

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

SST WORK BOOK FOR PRIMARY SIX TERM ONE

LOCATION OF AFRICA ON THE WORLD MAP.

POSITION OF AFRICA ON THE GLOBE

The continent is divided into seven (7) continents.

A continent is a large mass of land that is surrounded by water or the surface of the earth.

Continents were formed by continental drifting. There are seven continents in the world namely;

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Antarctica
6. Europe
7. Australia.

A map of the world showing continents.



Continents and their Area size

| Continents | Area (sq. m ²) |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Asia | 43,608,000 |
| Africa | 30,335,000 |
| North America | 25,349,000 |
| South America | 17,611,000 |
| Antarctica | 13,340,000 |
| Europe | 10,498,000 |
| Australia | 7,682,000 |

Activity:

According to the table and map above, state;

(i) The largest continent in the world.

(ii) The continent to which Africans belong

(iii) The smallest continent in the world.

Brief background of Africa as a continent.

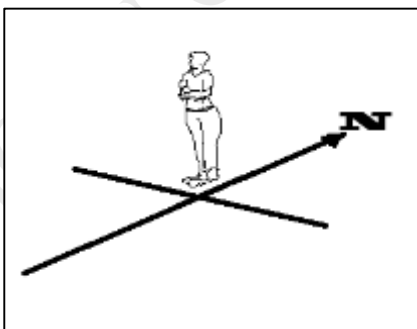
- Africa is the second largest continent after Asia and inhabitants are called Africans.
- Africa is approximately 30.0 million square kilometers.
- The continent is not evenly shaped. It is a broader and bulky in the north and thinner/narrow in the south.
- The furthest area point in the;
 - a) North is cape Blanc in Tunisia at 37°N.
 - b) South is cape Agulhasa in south Africa at 35°S
 - c) West is cape Verde islands at 25°W
 - d) East is Mauritius Islands at 58°E
- Africa is located in the central region on the world map.
- Africa is regarded as a cradle land of mankind because the skull of Zinjanthropus was discovered there by Dr. LSB Leaky.
- Africa was regarded as a dark continent by Europeans because little was known about the interior by the Europeans except of the Arabs who dealt with the coastal people.

ACTIVITY

a) Which group of people referred to Africa as a dark continent?

b) State two reasons why the interior of Africa remained unknown to the Europeans.

c) Give a reason why Antarctica is not inhabited.



d) Godfrey was facing south as shown.

i) What is his new direction if he turns 45° clockwise?

ii) What direction will be opposite to his new direction in question (a.) above?

WAYS OF LOCATING AFRICA ON THE WORLD MAP

- Using grid reference. (Lines of latitude and longitude)

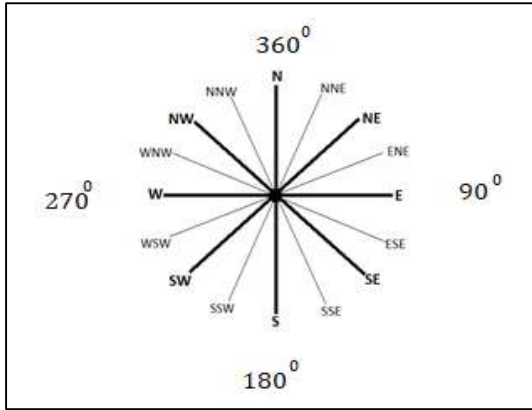
- Using surrounding water bodies
- Using a compass
- Using the neighboring continents

Other ways of locating places.

By use of the position of the sun.

By use of land marks (i.e land forms)

By locating places in degrees.



ACTIVITY

1. Which direction is found at 315°?

2. Give any two ways in which we can use to locate Africa on the world map.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Give the meaning of the term “continent”

4. Why is Antarctica not inhabited by people?

5. Name the continent that is found in the north of Africa.

• **Using compass direction to locate places.**

A compass is an instrument used to find the direction of places. A compass rose is a drawn compass.

Each map is drawn with a compass direction to enable the map reader find the direction of places easily.

