

TERM TWO

P.4 SST LESSON NOTES

LESSON 1

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : HOW PEOPLE LIVES LONG AGO (STONE AGE)

Why was it called the Stone Age period?

- It was called so because this was the time when man used stones to make his tools and weapons he needs.
- The stone age was divided into three stages
 - (i) Early / old stone age
 - (ii) The Middle stone age
 - (iii) The new/late stone age period
- This life of man improved from one stage to another.

Needs of man during Old Stone Age period

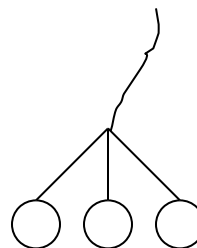
- (a) Shelter –
 - They lived under in trees and in caves
 - Near lakes and rivers
- (b) Food
 - They ate raw meat and birds, roots, fruits and honey.

Instruments used.

- clearers, hand axe made from stones, bolas , pits and holes, with sharp pointed stick.

clearer

stone axe



Bolas

(used to trap fast running animals)

Exercise

1. The Stone Age period why was it called so?
2. Mention the three stages of stone age
3. Draw any three stone tools used by early man
4. Mention any two Stone Age sites in Uganda.

LESSON 2

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : MIDDLE STONE AGE

LESSON CONTENT

- This was the second stage of early man after millions of years.
- The appearances of people changed

Major changes and discovered

- The most important event during the period was the discovery of fire by rubbing two sticks together and hitting stones.
- The discovery of fire greatly improved the life of man.

Fire was important in the following ways

- (a) It was used to roast meat.
- (b) It could warm his body at night and during cold weather.
- (c) Fire was used to scare away wild animals
- (d) It gave him light and was able to sleep in the cave without fear.

Other important discoveries

- man used skins and leaves as clothes
- Making pots for domestic use
- New ways of trapping and hunting
- Buried their dead
- Hunting tools were made better.

Activity

1. Mention the most important discovery during the period. (middle)
2. State any four uses of fire to early man.
3. Write down two other important discoveries during the middle stone age

LESSON 3

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : THE NEW/ LATE STONE AGE

LESSON CONTENT

- The life of man during this period also greatly changed / improved.
- People began to make much better weapons from stones. It was called later or New stone age.
- Many of the things which people of this period used have been found, so a lot is known about the new stone age.
- The people of this period learnt to make friends with animals and tamed them.
- The dog chased / drove away enemies and helped in hunting.
- They stayed in one place for a long time as they built huts and formed villages.
- People started growing crops, food
- New tools like knives, hoes and baskets were invented to help dig the land, sow and harvest crops.
- Drawing and painting on walls of rocks (pictures of animals)
- Rock painting in Uganda can be found in Nyero caves near Soroti.
- Many tools and weapons of earlier times have been collected from many parts of Uganda. They are kept in UgandaMuseum.
- **A Museum** is a building where objects of art, history, Science etc are displayed.

Activity

1. State any four discoveries that took place during this Stone Age period.
2. How important is a museum to school children?

LESSON 4

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : THE IRON AGE

LESSON CONTENT

- The Stone Age lasted for a very long time.
- It ended when man started using iron to make tools, craftsmen and blacksmiths learn to mine iron ore, smelting, purifying and forging it into tools.

Tools made included

- Hoes
 - Hand axes
 - Knives
 - Spears
 - Needles
 - Bow and arrow
- Iron smelting started in Bunyoro in western Uganda
 - Better tools, knowledge of farming and knowledge were important to people.
 - Iron tools made it easier to cultivate food
 - Cultivation of food led to settled farming
 - People built permanent homes.
 - Iron tools improved hunting, farming and defence.
 -

Activity

1. List and draw any four iron tools used by early people.
2. what invention marked the end of the stone age period
3. What improvements did the discovery of Iron bring to peoples lives?

LESSON 5

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : FINDINGS OF THE ARCHEOLOGISTS / STONE AGE SITES

LESSON CONTENT

- Archeologists are scientists who dig in the ground to find out more of early man's life.
- They study the tools and weapon used
- Bones of people and animals.
- They also establish how long the sites were occupied.
- Stone Age sites are places where early man is believed to have lived.
- Dr. LoiusLeakay was the most commonly known archeologist in East Africa.

