

PRIMARY WORK BOOK

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS IS A SERIES OF LEARNING THE SOURCE MATERIALS ORGANISED FOR USE AFTER THE TEACHER HAS INTRODUCED AND EXPLAINED THE CONCEPT TO THE LEARNER.

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS COVERS PRIMARY SYLLABUS FROM **PRIMARY ONE TO PRIMARY SEVEN** IN ALL SUBJECT ASPECTS THAT IS ENGLISH, SOCIAL STUDIES, INTEGRATED SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LITERACY (FOR LOWER CLASSES) AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THIS TOOL IS WELL SUMMARISED WITH RELEVANT EXPLANATIONS, FOLLOW UP EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH TERM ONE WORK AS PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER , UGANDA.

EACH OF THE ABOVE ASPECTS HAS A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE MASTERY.

THIS WORK BOOK IS ORGANISED BY MARKS GATE INTERNATIONAL (MGI) IN CORROBORATION WITH STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA (STAHIZA)

THIS TOOL HAS SERIES IN TERMS THAT IS (TERM ONE, TERM TWO, TERM THREE)

Here in is an extract of the material that compose a whole book. In case you are interested in the complete sets of books, contact;

0772511120/0705283741

PRIMARY FOUR SST WORK BOOK FOR TERM ONE

THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT IN UGANDA.

Compass

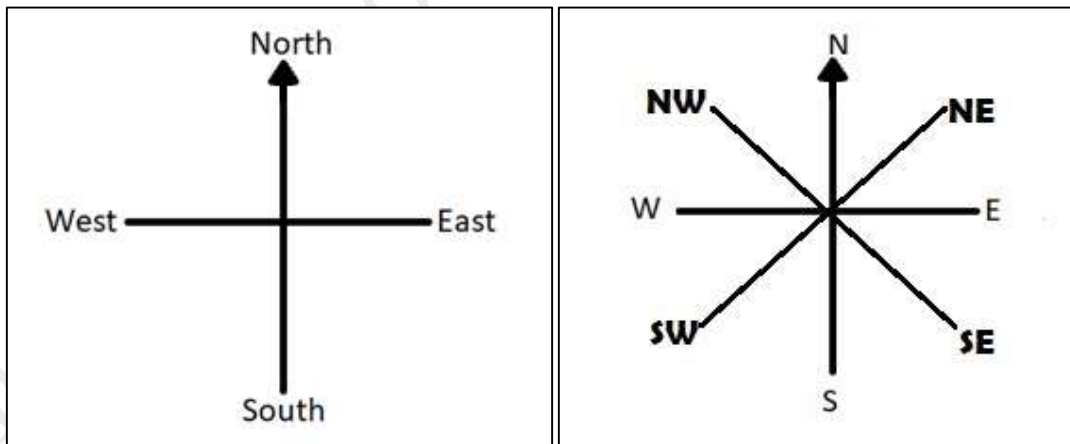
A compass is an instrument used to find direction. A Compass has a pointer, when the compass is at rest, the pointer is always pointing to the North.

A compass has four major/cardinal points.

They include;

1. North
2. South
3. West
4. East

A diagram of a compass showing major and semi-cardinal points.



i) Cardinal Points

b) Semi-Cardinal Points

The other points of a compass that lie between the cardinals are called secondary/ semi-cardinal points.

A list of people who uses a compass.

1. Pilots

Kampala district is located in central region of Uganda.

It is the smallest district in Uganda.