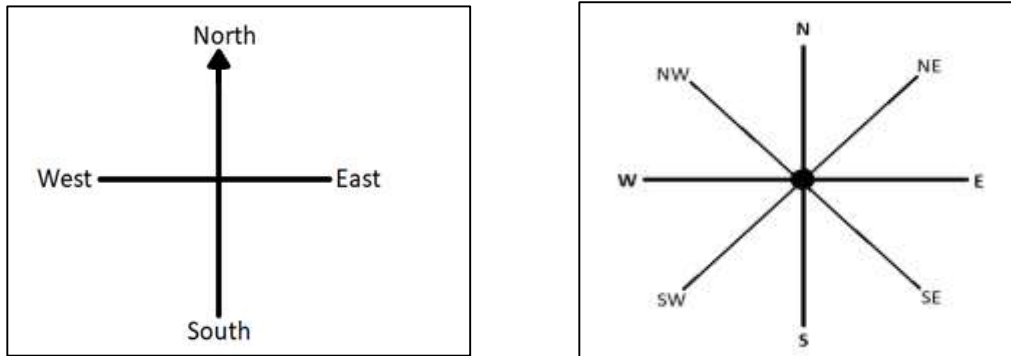
The compass direction is a symbol used on a map to show direction of places. It has points categorized into three types i.e. *cardinal*, *secondary* and *tertiary* points.

Cardinal points

These are the four main points of a compass. i.e North, East, West and South

The cardinal points are 90° apart.

The compass needle always points to the North because the compass North is being attracted by the South end of the magnet inside the earth.



an illustration of the cardinal and secondary points of a compass

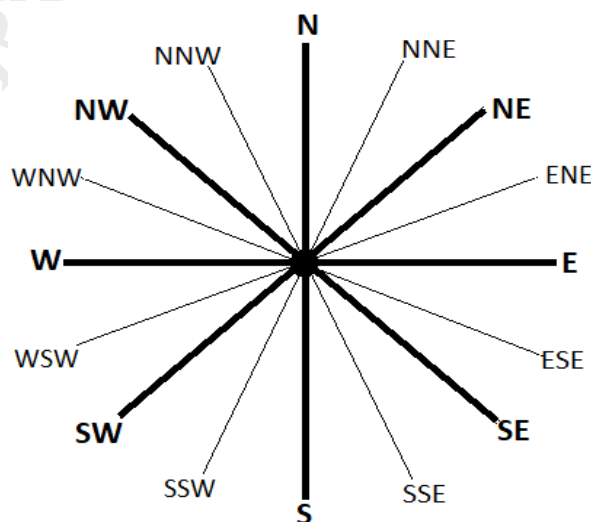
Secondary points

These are points between two cardinal points. These points are 45° from the nearest cardinal point. They include; Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast.

Tertiary Points (The sixteen compass points)

These are points that lie mid-way of a cardinal and a semi-cardinal point. i.e North northeast, South southeast, West northwest, East northeast, East southeast, South southwest, West northwest and North northwest.

Therefore, they are found $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the nearest cardinal point and also $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the secondary points.



How to Use a compass to locate places.

The compass direction should be drawn in the place stated last. To locate the place you should be able to use the map of the place.

Example: State the direction of South America from Africa.

- ✓ Start by drawing South America as well as Africa. Then you draw the compass direction in Africa. This is so because the last place mentioned is Africa and then follow the direction to South America.
 - ✓ Therefore, to move "from" Africa to South America directly, you have followed Western direction. This means that South America is located in the West of Africa while Africa is located in the East of South America.
-

ACTIVITY

1. Name the continent that lies in the South East of Africa.

2. State the direction one will face if he turns through 135° clockwise from Northeast.

3. In which direction is the Mediterranean sea from East Africa?

4. State one use of a compass direction.

- **Line of latitude and longitude**

Latitudes: Latitude is the distance north or south of the Equator. There are imaginary lines on the surface of the earth, drawn on maps and globes to help us locate places on earth. The equator, which divides the earth into two equal parts, is the main and longest latitude at 0°. The lines of latitude are parallel, forming circles round the earth. The latitudes increase in degrees up to 90° at the South Pole and 90° at the North Pole. The area to the North of the equator is called **Northern Hemisphere** and the area to the South the equator is called the **Southern Hemisphere**.