Examples of Stone Age sites in Uganda

1. SangoBay
2. Nsongezi
3. Magosi
4. Paara

5. Luzira
6. Nyero - in Kumi district – where rock painting was done.

NOTE: A map of Uganda showing stone age sites.

Evaluation

1. Who are the archeologists?
2. What are Stone Age sites?
3. Mention any five Stone Age sites you know in Uganda.
4. Which Stone Age site is known for rock painting?

LESSON 6

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS

LESSON CONTENT

- An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and almost speak the same language.

Major Ethnic groups

1. Bantu (biggest)
Examples of tribes under Bantu are Baganda, Bagisu, Basoga, Banyakoreetc

What is a tribe?

- A tribe is a group of people who speak the same language, have the same customs and beliefs
 - The Bantu were mainly farmers and cattle keepers.
2. Nilotics (Langi, Acholi, Adhola, Kumam)
 3. Nilo-Hamites / Plain Nilotes (Iteso, Karamajong and Jie)
They were mainly nomadic pastoralists)
 4. Hamites (Bahima) smallest and cattle keepers.

Evaluation

1. Mention four major ethnic groups of Uganda.
2. State the tribes that belong to each of the above
3. Which is the biggest ethnic group?
4. Mention the main occupation of the Hamites.

LESSON 7

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : CLANS, LINEAGE AND FAMILY

LESSON CONTENT

- Under our tribes, we have clans, lineages and families
- A clan is an organized group of people under one fore father / ancestor
- A lineage is a small group of people within a clan.
- People in a lineage come from one person who is believed to be their ancestor.
- A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage.

CLANS

- Each clan has three major symbols of identification. These are totems, names and drumming.
- A totem is a special object, animal or plant that is much respected by a particular clan. Clan members do not eat their totems.

Examples of clans and totems

<u>Clan</u>	<u>Totem</u>	
- Ffumbe	Ffumbe	} Children to mention their clans and totems } Mention duties of a clan head
- Kkobe	Kkobe	
- Mpologoma	Mpologoma	
- Nkima (monkey)	Nkima	

Evaluation

1. Explain the following:
 - (a) Clan
 - (b) Lineage
 - (c) Family
2. Mention any six clans you know.
3. State any four duties of a clan head.

LESSON 8

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : THE FAMILY / TYPES

LESSON CONTENT

- There are two types of families
 1. Nuclear family
 2. Extended family
- Nuclear family is made up of father, mother and their biological children
- An extended family is made up of father, mother, children and other relatives.

Advantages of a Nuclear family

1. It is easier to provide education, medical care and other essential needs to farming
2. It is easier to provide basic needs to a family e.g food, shelter, clothing and water.
3. It is easier to get accommodation.

Disadvantages

1. Lack of enough labour force.
2. Farming children may not know their other relatives
3. Incase both parents die, children may be left alone.

Evaluation

1. What is an extended family?
2. mention any five members of an extended family
3. Give any two advantages of an extended family.
4. Mention two disadvantages of an extended family.

LESSON 9

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : ROLES OF FAMILY MEMBERS

LESSON CONTENT

Family Head

A family head is a person who heads a family.

In most cases a father heads a family.

Duties of a family head are:

1. Bringing up children as useful members of the community.
2. Educating children
3. Provide proper medical care
4. Provide clothes
5. Bring up children with good morals
6. Providing good nutrition for family members

Duties of a good child in a home

1. Respecting parents and other elders
2. Helping with housework
3. Assisting the elderly and sick family members.

Explain the role of the mother in a home.

- Briefly reviewing the rights of children.

Evaluation

1. State the duties of the following family members
 - (a) Father
 - (b) Mother
 - (c) Children
2. Write down any three rights of a child.

Lesson Evaluation

LESSON 10

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : POPULATION IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON CONTENT

- Population is the number of people living in an area.

Population distribution

- Population distribution refers to the difference (varying) number of people living in difference areas.

Factors affecting population distribution

- climate
- industrialization
- Fertile soils
- State of the Environment
- Natural resources e.g minerals like gold, copper etc
- transport and communication
- Natural disasters e.g floods
- war
- diseases
- Other population terms
 - population census
 - population density
 - population increase

Evaluation

1. Explain what population is.
2. What is population distribution?
3. state any four factors that affect population distribution

Lesson Evaluation

LESSON 11

TOPIC : PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : POPULATION CENSUS / EFFECTS OF A HIGH POPULATION

LESSON CONTENT

- Population census official general counting of people in an area or country.
- In Uganda, it is done every after 10 years.
- The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development organizes the population census

Major terms

- (a) Dense population – Is a large number of people living in an area.
- (b) Sparse population: - Is a small number of people living in an area.

