

PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON TERM 1

TOPIC –LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

LESSON 1 – LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT.

- Learners should name their district
- Learners should state neighbouring districts.
- Learners will draw the map of their district showing divisions and counties / municipalities.

EVALUATION

Children should answer oral and written questions.

1. Name the division / municipalities that make up Kampala district.
2. State the neighbouring districts of Kampala / Wakiso.
3. Why is Kampala considered a special district.
4. Draw the map of Kampala.
5. Give a reason as to why Kampala is highly populated.
6. How useful is Kampala as a city to the people of Uganda.

TOPIC: LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

- Learners should give the functions of their district.
- Learners should mention the requests (needs) of people in the district.
- Learners should give a brief history of their district.

Brief history of Kampala / Wakiso

- Kampala was named after an animal called Impala.
- Kampala was built on seven hills, namely
 1. Namirembe
 2. Rubaga
 3. Kibuli
 4. Makerere

5. Old kampala
6. Muyenga
7. Mengo

It's administrative centre were located on old Kampala hill.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

- It is an administrative unit. (centre)
- It creates employment to people.
- It serves as a commercial centre.
- It leads to easy delivery of social services.
- It serves as a communication centre.

EVALUATION

1. From which animal was Kampala named?
2. Mention the seven hills on which Kampala was built.
3. On which hill were the administrative headquarters before independence?
4. What makes Kampala district different from other districts.
5. Why is Kampala district densely populated?
6. Write down four functions of a district.

LESSON 3

REQUESTS OF PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT (NEEDS)

- Learners should mention the needs of people in their district.
- Learners should mention the places where different needs can be got from.
- Needs are things we need in our day today life.

Examples of requests / needs

- Medical care.

- Security
- Transport
- Communication
- Water

How people meet their requests / needs

- The government is supposed to provide all the basic needs to its people.
- People must also work hard in order to earn a living.
- Some non government organizations also provide needs to people.

LESSON 4

IMPORTANT PLACES IN OUR DISTRICT.

- Learners should identify the important places in our district.
- Learners should name where their district headquarters are found.
- Learners should name neighbouring schools and important cultural sites.

Examples of important places in our district

- District headquarters.
- Schools
- Health centres.
- Cultural and historical sites.
- Markets.
- Radio stations.
- Places of worship

LESSON 4

THE COMPASS DIRECTION.

- Learners use their knowledge about the compass direction which they learnt in P.3
 - a) Give the importance of a compass.
 - b) Name the four main points of a compass.
- Learners read the tests about the points of a compass and name the secondary points.
- Learners will draw the compass direction and show both the cardinal and secondary points.

EVALUATION

1. Draw a compass showing cardinal and secondary points.
2. Give the importance a compass.
3. Mention any four groups people who use a compass while doing their work.

A compass is an instrument used to show to show direction

A compass rose is a drawn compass.

Cardinal points are the main points of a compass semi- Cardinal points are the points that lie between the cardinal points.

Cardinal points

North	South	East	West
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Semi – cardinal points

North East	North west	South East	south west
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LESSON 5

MAPS AND PICTURES

- Learners use their knowledge about maps and pictures which they learnt in P.3 to define the following.
a- Maps b)-pictures
- Learners read the text about maps and pictures and give relevant examples.
- Using a well prepared chart and text books learners will differentiate between maps and pictures.
- Learners will draw maps and pictures of different objects.

EVALUATION

1. Define the following terms

- a) Map
- b) Pictures

- Learners read the text about maps and pictures and give relevant examples.
- Using a well prepared chart and text books,
- Learners will differentiation between maps pictures.
- Learners will draw maps and pictures of different objects.

EVALUATION

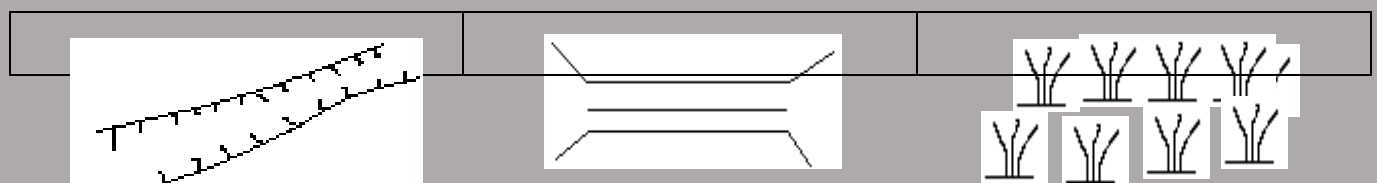
1. Define the following term




- a) map
- b) pictures

2. Draw maps and pictures of the following.

Pot, cup, tree house

3. State the different between a map and a picture.
4. Why are symbols used on maps instead of real objects?
5. Name one feature on a map which is represented by symbols.
6. State four attributes of a well drawn map.
7. Name the following map symbols.