The Equator.

This is an imaginary line drawn on the map across the world dividing it into two equal parts (called hemispheres i.e northern and southern hemispheres) The Equator is the major line of latitude marked 0° because, it divides the world into two equal parts.

Countries in Africa that are crossed by the Equator include;

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Somalia
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Congo Brazzavile
- Gabon

Equinox

This is the period in a year when the sun is overhead the equator. It is caused by the revolution of the earth. This refers to the movement of the earth around the sun.

Effects of earth's revolution

The earth's continuous revolution causes changes in seasons

There are four seasons in the world.

Outside the tropics, these are Winter, Summer, Autumn and Spring. Dry and wet seasons are tropical seasons in Africa.

Rotation of the earth in the spinning of the earth on its axis.

- ✓ The earth moves around the sun as it rotates on its axis.
- ✓ The rotation of the earth takes 24 hours while the earth's revolution takes 365 days in a year.
- ✓ The rotation of the earth is seen by the rising and setting of the sun. Places in the far East see the sun earlier than those in the west. This is because the earth rotates on its axis from West to East.

Effects of earth's rotation

- ✓ It causes days and night. The side of the earth facing the sun during rotation makes a day and that behind makes a night.
- ✓ It causes the formation of tides (waves)
- ✓ It causes ocean currents.
- ✓ It affects the direction of wind.

The tropic of Cancer

It is marked $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$. The sun is overhead the Tropic of cancer on 21st June.

When the sun is overhead the Tropical of cancer, it is a summer season in the northern hemisphere.

Countries in Africa crossed by tropical of cancer.

- Mauritania
- Mali
- Western Sahara
- Niger
- Chad
- Algeria
- Egypt

The Tropic of Capricorn

It is marked $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$. The sun is overhead the Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December.

When the sun is overhead the Tropic of Capricorn, It is summer in the southern hemisphere and winter in the northern hemisphere.

Countries in Africa crossed by Tropic of Capricorn

- Madagascar
- South Africa
- Botswana
- Namibia
- Mozambique

Importance of lines of latitude

- They help to locate places on a map.
- They help to tell whether a place is North or south of the Equator.
- They help to determine the climate of a place.

ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by the term Equinox?

2. Name one month when the Equinox occurs.

3. Why do the people in Mombasa see the sun earlier than people in Kampala?

4. State one effect of the revolution of the earth.

5. What causes day and nights?

6. What name is given to the imaginary line on which the earth rotates?

7. Name one country crossed by the tropic of cancer.

8. In which month is the sun overhead the tropic of Capricorn?

9. How are lines of longitude different for the lines of latitude?

Longitudes

In order to accurately locate Africa on a world map, we need other lines running from the North to South poles, cutting across the lines of latitude. These lines are called Meridians or longitudes. Unlike the latitudes, the lines of meridians are not parallel. They join one another at the poles and are wider at the equator. The main line of meridian at 0° is called the First or Prime meridian.

Longitude is the distance East or West of the prime meridian.

Important line of longitude.

There are used to locate places on a map.

The Prime meridian/Greenwich meridian (0°).

The International Date Line (180°) East or West.

i. The International Date Line (IDL)

- ✓ It is marked 180° East or West
- ✓ It is used to determine days and dates.

ii. The Prime Meridian

- The Prime Meridian is also called Greenwich Meridian.

- It was named Greenwich Meridian because it crosses the city called Greenwich England.
- The Prime Meridian crosses the city in Africa called Accra in Ghana
- Other African countries crossed by the Prime Meridian include; Burkina Faso, Mali and Algeria.

