Railway</u> *reasons for calling it The Uganda Railway -There was no country called Kenya by then It was known as British East Africa Protectorate	Guided discussion	Unity			Mk SST Bk.6 pg 161	

					calling it the Uganda Ralway iii)suggests reasons for construction of the Uganda Railway		-It was built purposely to develop Uganda (economically) -Reasons for construction of the railway	Question and answer	Effective communication				
	4 & 5	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**	**Railway transport**	Learner, i)Identifies personalities involved in the construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway ii)Identifies the funders builders of the Uganda railway iii)states some problem faced during the construction of the Kenya-	Learner i)reads, spells, and writes the related names correctly	<u>Personalities involved in the construction of the Uganda railway</u> i) Sir William Mackinnon (suggested the construction) ii) Captain J.R.L MacDonald surveyed in 1892 where the railway would pass. iii) Sir George Whitehouse-chief engineer (The construction began on May 30th 1896) -Labour was provided by Indian Coolies, Pakistans -Africans were not available for construction and were hostile -Other problems include physical obstacles- Nyika highlands, escarpments of rift valleys, numerous river beds to be bridged, diseases iv) Colonel Patterson killed man eaters.	Explanation Discussion Description	Appreciation Effective communication	Identifying personalities involved in Kenya-Uganda Railway construction Drawing the East African railway network	Text books Chart	History of East Africa by Odhiambo page 121-122 Mk SST Bk.6 pg 161-163 Fountain SST book 6page 185-187	

					Uganda Railway		v)Sir Guildford Moles worth carried out last inspection						
	6				Learner, i)identifies the Railway lines built in Uganda and reasons for their constructio n	Learner, i)reads, spells and writes related words correctly	<u>Railway lines in Uganda</u> i)Jinja to Namasagali (1912) to collect cotton to Jinja ii)Kampala-PortBell (1913) iii) Kampala –Kasese (1956) to transport copper ore to Jinja for smelting iv)It reached Pakwach in 1965 to collect tobacco and cotton Drawing a map			Identify ing Railwa y lines in Uganda		Mk SST Nk 6 pg 160	
	7	**LIVI NG TOG ETH ER IN EAS T AFRI CA**	**TRA NSP ORT AND COM MUN ICAT ION**	**Railwa y Transp ort**	Learner, i)Identifies Railway lines in Tanzania	Learner, i)reads, spells and writes related words correctly	<u>In Tanzania (Railway lines)</u> i)Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma ii)Tabora to Mwanza iii)Port Tanga to Moshi and then to Voi in Kenya iv)Tanzam to Kapiri Moshi in Zambia to export copper through Port Dar-es-salaam -To help develop Southern Tanzania *It was completed in 1975 by the Chinese Company	Expl anati on Disc ussio n Ques tion and answ er	Appre ciation Critica l thinkin g	Identify ing Railwa y lines in Tanzani a	Chart Text books	Founta in SST Bk.6 Page 185-187	
9	**1 & 2**			**Effects of the Uganda Railwa y**	Learner, i)states both positive and negative effects of the Uganda Railway.	The learner: - writes related words correctly.	<u>Effects of the Uganda Railway Positive effects</u> *It linked Uganda to the coast *Made communication between Uganda and Kenya easier *It helped to stop slave trade. *It helped to control and administer Uganda	Expl anati on Inqui ry	Aware ness Critica l	Stating the positive and negativ e effects of the railway	Chalk board illustr ation	MK SST Bk.6 pg 162-163	

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							*It helped to bring about the Indian traders to spread through East Africa *It promoted the new economy of East Africa Negative effects *The colonialists used the railway to exploit East Africa's resources *All African resistance against the colonialists was crushed. *Indians became closer agents of colonialists *Exploitation of African peasants	Guided discovery	thinking Appreciation			Fountain SST Bk.6 pg 186-187	
	3 & 4	**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIO**	**TRANSPORT**	**AIR TRANSPORT**	Learner, i)describes the historical background of Air transport in East Africa ii)identifies the inventors of the first air craft	Pilots Aviation Air hostess Air traffic Controllers Air field Air port Air craft Learner, explains terms related to the lesson as seen above	<u>Historical background</u> It began after the first World war. The first aircraft was built by Americans inventors. Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1903, in Carolina. The first aircraft in Uganda landed at PortBell in 1927. It is one of the most expensive types of transport. It is fast and used when transporting not too bulky goods. The air transport was controlled by the East African countries got their independence.	Description Explanation Observation	Critical thinking Unity Awareness Appreciation	Describing Identifying	Textbooks Chalk board illustration	SST Revision and practice pg 54-55 Mk DDT Bk.6 pg 155-159	