Effects of a high population

1. Availability of labour
2. Easy spread of diseases

3. Conflicts
4. shortage of land / food
5. High crime rate e.g.theft .
6. Unemployment
7. Poverty / Low cost of living
8. Deforestation / swamp drainage
9. Limited Social services
10. Creation of slums

Evaluation

1. Define the following terms
 - (a) Dense population
 - (b) Sparse population
 - (c) Population census

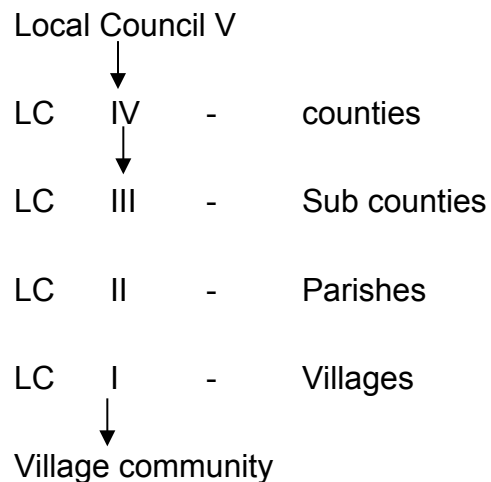
LESSON 12

TOPIC : ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : DISTRICT LEADERSHIP (L.C SYSTEM)

LESSON CONTENT

- Our country is divided into smaller areas called districts for easy administration
- The district leadership is set up like this.



- The district local council is the highest governing body in the district.
- It is headed by the a district chair person who is elected by the people through voting
- For cities like Kampala the district chairperson is given a special title of Major.
- The mayor of Kampala is the worship Al- Hajji Nasser NtegeSebagala.
- The district chairperson is helped by councilors to run district affairs.
- 2 councilors representing each sub county
- 2 counselors representing the youth
- 2 people re presenting people with disabilities
- The chairperson forms executive committee from the elected members of the council.

Evaluation

1. Write in full LC
2. Who is the chairperson of your districts

LESSON 13

TOPIC : ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : OTHER IMPORTANT LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON CONTENT

1. The District Speaker:
 - He controls council funds.
2. Chief Administrative Officer: CAO
 - He is the highest civil servant in the district
 - He is responsible for payment of all civil servants in the district.
(In Kampala city he/she is he town clerk.
 - The ActingTown Clerk of Kampala is Mrs Ruth Kijjambu
3. District Education officer (DEO)
 - He makes sure that the standard of education in the district is good.
4. District Director of Health Services (DDHS)
 - Responsible for peoples health in the district.
 - He is the first person to act if there is an outbreak of a disease.
5. District Planner (DP)
 - He / she plans for the development of the district
 - Discourages building structures that are not planned.
6. Resident District Commissioner (RDC)

- He is appointed by the president and represents the central government in the district.
- He chairs the district security committee

Evaluation

1. Mention any five important leaders in our district and state their roles.

LESSON 14

TOPIC : ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : OTHER IMPORTANT LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON CONTENT

7. District Veterinary Officer (DVO)
 - He/ She advises farmers on how to look for their livestock (animals and birds)
8. District Agricultural Officer (DAO)
 - Advises farmers on better farming methods and how to care for their crops .
9. District Forestry Officer (DFO)
 - He is in charge of conservation (protection) of the forests.
10. District Fisheries Officer (DFO)
 - He is in charge of fisheries in the district.
 - He discourages over fishing and catching of young fish
11. District Probation Officer (DPO)
 - He is in charge of children's affairs
 - He settles family affairs
12. District Police Commander (DPC)
 - He makes sure that all people keep law and order.

Evaluation

1. Write the following in full.
 - (a) DVO
 - (b) DAO
 - (c) DPO
 - (d) DPC
 - (e) DPO
2. How many members make up Local Council 1?
3. Which member of the Local Council is in-charge of children's affairs?