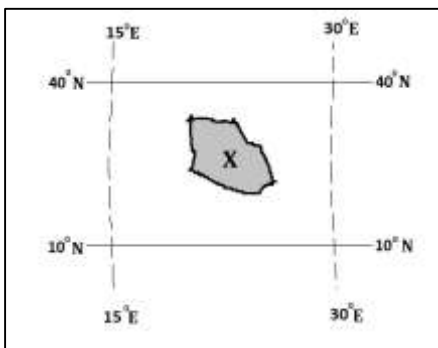
The Prime Meridian divides the earth into two hemispheres i.e.

- Eastern hemisphere
- Western hemisphere.

Importance of lines of longitude.

- They are used to locate places on a map
- They help to determine time.
- International dateline helps to determine the days and dates.

LOCATING PLACES USING GRID REFERENCE/LINES OF LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES.



To locate a place using grid reference, we find two opposite extreme lines of longitudes and latitudes.

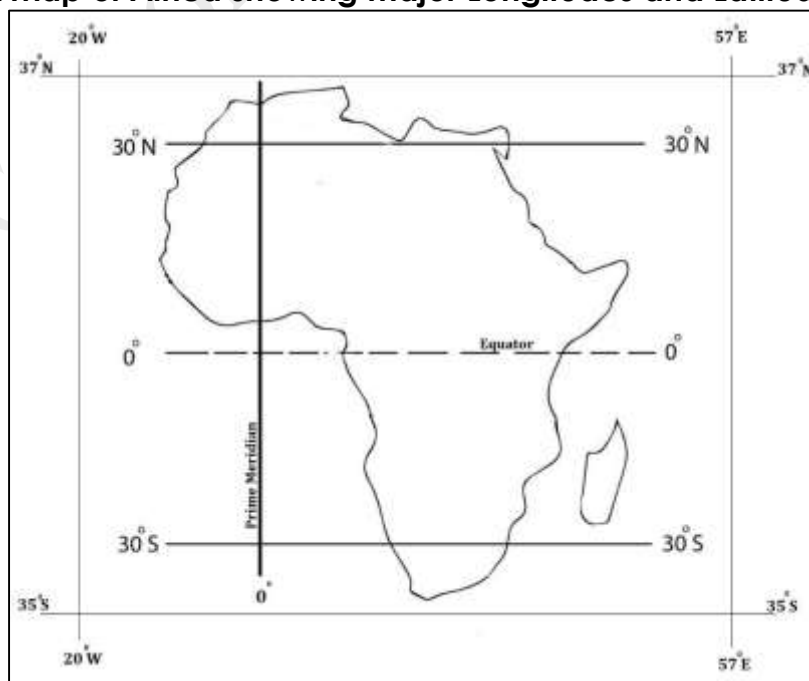
The four lines that matter are the ones enclosing a place of interest; as shown in the diagram.

- Country X is located between latitudes 10°N – 40°N and the longitudes 15°E – 30°E

LOCATION OF AFRICA USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Africa is located between latitude 37°N – 35°S and longitudes 20° W – 57° E of prime meridian. This includes all the islands that extend off the main land.

A Map of Africa showing major Longitudes and Latitudes



ACTIVITY

1. Give the meaning of the term longitude

2. Name any two countries that are crossed by the Prime Meridian in Africa.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. Give any two countries in Africa that lie in the Western hemisphere.

i) _____ ii) _____

4. What is the location of Africa in terms of lines of longitude?

5. What are the lines of longitude?

6. State the difference between the line of latitude and longitude

7. Name countries in Africa that are crossed by Tropic of cancer.

i. _____ iii. _____ v. _____
ii. _____ iv. _____ vi. _____

COMPASS DIRECTIONS OF WORLD CONTINENTS FROM AFRICA

i. Water bodies that surround Africa

Oceans

An Ocean is a large mass of salty water that cover most of the earth's surface. The oceans that border Africa to the East is the Indian Ocean. It separates Africa from Asia and Australia. The ocean to West of Africa is the Atlantic Ocean. It separates Africa from South America and North America.