							Air transport offers both internal and external flights Internal airports External/International airports						
	5				iii)states advantages and disadvantages of Aiar transport.		<u>Advantages of air transport</u> *it is the fastest type of transport *It is comfortable *It links different regions of the world <u>Disadvantages</u> *It is expensive *	Awarenes s Appr eciati on Probl em solvi ng	Guide d Discov ery	Stating	Chalk board illustr ation Chart	Mk SST k.6 pg 155-159 Founta in SST Bk.6 pg 190-191	
	6	**LIVI NG TOG ETH ER IN EAS T AFRI CA**	**TRA NSP ORT AND COM MUN ICAT ION**	**Pipelin e Transp ort**	Learner, i)describes pipeline transport ii)Identifies pipelines in East Africa iii)states advantages and disadvantages of pipeline transport	Learner, i)pronoun ces spells and writes words related to pipeline transport	<u>PIPELINE</u> Pipe-line transport is one of the modern means of transporting petroleum The first pipeline that runs from 'dar-es-salaam to the copper belt at Ndola in Zambia. Was built by Italians and it was completed in 1968. -In Kenya, Mombasa- Nairobi Eldoret-Kisumu -Proposed Oil pipe line- Eloret- Kampala -Advantages of pipeline transport. -Disadvantages of pipeline transport.	Expl anati on Disc ussio n Ques tion and answ er	Critica l thinkin g Proble m solvin g Appre ciation	Describ ing Identify ing Stating	Resou rces Chalk board illustr ation	Mk SST Bk.6 pg 163-164	

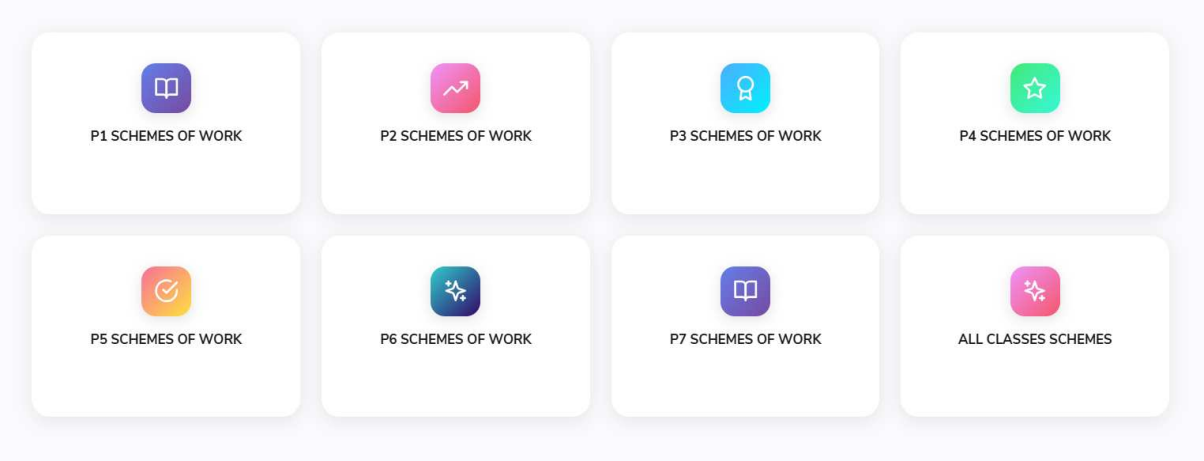
	7	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**	**COMMUNICATION**	**COMMUNICATION**	Learner, i)defines communication ii)Identifies types of communication iii)lists means of traditional communication iv)gives challenges of traditional communication	Learner, i)reads, spells, pronounces and writes related words correctly	<u>COMMUNICATION</u> Definition of communication. The sending and receiving of messages. -Types of communication -Traditional communication -Modern communication. Traditional communication drums, alarms, horns, smoke specialized messengers, rock pictures, signs, trumpets, whistles. -challenges of traditional communication	Question and answer Guided discovery	Awareness Appreciation Unity	Defining Drawing	Real life situation (environment)	SST Revision and Practice pg 56-57	
10	**1**				i)Lists means of modern communication	i)pronounces, draws and writes correctly	<u>Modern communication</u> -Using the post office telegrams, mails, telephones mobile, land lines, radiocalls	Observation	Sharing Unity	Drawing	Classroom environment (phones	-do-	
	2	**LIVING TOGETHER IN EAS**	**TRANSPORT AND COMMUN**	**COMMUNICATION**	Learner, i)explains related terms of the lesson ii)states advantages	Modem Broadcast Telecast Publish	<u>COMMUNICATION</u> The internet, Emails, telex faxes, televisions(mass media) News papers, Radios Advantages of modern communication (Tele communication)	Explanation Discussion	Awareness Critical thinking	Explaining Stating advantages of	Newspapers Radios	SST REvision & Practice pg 56-57.	

		T AFRICA	**ICATION**		of modern communication		-It is very fast, clear efficient -promoted trade, both local National and international -eased provision of services -security. Payment of goods and services eased.	Guided discovery	Appreciation Unity	Modern communication			
	3				Learner, i)states challenges of Modern communication	Illiteracy Interfere	<u>Challenges of communication</u> -High illiteracy rate -High poverty rate -lack of enough awareness -Poor government efforts -Lack of enough funds -foreign interferences -Low levels of science and technology.	Problem solving Inquiry Guided discovery	Problem solving Sharing Critical thinking	Stating challenges of Modern communication	Chalk board illustration	-do-	
	4				Learner, i)suggests solutions over challenges to Modern communication	Literacy Policies	-Solutions to overcome challenges -Promote UPE, USE Adult functional literacy -Industrialisation -create awareness -enact laws and policies geared to promote communication	Problem solving Guided discovery Awareness	Critical thinking Effective communication	Suggesting solutions	Chalk board illustration	-do-	

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