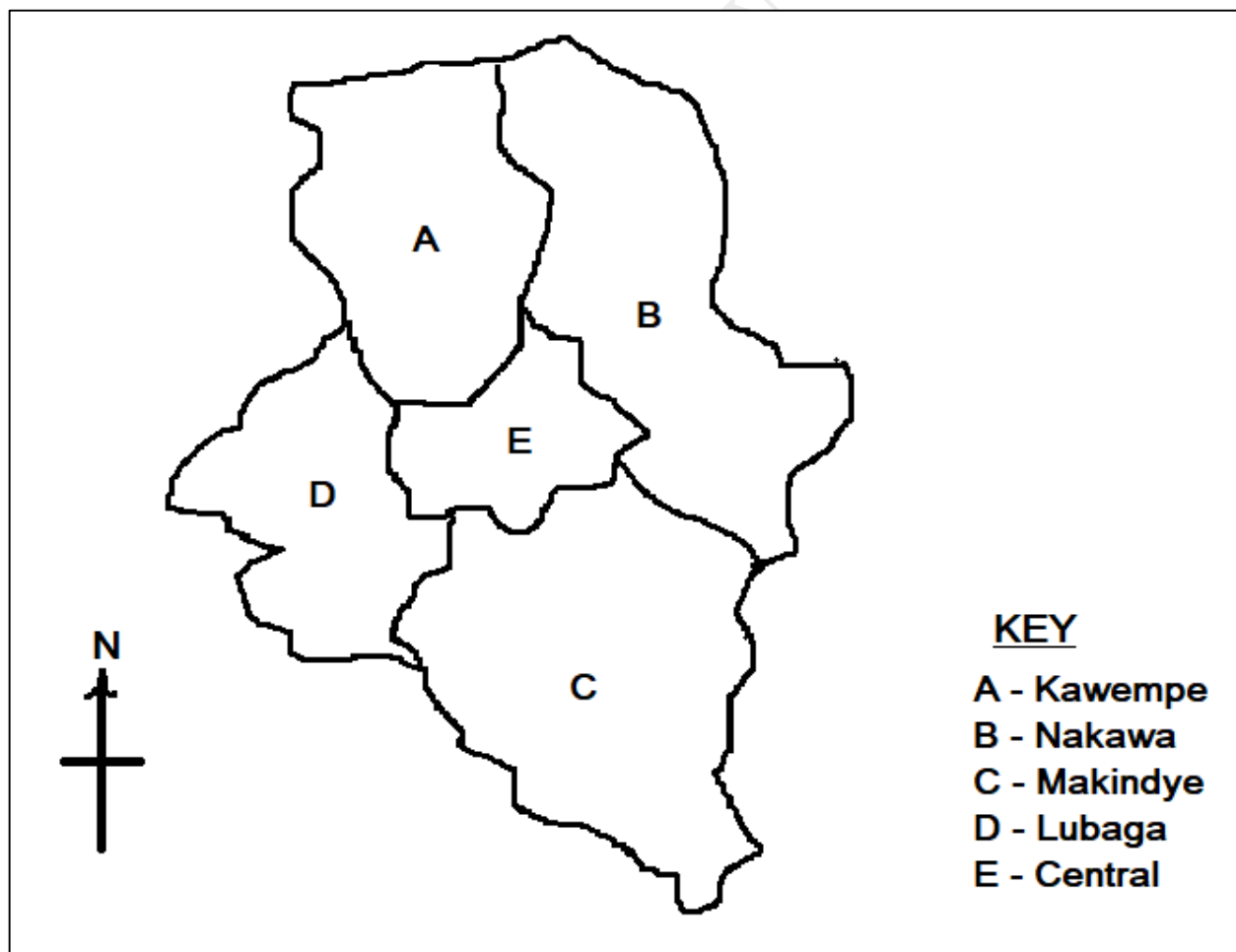
About Kampala district

Although it is among the smallest districts in Uganda, Kampala has the highest population. Kampala is therefore the only district made up of divisions. It is made of divisions for easy administration by the government.

Other districts are made of counties, instead, but for the same reason.

Divisions of Kampala district.

1. Lubaga division
2. Kawempe division
3. Makindye division
4. Nakawa division
5. Central division.



SUMMARY: Let's learn together.

A Division in Social Studies is an administrative unit in the government.

Bridge, is a structure that allows people or vehicles to cross an obstacle such as a river, canal, railway etc.

Government: This is the governing body of a nation or republic, responsible for providing services to the population.

A Map of Kampala District

Examples of important places found in Kampala district.

Division	Important place
Lubaga division	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kasubi tombs• Kabaka's Lake• Roman Catholic Cathedral at Lubaga hill• Church of Uganda Cathedral at Namirembe hill• The Orthodox Cathedral in Namungoona.
Central division	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bank of Uganda• Uganda broadcasting corporation• Radio and Television• State House• The main post office• Uganda museum• Central Police station
Nakawa division	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Luzira prison• Kyambogo university
Kawempe division	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Makerere University• Mulago hospital
Makindye division	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speke Resort Munyonyo• Military Police Barracks• Didi's World Kansanga

Examples of districts that have counties.

District	Counties
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Iganga district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bugweri county • Luuka county • Kiguulu county
Soroto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serere • Soroti county • Kasilo county
Jinja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kagoma county • Butembe county

LOCATING PLACES ON THE MAP

Places can be located using the following ways:

- Using lines of longitudes and latitudes
- Using a compass direction
- Using the position of the sun
- Using land marks (hills, valleys, mountains and highlands).
- Using grid references.

NOTE

The sun rises from the East and sets in the west. In the morning, the sun is in the East and all shadows are facing the West. The reverse is also true.

Lines of longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North to south. The main line of longitude marked 0° is Greenwich or prime meridian.

Lines of latitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to the West. The main line of latitude marked 0° passing through Uganda is Equator.

Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda, lies in the southern part of the country, near Lake Victoria. Spread out on a series of hills, the city lies at an elevation of about 1,200m (about 3,900ft).