Importance of oceans

Oceans aid in water transport.

Oceans provide a fishing ground.

Oceans provide a natural boundary between continents

Seas

The Mediterranean Sea is found to the North of Africa. It separates Africa from Europe in the North East is the Red Sea, which separates Africa from Arabian Peninsula. The Suez Canal in Egypt was built to connect the Red sea to the Mediterranean Sea. This canal makes it easier for ships to sail to and from Asia and Europe.

ii. Features on water bodies around Africa.

Straits.

A strait is a narrow passage of water that joins two water masses (continents). Straits in Africa include;

Strait of Gibraltar and Strait of Babel Mandeb.

Gulf. This is a large area of the sea that is partly surrounded by land. Example of Gulfs of Africa are;

- Gulf of Aden
- Gulf of Suez
- Gulf of Aqaba
- Gulf of Guinea
- Gulf of Sirte

A canal

This is a water channel dug through land connecting two larger water bodies. Suez is the major example of a canal in Africa.

A cape: This is a piece of land that extends into the sea.

Peninsula: A piece of land almost surrounded by water.

Isthmus: Is a narrow land connecting two land masses.

EXERCISE ONE.

1. State the difference between lines of latitude and longitude

2. Name the continent to the;

i) North Africa

ii) East of Africa

3. Name the countries in Africa that the Equator passes through.

i. _____

iii. _____

ii. _____

iv. _____

4. State two oceans that drain the coasts of Africa.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. Define the following terms;

i) Gulf

ii) Peninsula

How is Africa Continent different from other continents?

- Africa is the second largest continent in the world.
- Africa has the largest number of island countries.
- Africa has the hottest desert in the world i.e. Sahara desert
- Africa has the largest human made lake in the world called L. Volta in Ghana
- Africa has the shortest people in the world called the pygmies.
- Africa has the longest river in the world; *River Nile*.
- Africa is the leading producer of some minerals like gold and diamond.
- Africa has the longest canal in the world called Suez Canal.
- Africa has the largest number of land locked countries.
- Africa has the largest number of land locked countries.
- Africa is largely occupied by black people.
- Africa is big in the North and smaller in the South.

COUNTRIES IN EACH REGION OF AFRICA AND THEIR CAPITAL CITIES.

There are 49 countries in mainland Africa 16 are landlocked and six island countries found in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The Island countries in the Atlantic Ocean are Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe. The Island countries in the Indian Ocean are Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles.

This brings the total number of countries in Africa to 55. They range in size from Algeria the largest, with an area of about 2,381,741 km², to the smallest country, Seychelles, with an area of about 454 km².

REGIONS OF AFRICA.

Below is a list of all countries from each of the major regions of Africa. For each country, its land-area and capital city have been specified.

a. The Countries in Northern Africa.

| Country | Area (Km ²) | Capital City | Country | Area (km ²) | Capital city |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Algeria | 2,381,741 | Algiers | Morocco | 710,850 | Rabat |
| Egypt | 997,738 | Cairo | Western Sahara | 266,000 | El Aaiun |
| Libya | 1,775,500 | Tripoli | Mauritania | 1,030,700 | Nouakchott |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Tunisia | 163,610 | Tunis | Sudan | 1,259,110 | Khartoum |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|

b. Countries in Central Africa

| Country | Area (Km ²) | Capital City | Country | Area (km ²) | Capital city |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Chad | 1,284,000 | N'Djamena | Central African Republic | 622984 | Bangui |
| Cameroon | 475,442 | Yaoundé | Sao Tome and Principe | 1,001 | Sao Tome |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 2,344,885 | Kinshasa | Equatorial Guinea | 28,051 | Malabo |
| Congo Republic | 342,000 | Brazzaville | Zambia | 752,615 | Lusaka |
| Gabon | 267,667 | Libreville | Zimbabwe | 390,759 | Harare |
| Malawi | 118,484 | Lilongwe | Angola | 1,246,700 | Luanda |
| South Sudan | 619,745 | Juba | | | |