LESSON 15

TOPIC : ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : ENFORCING LAW AND ORDER

LESSON CONTENT

- Good citizens must observe law and order so as to live peacefully.
- Bad citizens disobey and break the law.
- Beating, burning and killing of suspected law breakers is not good. This is called **mob justice**.
- Suspected law breakers should be reported to the police.
- The police will take the suspects to courts of law.
- Then the magistrates/judges will decide who is right and who is wrong. The guilty will be **fin**ed or **taken to prison**.

THE POLICE FORCE

- The main duty of the police force is to enforce law and order.
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How that enforce law and order

1. Guarding important places and people.
2. Arresting law breakers.
3. Taking suspects to court for trial
4. Investigating crimes
5. Controlling traffic
6. Fighting fires

- The top most person in the Uganda police is the Inspector General of Police. (IGP). The current IGP is Major General Kale Kaihura.
- The police is under the ministry of Internal Affairs.

Activity

1. What is the main duty of the police?
2. State any four ways the police enforces law and order.
3. To which ministry does the Police belong?
4. What title is given to the top most person in the Uganda police?

LESSON 16

TOPIC : ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : SECTIONS / DEPARTMENTS OF POLICE

LESSON CONTENT

1. Criminal Investigation Department (CID)
 - It is responsible for investigating crimes
2. Fire brigade
 - This department is responsible for putting out fire and to help save lives of people and animals in danger.
3. Dog Section
 - Is responsible for producing, training and looking after police dogs. Dogs are used in investigating cases and enforcing law and order.
4. General duty section.
 - This section receives complaints and sends them to the concerned departments
5. Traffic section
 - This handles traffic matters on roads
6. Passport section
 - This section ensures that passports and other travel documents are not forged.
7. Police Air wing
 - It uses light air crafts and deals in delicate emergency cases, for example if a plane crashes and disappears in a forest it can track it.
8. Patrol section
 - They move from place to place to keep law and order
9. Radio and signal section
 - This section is responsible for communication

Lesson Evaluation

1. Mention four departments / sections of the Uganda Police
2. Write CID in full.
3. Which section of the police helps to control movement on roads?

LESSON 17

TOPIC : ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : THE UGANDA PRISONS

LESSON CONTENT

- The Uganda Prisons works hand in hand with the Police in enforcing law and order.
- The prison is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

General functions of the Uganda Prisons

2. To look after prisoners.
 3. To take suspects to court for trial.
 4. To transform prisoners.
- The top most person in the Uganda Prisons is the Commissioner of Prisons, The Commissioner of Prisons in Uganda today is Johnson Byabashaija.
 - The biggest prison in Uganda today is Luzira Prison.

Evaluation

1. Under which ministry is Uganda Prisons?
2. Mention any four duties of the Uganda Prisons.
3. What title is the top most person in Uganda Prisons?

LESSON 18

TOPIC : ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : TRADITIONAL AND MODERN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

LESSON CONTENT

What are economic activities?

- These are activities that people do in order to get money.
- When people get money, they can meet their basic needs.

Give examples of Economic activities in your district.

Traditional / Local economic activities

- These are activities that were done by people long ago in order to earn a living.

Examples of traditional economic activities

- Bank cloth making

- pottery
- basket making
- black smelting
- brick making
- craft making

Modern economic activities

- These are activities that are done by people today in order to earn a living

Examples

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| - miming | - Tourism | - farming |
| - building | - transport | |
| - communication | - Trade | |
| - industries | - fishing | |

Evaluation

- (a) What are economic activities?
- (b) Mention any four
- (i) Traditional economic activities
 - (ii) Modern economic activities

LESSON 19

TOPIC : ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : COMMERCIAL CENTRES

LESSON CONTENT

- Commercial centres are busy business areas where most economic activities take place.
- Examples of Commercial Centres in Kampala include:
big markets e.g St. Balikuddembe , Bakuli, Nakasero, Nateete, Nakulabye, Kasubi, Katwe, Ndeeba
- These are also industries in Kampala. These include:
 1. Tuf form

2. Britania
3. Bata
4. Picfare
5. Mukwano
6. Rwenzori Mineral water

Benefits of industries to people:

- Market for materials
- Provision of employment
- Provision of goods at a cheaper price

Evaluation

1. Describe Commercial centres
2. Give examples of commercial centres in Kampala
3. Mention six examples of industries in Kampala
4. Give five benefits of industries to people.