LESSON 8

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF A MAP / THE USES

- Learners use their knowledge about elements of a good map they learnt in P.3
- Learners read the text about elements of a good map and name them.
- Using text books, learners should be able to give the importance of the elements of a good map.
- A well drawn map should have the following elements or attributes.
 - i) Key Compass
 - ii) Scale Title
 - iii) Boundary / frame

USES OF EACH

Key – Interprets symbols and signs used on a map.

Scale – Measures the actual ground distance between places on as map.

Compass – Used to show directions on a map

Title (Heading) – Explains what the map is all about.

Boundary / Frame – Encloses the map.

EVALUATION

Plateau.

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.

It covers the largest land in our district/ Uganda.

Mountains.

Mountains are large raised steep pieces of land.

Mountains form the highest physical features of Uganda.

Examples of mountains in Uganda.

Rwenzori (Highest) Elgon Moroto, Mufumbiro,

Hills –These are fairly raised masses of land (hills)

Rivers.

A river is a mass of flowing water.

The major rivers in Uganda are:-R.Nile, Kafu, Achwa Katonga

Semliki

N.B The longest river in Uganda is R.Nile.

Lakes

A lake is a mass of water in a basin.

The major lakes in our district are L.Victoria (the biggest fresh water lake) Kabaka's lake (man – made) in Rubaga division.

Other lakes in Uganda.

L. Kyoga the most swampy lake.

L.Albert has oil wells.

L.Edward

L.Katwe for salt production.

L.Kwania

L.Wamala

L.Bisina

Altitude

Altitude is the height of land above sea level

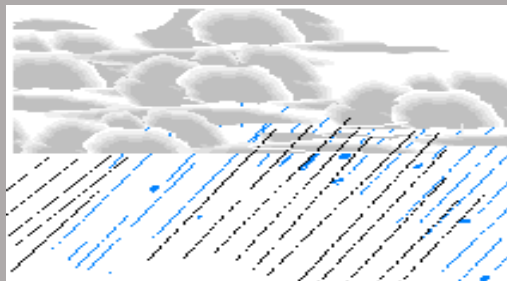
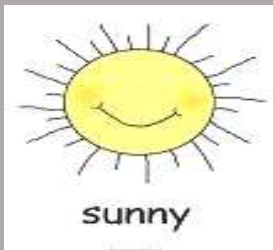
EVALUATION.

Define the following:

- Altitude
- Plateau
- Mountains
- Valleys
- Highlands
- Lakes
- Rivers

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE/ ANIMAL LIFE

- Learners will use the knowledge about physical features to tell how physical feature influence climate.
- Tell how physical features affect animal life.
- A diagram showing the formation of relief rainfall.



Sun rays

Condensation

WIND WARD SIDE

LEE WARD SIDE

Evaporation

OR RAIN SHADOW

A

B

Water body

Dry air descends

EVALUATION

Examples of natural forests

- Mabira } biggest natural forest
- Budongo }
- Bugoma
- Malabigabo
- Bwindi impenetrable.

Examples of planted forests.