c. Countries in West Africa

| Country | Area (Km ²) | Capital City | Country | Area (km ²) | Capital city |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Benin | 112,622 | Porto Novo | Ghana | 238,537 | Accra |
| Burkina Faso | 274,200 | Ouagadougou | Sierra Leone | 71,740 | Freetown |
| Liberia | 97,754 | Monrovia | Senegal | 196,722 | Dakar |
| Mali | 1,240,192 | Bamako | Togo | 56,785 | Lome |
| Cape Verde | 4,033 | Praia | Gambia | 11,295 | Banjul |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 322,462 | Yamoussoukro | Guinea | 36,125 | Bissau |
| Niger | 1,267,000 | Niamey | Bissau Guinea | 245,857 | Conakry |
| Nigeria | 923,768 | Abuja | | | |

d. Countries in Southern Africa

| Country | Area (Km ²) | Capital City | Country | Area (km ²) | Capital city |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Republic of South Africa | 1,219,080 | Pretoria | Mauritius | 2,040 | Port Louis |
| Botswana | 581,730 | Gaborone | Swaziland | 17,363 | Mbabane |
| Comoros | 2,170 | Maroni | Namibia | 824,292 | Windhoek |
| Lesotho | 30,355 | Maseru | Mozambique | 799,380 | Maputo |
| | | | Madagascar | 587,041 | Antananarivo |

e. Countries in East Africa

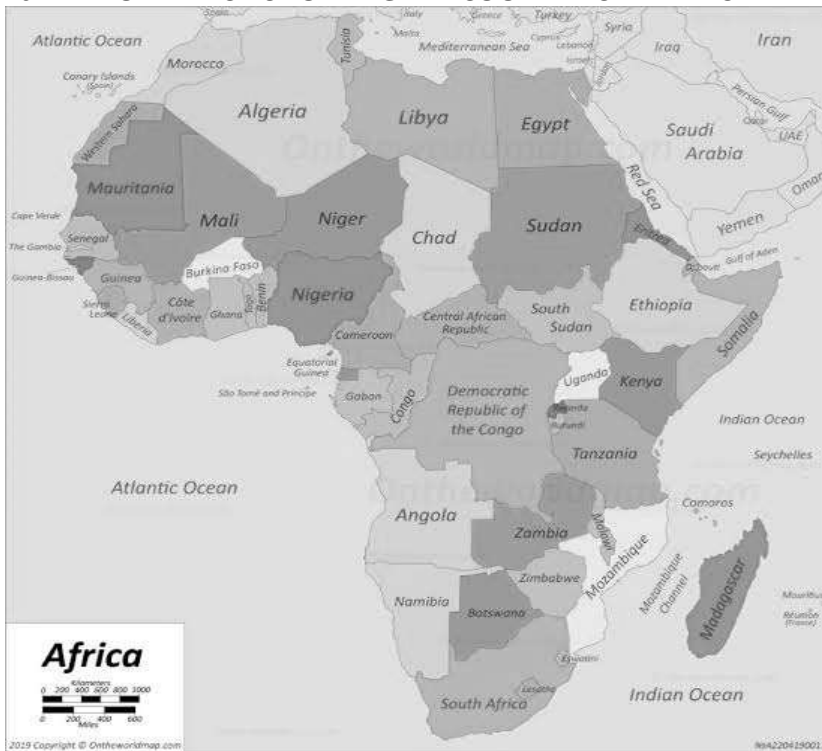
| Country | Area (Km ²) | Capital City | Country | Area (km ²) | Capital city |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Burundi | 27,834 | Bujumbura | Rwanda | 26,338 | Kigali |
| Kenya | 582,646 | Nairobi | Tanzania | 945,087 | Dodoma |
| Uganda | 241,139 | Kampala | | | |

f. Countries in the Horn of Africa

| Country | Area (Km ²) | Capital City | Country | Area (km ²) | Capital city |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------|
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------|

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Djibouti | 23,200 | Djibouti | Ethiopia | 1,133,380 | Addis Ababa |
| Eritrea | 121,44 | Asmara | Somalia | 637,657 | Mogadishu |

b. MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING ALL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA



Africa is divided into six regions
There are;

1. West Africa
2. North Africa
3. Southern Africa
4. East Africa
5. Central Africa
6. North East Africa (Horn of Africa)

-In total, Africa is made up of about 55 independent countries

Activity

1. How many regions make up the African continent?

2. Name any three regions that form part of Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Mention the region which Uganda is found.