LESSON 20

TOPIC : ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS CAUSED BY INDUSTRIES

LESSON CONTENT

- Environment problems may come as a result of presence of industries are:
 - (a) Pollution:

This is the process of making air or water dirty for use.

 - It can cause diseases which may result into death.
 - This pollution is mainly from chimneys from industries.
 - (b) Dumping
 - Dumping is the throwing of waste material where they are not supposed to be. Waste materials dumped from industries dumped in water sources may result into making water dirty and may cause health problems.
 - (c) Swamp drainage and deforestation in order to create land for industries

Swamp drainage is the destruction of swamps to create space (land) for other uses

 - This may effect the rain cycle
 - Displace wild animals and birds
 - Cause soil erosion.

Evaluation

1. Mention four environmental problems that may be caused by industries.
2. Define the following
 - (a) pollination
 - (b) dumping
 - (c) swamp drainage

Lesson Evaluation

LESSON 21

TOPIC : ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

LESSON CONTENT

- (a) Farming
- The growing of crops and rearing of animals
 - It is the main economic activity carried out in the country.
 - Types of farming
 - o subsistence
 - o mixed
 - o crop farming
 - o dairy farming etc
 - Crop farming is the growing of crops.
 - There are two types of crops. Food crops and cash crops.

Examples of food crops.

- matooke - millet - beans - cassava

These are also fruits like

- mangoes - passion fruits
- jack fruits - oranges

Cash crops are crops grown for sale. Examples of cash crops include: coffee, cotton, tobacco, tea, cocoa, sugar cane, etc

Activity

- (a) Define farming
- (b) Give five examples of food crops
- (c) Mention five examples of cash crops.

LESSON 23

TOPIC : ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : METHODS OF PRESERVING FISH

LESSON CONTENT

Fish is a perishable food. Perishable goods can go bad (rot) within in a short time.

Modern methods of preserving fish

- Tinning (canning)
- freezing

Local methods of preserving fish

- salting
- sun drying
- smoking
- frying

Evaluation

1. Why is food referred as a perishable food?
2. Mention two modern methods of preserving fish
3. Identify five local method of preserving fish.
4. Name the largest type of fish caught in Uganda.
5. Identify the commonest type of fish caught in lake Victoria.

LESSON 24.

TOPIC : ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC : BANKING

LESSON CONTENT

A bank is a place where money id kept safely.

- Banking is the system of keeping money safely.
- There are two main types of banks in Uganda
 1. The Central Bank
 2. Commercial Banks
- The central bank is also known as Bank of Uganda (B.O.U)

Duties of the central Bank (Bank of Uganda)

- (i) It mints / issues new currency notes/ coins
- (ii) It controls all commercial banks
- (iii) It controls money in circulation

Examples of commercial banks

- (a) Centenary Bank
- (b) Stanbic Bank
- (c) Crane Bank
- (d) DFCU
- (e) Barclay's Bank

Duties of commercial Banks

- To keep money safely
- To keep important documents
- To provide employment to the people
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TERM THREE

(P.4 SST)

LESSON 1

TOPIC : NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : NATURAL RESOURCES

CONTENT

- Natural resources are things provide by the earth and used by the people.
- Examples of natural resources are:
 1. Land
 2. Lakes and rivers
 3. swamps
 4. minerals
- Groups of natural resources are:
 - (i) Renewable resources
 - (ii) Non renewable resources
- Examples of renewable resources are:
water, sunshine and wind
- Renewable resources are those resources that cannot be exhausted (finished) for good.
- Non renewable resources get exhausted
Examples are minerals like sand, clay and salt

Activity

1. What are natural resources?
2. Give examples of natural resources
3. Define:
 - (a) Renewable resources
 - (b) Non renewable resources
4. Give three examples of each of the above.

LESSON 2

TOPIC : NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : LAND

CONTENT

- Land is the most important natural resource
- All other natural resources are found on land

Uses of land

1. Land is used for farming

2. It is used for building houses, factories etc
3. Land is used for construction of roads and railway lines.
4. Land with pasture is used for grazing of animals like cattle, goats and sheep
5. Land is used for mining mineral e.g sand, limestone, copper, gold etc
6. Some land is turned into game reserves, game parks for protecting wild animals.
7. Wild life attracts tourists who bring money to our country.