- Lendu – biggest planted forest.
- Magamaga
- Mafuga
- Nyabyeya
- Bugamba

Importance of forests to man

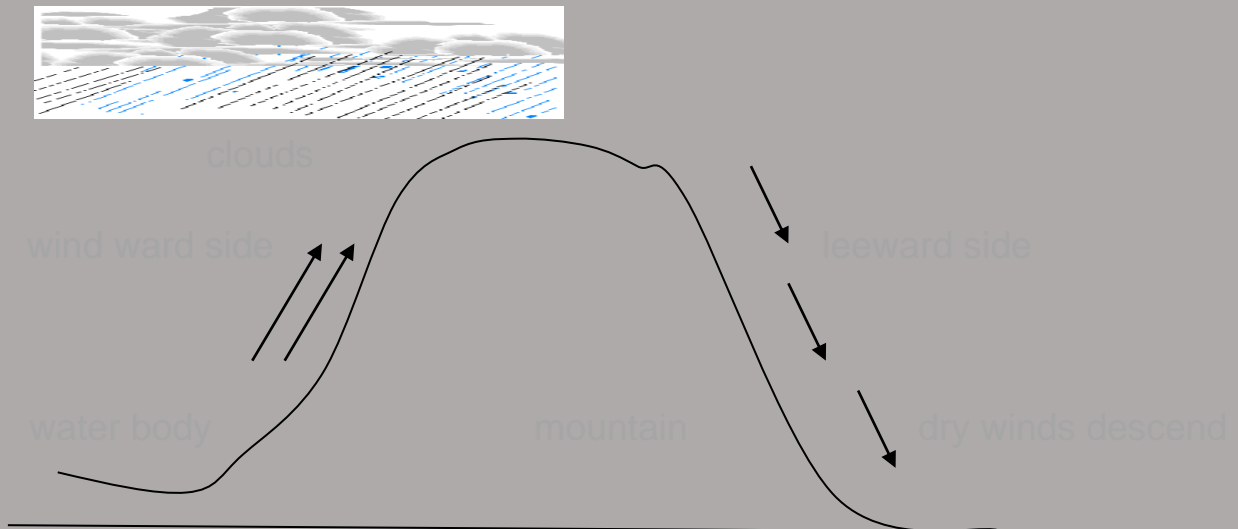
- They are sources of timber
- They are sources of wood fuel.
- They attract rain formation
- They attract tourists
- They are a habitat for wild life.
- They are used for scientific study and research
- They are sources of herbs.
- They help in controlling soil erosion.

REASONS WHY PEOPLE CUT DOWN TREES.

- To get land for farming, industrialization road construction e.t.c
- To get wood fuel.
- To get timber
- To get herbal medicine.

a) Mountainous / hilly / highlands

- Moist wind rises to the top of the mountain and cools down to form rainfall.
- Rainfall is only received on the wind ward side which receives moist wind.
- The leeward side receives little or no rainfall because by the time wind crosses to this side, it will be dry.



Activity

1. Which side of the mountain receives much rainfall?
2. Why does the leeward side of the mountain receive little or no rainfall?

Lesson evaluation.

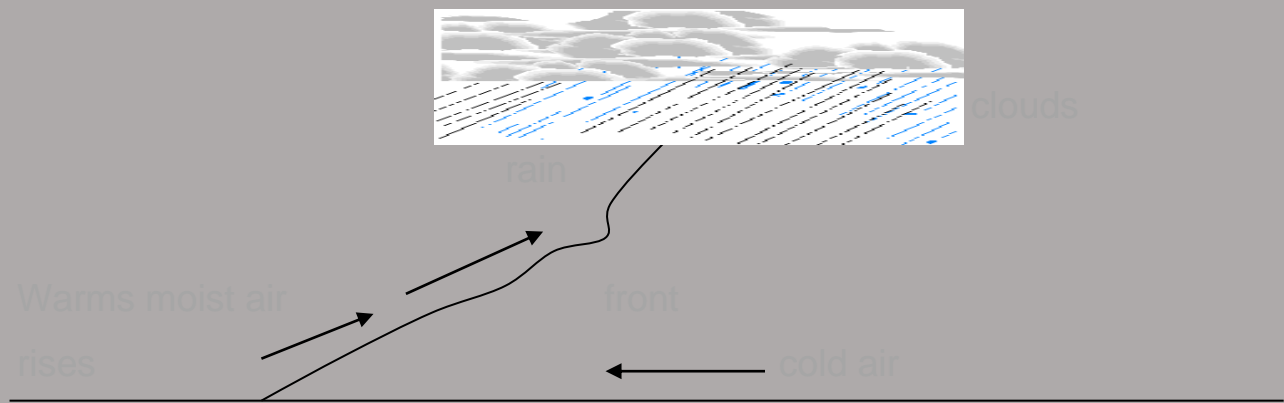
TOPIC WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC CYCLONIC RAINFALL

LESSON CONTENT

- This type of rainfall is experienced when warm air meets cool air.
- It is always followed by thunder and lightning
- The line separating the two air masses is called a front

- Cyclonic rainfall is also called frontal rainfall



Activity

1. Which areas receive cyclonic rainfall?
2. Which line separates the two air masses in the formation of cyclonic rainfall?
3. Give any four uses of rainfall
4. State four dangers of rainfall

Lesson evaluation

TOPIC: WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

SUB-TOPIC MEASURING RAINFALL

LESSON CONTENT

- Rain fall is measured in units called millimeters.
- We use the instrument called a rain gauge to measure rain fall.
- A rain gauge consists of the following
 - i) Funnel
 - ii) Measuring cylinder
 - iii) Metal can
- It is always placed about 30cm above the ground to prevent running water from entering the cylinder.
- It should be placed away from trees and water sheds to trap the correct amount of water.

The Old Stone Age.