4. Name any one country found in the Horn of Africa.

5. Write any two countries that are found in Southern Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Mention the capital cities of each of the following countries

i) Uganda: _____

ii) Libya: _____

iii) South Africa: _____

iv) DRC: _____

7. In which region of Africa are each of the following countries found:

i) Ethiopia: _____

ii) Namibia: _____

iii) Chad: _____

iv) Nigeria: _____

8. Name any four countries found in the central region of Africa.

i) _____

iii) _____

ii) _____

iv) _____

9. State the reason why Ethiopia became landlocked?

10. Through which town in Africa does the Prime Meridian pass?

11. Write down any four water bodies that borders Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

ISLAND AND LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES OF AFRICA

An Island:

This is a piece of land that is completely surrounded by a large water body.

Island countries in Africa

| Country | Capital | Water body |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Madagascar | Antananarivo | Indian Ocean |
| Comoros | Moroni | Indian Ocean |
| Cape Verde | Praia | Atlantic Ocean |
| Equatorial Guinea | Malabo | Atlantic Ocean |
| Seychelles | Victoria | Indian Ocean |
| Sao Tome and Principe | Port Louis | Indian Ocean |
| Mauritius | Sao Tome | Atlantic Ocean |

Advantage of island countries.

✓ They have easy access to water transport.

- ✓ They are easily connected to countries in other continents.
- ✓ They can handle their goods using their own seaport.

Problems facing island countries.

- ✓ Poor transport network
- ✓ Floods
- ✓ Water borne diseases
- ✓ Poor economic infrastructure.

Facts about the Islands of Africa

Madagascar is the largest island country in Africa.

Seychelles is the smallest country in Africa.

Algeria is the largest country in African.

Ethiopia was once an Island but became landlocked in 1993 after Eritrea broke away from it while South Sudan became a country more over land locked in 2011 after breaking away from Sudan.

Landlocked countries

A land locked country is a country without a seaport of her own.

| Country | Region |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Uganda | East Africa |
| Rwanda | East Africa |
| Burundi | East Africa |
| South Sudan | North Africa |
| Ethiopia | Horn of Africa |
| Lesotho | Southern Africa |
| Swaziland | Southern Africa |
| Chad | Central Africa |
| Botswana | Southern Africa |
| Zimbabwe | Southern Africa |
| Zambia | Central Africa |
| Central Africa Republic | Central Africa |
| Niger | West Africa |
| Burkina Faso | West Africa |
| Mali | West Africa |
| Malawi | Southern Africa |

Note: Some landlocked countries of Africa are at the same time enclaves i.e. they are found within the boundaries of other countries e.g. Lesotho and Swaziland are found with South Africa.

Problems faced by landlocked countries.

- ✓ Paying many taxes on overseas imports and exports
- ✓ Delay of goods in transit
- ✓ Lack of privacy.
- ✓ High transport costs.

Suggested solutions

- ✓ By promoting railway transport to reduce transport costs.
 - ✓ By promoting air transport to avoid delay of goods in transit
 - ✓ By maintaining good relations with neighbours.
 - ✓ Modernizing industries to improve on production of goods.
 - ✓ By joining economic groupings.
-

ACTIVITY

1. What is an Island?

2. Which is the largest Island country in Africa?

3. State **one** problem faced by Island countries of Africa.

4. What are landlocked countries?

5. Give any three problems faced by land locked countries.

6. State the solution for each problem you have stated above.

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**