Activity

1. Why is land the most important natural resource?
2. State the uses of Land

LESSON 3

TOPIC : NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : WATER SOURCES

CONTENT

- There are places where we can find water.
- Water sources include lakes, wells, rivers, springs and streams.
- The main sources of water is rain.

- **Other natural sources of water are:**

- o lakes
- o rivers
- o natural wells
- o streams
- o springs

Use of water sources.

1. Water sources provide water fro home use and domestic animals.
2. Some farmers water their plants during the dry season.
3. Some water sources provide fish.
4. We can also get minerals e.g salt from L. Katwe
5. Lakes and rivers can help in the formation of rainfall.
6. They can attract tourists.

Exercise

1. Mention any four natural sources water.

LESSON 4

TOPIC : NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : IMPORTANCE OF LAKES AND RIVERS

CONTENT

- To provide water for domestic use
- Lakes and rivers provide us with fish.
- We can use lakes for water transport.
- We can get sand around lakes for building.
- We can get salt from some lakes e.g L. Katwe
- Lakes can be used for leisure activities like swimming, rafting and boat acing.
- Rivers with waterfalls can be used for building dams that generate hydro electricity.
- River water can be used in the irrigation of crops especially in the dry season.

Activity

1. Give three examples of lakes in Uganda.
2. Mention any six uses of lakes and rivers to man.

LESSON 5

TOPIC : NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : FORESTS (REVISION)

CONTENT

- A forest is an area with many trees growing together at different heights.
- We have natural and plantation forests.
- Give three examples of each of the above.

<u>Natural forests</u>		<u>Plantation forests</u>	
(i)	_____	(i)	_____
(ii)	_____	(ii)	_____
(iii)	_____	(iii)	_____

Uses of forests

1. Home of wild animals (habitat)
2. Provide firewood.
3. Provide timber for making furniture.

4. Provide local herbs / reduce.
5. We can get fruits.
6. Help in rain formation.
7. Regulate temperature
8. Forests attract tourists

Activity

1. What is a forest?
2. What type of wood is got from
 - (a) Natural forests
 - (b) Plantation forest
3. State any four uses of forests to man
4. What type of rainfall is received around forests

LESSON 6

TOPIC : NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : EFFECTS OF MISUSING NATURAL RESOURCES

CONTENT

1. Uncontrolled cutting down of trees: This can lead to prolonged drought.
 - It can lead to famine.
 - Lack of pastures for our animals.
2. Clearing and draining swamps
 - This can lead to decrease in fish production
 - Water animals can runaway or get killed.
 - There will be shortage of raw materials for hand crafts e.g papyrus.
3. Over grazing and over stocking of animals can lead to soil erosion.
4. Dumping garbage near our water source can cause diseases.
 - In some areas people don't have latrines
 - In some places sewerage runs into water sources and this can be very dangerous
5. Over fishing is also dangerous and can be discouraged.

Activity

1. List down any four human activities that can lead to deforestation
2. What problems can be caused by draining swamps.

LESSON 7

TOPIC : NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : TOPICAL ROUND UP (REVISION)

CONTENT

1. What are natural resources?
2. Give four examples of natural resources
3. List down any four ways how natural resources can be misused.
4. Mention one way by which a farmer can maintain soil fertility.
5. What is re-afforestation.
6. Write down any three human activities that can lead to deforestation.
7. How does prolonged drought affects plants and animals?
8. Name any two products made from clay.
9. Draw and name any two of the above products.
10. Mention any four uses of lakes and rivers to man.
11. Name any other three sources of water apart from lakes and rivers.
12. Mention any two uses of swamps.

LESSON 8

TOPIC : SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DISTRICT

Sub-topic : SOCIAL SERVICES

CONTENT

What are social services?

- These are benefits that the government provides to people to improve on their well being.
- Who provides social services?
 - o Government
 - o Non – Government Organisation (NGO)

- Examples of Non- Government Organisations in Uganda
 - TASO
 - UWESO
 - ISLAMIC RELIEF AGENCY (IRA)
 - CARRY AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)
 - WORLD VISION etc

Examples of social services

1. Transport
2. communication
3. Health Service
4. Education
5. Security

Activity

1. What are social services?
2. Give any five examples of social services.
3. Who is responsible for providing social services?