Needs of man during this period

- Shelter
- Food
- Protection

Shelter

- They lived under big trees and caves
- Near lakes and rivers.

Food

- They ate raw meat and birds, roots, fruits and honey

TOPIC: HOW PEOPLE LIVED LONG AGO

			
Bolas	Hand axe	cleaver	Thumb nail scrapper
Bone needle	Spear head	Club	Pick

Use of each tool / weapon.

Bolas – for trapping fast running animals

Hand axe

Thumb nail scraper

skinning animals

Bone needle – joining skins

Club – for hitting trapped animals to death

Cleaver – for splitting

Pick – for digging holes

Evaluation

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

TOPIC: HOW PEOPLE LIVED LONG AGO


LESSON MIDDLE STONE AGE

LESSON CONTENT

- This was the second stage of early man after millions of years.
- The appearances of people changes
- Major changes and discoveries under this stages.
- 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 early man.

- Drivers
- Bankers.

Examples of social services.

- Education services
 - Medical services
 - Security services
 - Transport services.
 - Water services
 - Electricity services
 - Banking services
 - Road maintenance
 - Posta and communication services.
- 
- social amenities

Examples of social services centres.

- Schools.
- Hospital / clinics.
- Markets
- Police stations Barracks
- Roads, railway stations.
- Water bodies
- Banks bodies
- Post office.

N B- These are places where social services can be got.

Evaluation

1. What are social services?

11. State the use of a key to a map reader.

A key interprets map symbols and colours.

12. Draw the map symbols for these features.

Quarry	Bridge	Water falls	Dam
Swamps	Seasonal river	Permanent lake	Canal

13. Identify any four important places in your district.

i) Schools

ii) Banks

iii) Hospital

iv) Markets.

14. Why should a good map have a scale?

To determine the actual distance between places on a map

15. Which district neighbours Kampala in all directions.

Wakiso

16. From which animal was Kampala named?

Impala.

17. Give one reason why Kampala is highly populated.

It has better social services.

18. Which division neighbor Kampala central division in the following directions?

a) North – Kawempe

b) South - Makindye

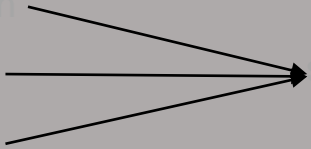
c) East – Nakawa d) West – Rubanga

19. Which is the biggest division in Kampala district?

9. What is the main duty of URA?

To collect money for the government.

10. Identify any three services on which the district spends her revenue.

- Education
 - Security
 - Medical
- 
- services

- i) Avoid greed
- ii) Ask for forgiveness
- iii) Being king
- iv) Being patient
- v) Forgiving one another

39. When is God ready to forgive us? When we repent.

40. Match list A with list B.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Good soil | produced no grain |
| b) Rock soil | eaten by birds. |
| c) Thorny bush | dried up. |
| d) Way side | multiplied a hundred times. |

41. Who is a savior? He is some one who can get others out of trouble.

42. Why did we need a savior? Because we had run short of God's glory.

43. What did Jesus do in order to save us? He died on the cross for our sins.

44. Name any one sinner Jesus visited. Zachaeus.

45. Give two ways through which Jesus showed love to his people.

- i) Healed the sick , made the blind see,
- ii) Made the crippled walk,
- iii) Fed the hungry.
- iv) He died for their sins.

46. In which town did Jesus meet zachaeus? In Jericho.

47. Why did Zachaeus climb the sycamore tree? He wanted to see Jesus.

48. Who said, "I will give half of my belongings to the poor and pay back four times to those I cheated." Zachaeus.

49. To whom were these words said? To Jesus.

50. What did he mean by these words? He had repented his sins.

- Angels do not eat or drink while man does so.

24. When should "BISMILLAH" be recited?

When one is going to perform any thing acceptable in Islam.

25. Which salat is performed at this time of the day?

- i) After noon – zuhuri
- ii) At night - Isha
- iii) At dawn – Subuhi
- iv) At dusk – Magrib

26. Give at least four qualities of prophet Mohammad (S.A.W)

- i) Most merciful
- ii) Most trust worthy
- iii) Most God fearing person
- iv) Most honest
- v) Most patient
- vi) Most kind
- vii) Best of Allah's creation.

27. Match the angles of God with their responsibility.

Angel	responsibility
a) Mikail	carrying messages from God.
b) Jibriel	for rain
c) Rithwan	for paradise
d) Israfeel	for the day of judgment
e) Israel	for hell
f) Malik	for death

28. Name five importances of salat / prayer.

- Fulfillment of the second pillar of Islam
- To communicate to God
- To get rewards