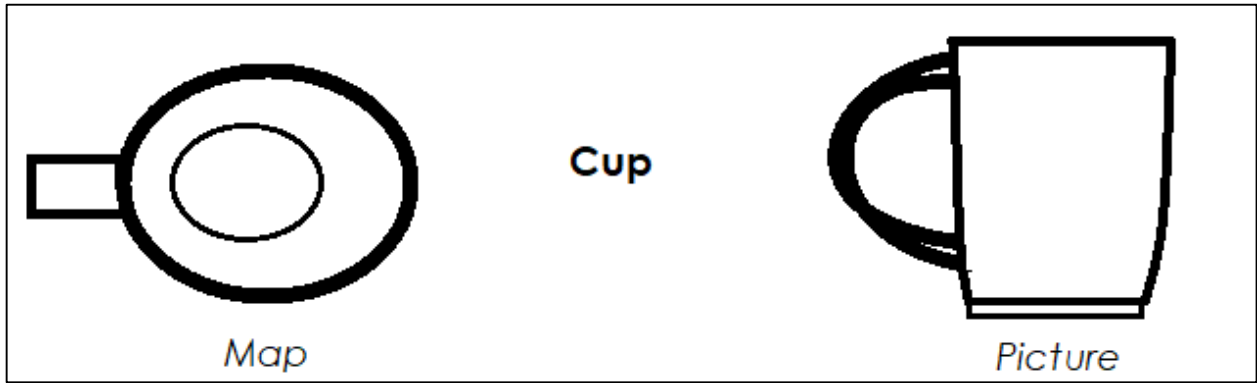
Maps and Pictures

Definitions




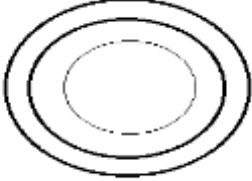

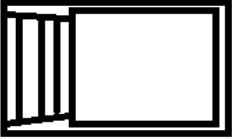


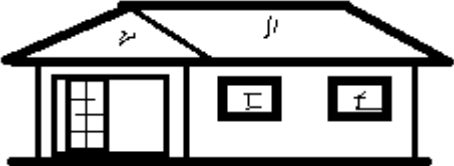
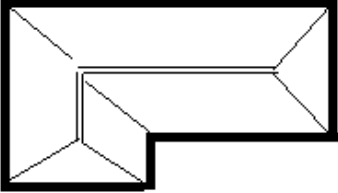
A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.

A picture is a representation of an object as seen from a side.

Or. A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from a side.



Examples of pictures and maps.

objects	pictures	Maps
Tree		
Plate		
chair		
Table		
House		

Note:

A map of any given object such as tables depends on the shape of the table.
Draw more pictures and maps of things you see in your environment.

SUMMARY: Let us learn together

- ❖ Mapping is the act of representing something by another.
- ❖ A map- reader is a person who can interpret map symbols.
- ❖ Map collection is a collection of maps in a book. (atlas)

Elements of a good map.

1. Title /heading It gives the name of the map. This tells a map- reader what the map is all about
2. Key. It explains meanings of map symbols.

A person using a map without a key will fail to interpret map symbols.

3. Scale







It is used to calculate the actual distance of the map on the ground.



A person using a map without a scale will fail to calculate the actual distance between places.

4. Compass

This enables a map- reader to know and find direction. A person who uses a map without a compass will fail to find direction of places.

Examples of map symbols

Name	symbols	Name	symbols
Forest		Waterfall	
River		Church	
Permanent lake		Temporary lake	

Swamps		Railway	
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Kampala City Council. (KCC)

Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

Reasons why Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

1. The parliamentary building is in Kampala.
2. Offices of government departments are in Kampala.
3. There is good transport and communication in Kampala
4. Industrialization in Kampala

Municipality.

A municipality is an urban district having corporate status and powers of self-government. A mayor heads a municipality

Examples of districts with municipalities.

1. Mbale district.
2. Mbarara district
3. Masaka district
4. Soroti district
5. Lira district
6. Arua district
7. Hoima district
8. Entebbe municipality found in Wakiso district.
9. Kabalere district having Fort Portal municipality.

There are some other municipalities in Uganda.

All districts in Uganda have towns but not named municipal councils yet.

Note

A city, municipality and town are headed by a mayor.

ACTIVITY ONE

1. Mention one group of people who use a compass in their daily activities.

2. Give the opposite of North East direction on a compass.

3. What are the cardinal points?

4. In which direction does the sun set?

5. Which compass direction lies between North and West.

6. In which units are the compass bearings measured?

7. Name the main point at which the compass rests?

8. Name any one imaginary line.

9. State any one semi-cardinal points of a compass.

10. Which element of a map helps to show directions?

11. What term is used to mean a representation of an object as seen from above?

12. What is a Picture?

13. In the space provided below, draw a map of a cup.

14. Give a difference between a map and a picture.

15. In which district is your school found?

16. Which district lies in the north of your district?

17. Give any one example of a land mark used to locate places.

18. State any one important place found in your district.

19. What is a sketch map?

20. Apart from East, State any other map of an object?

21. At what position can one make a map of an object?

22. How many cardinal points make up a compass needle?

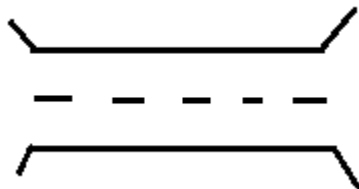
23. In which way is a frame important on a map?

24. Name any one type of a map.

25. How is a little different from a key in terms of their functions?

26. Why are symbols and colours used on a map instead of real objects?

27. How is the symbol below very important to people?



NB: What you have finished is a **small part** of the material that compose a **whole book**. In case you are **interested** in the complete set of this book, contact; **0772 511 120/ 0705 283 741**

MGI IN CORROBORATION WITH STANLEY