

**YOUNG WORLD LEARNING CENTRE**  
**P.3 LITERACY ONE HOME LEARNING PACK-By Tr.Patricia**

**Message for Children**

- As you are all aware, schools are closed for a good cause – to stop the spread of the Corona virus, which is making a lot of people around the world very sick and can spread when people get too close to each other
- However, during this period, children need to keep safe and continue learning at home – so their minds stay active and they can do well in class when schools reopen again - and parents and caregivers have a role to support this.
- This pack is based on what you were supposed to cover for term one. It also includes activities you can practice on your own. Please copy in your exercise book. For new topics, you can read on your own and ask for support from your parents/guardians or sibling for help. When schools open teachers will continue supporting you building on what you have learnt your self
- There also a number of lessons delivered on radio and TVs which relates to the information in this pack
- **Please remember to stay home, wash your hands always and stay safe and continue learning**

**Maps and pictures**

- A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.
- A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.
- A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from the side.
- A picture is a representation of an object as seem from the side.

**Differences between maps and pictures**

- A map is drawn from above while a picture is drawn from the side.
- A map shows the top part only but a picture shows many parts of the object.
- A map is not easy to understand but a picture can easily be understood.

**Similarities**

Both maps and pictures represent objects.

**Draw and colour pictures and maps of the following objects**

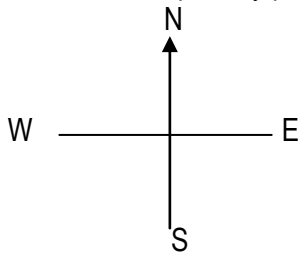
<b>Object</b>	<b>Picture</b>	<b>Map</b>
cup tree pot table house car bottle		

**Elements, qualities, components of a good map**

Title/heading, boundary/frame, compass direction, key, scale

### A compass direction

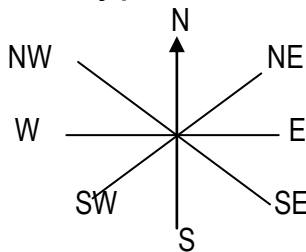
A compass direction is an instrument used to show direction. A compass direction has four main points called cardinal or primary points.



N – North  
E – East  
S – South  
W – West

A compass needle points to the North when the compass is at rest. A compass rose shows direction on a drawn map.

### Secondary points of a compass direction



NE – North East  
NW – North West  
SE – South East  
SW – South West

People who use a compass

- Pilots                      map readers                      sailors
- Tourists                      surveyors                      mountain climbers

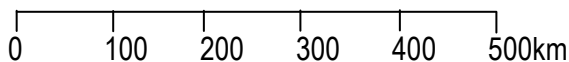
Other ways of telling direction

- By the position of the sun
- By using shadows
- By using landmarks
- By using physical features

The sun rises from the East and sets in the West.

### A scale

A scale is used to measure the distance between places on the map.  
e.g. km on a map can represent 100 km on the ground.



### A title/ heading

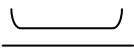
This is the name of the map.  
It tells us what the map is all about.

### A key

The key gives the meaning of symbols used on the map.

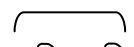
**Symbols used on the map.**

**Symbol**



**meaning**

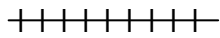
Bridge



Forest



River



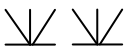
Railway



Church



Mountain



Swamp



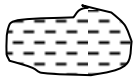
Air port

**Symbol**

P O

**meaning**

Post office



Lake



Quarry



Dam



Waterfalls



Hill



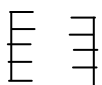
Mountain peak



Factory



Canal



Rift valley

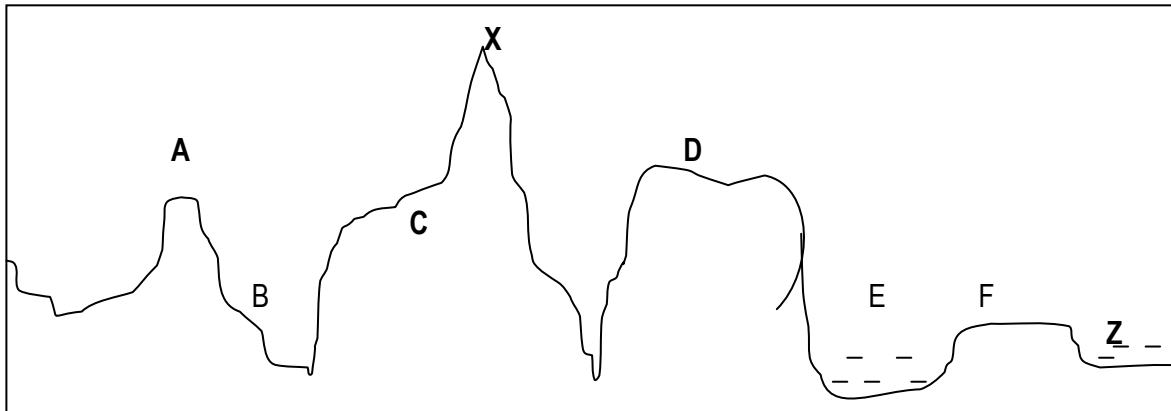
**Why symbols are used on maps**

- Symbols are signs used to represent features on the map.
- Symbols prevent the map from being overcrowded.
- They make the map tidy.
- Map symbols make map reading easy.

**Sub-theme: Physical features.**

Physical features are natural landforms which give the landscape. E.g. mountains, hills, valleys, plains, plateaus

**A CROSS SECTION OF LAND FORMS**



**A – hills**  
**E – Lake**

**B – valley**  
**F – Plain**

**C – Mountain**  
**X – Mountain peak**  
**Z swamp**

**D – plateau**  
**not physical features**

**Wetlands are;**

Lakes, ponds, swamps, rivers, streams  
Wetlands are not physical features  
Vegetation – forests

**Hills in our district**

A hill is a piece of land that rises slightly above.  
They include:

.....  
.....

**Mountains in Uganda**

A mountain is a land that rises very high.  
Examples –

<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Peak</b>
Mt. Rwenzori	Margherita
Mt. Elgon	Wagagai
Mt. Moroto	Moroto
Mt. Mufumbiro	Muhavura

Mt Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Uganda.

### **Importance of mountains**

- Good for farming because they have fertile soils.
- Cool environment good for settlement
- They attract tourists who bring money to the government.
- We get minerals from some mountains
- Mountains are habitats of some wild animals.
- Mountains help in the formation of rainfall.
- Mountains are sources of some rivers.

### **Lakes and rivers**

Lakes are larger mass of water in a basin. A lake is bigger than a well.

### **Examples of lakes in Uganda**

Lake Victoria (biggest in Uganda)

Kabaka's lake (man made lake in Rubaga division)

Lake Kyoga

Lake Albert

Lake Wamala

Lake Edward

Lake George

Lake Mburu

Identify some local names for some lakes.

### **Examples of rivers**

**A river is a mass of flowing water.**

Rivers are small but longer than most lakes.

River Nile, Mpongo, Kwana, Mayanja, Unyama, Acwa, Lumansi

River Nile is the longest in Uganda

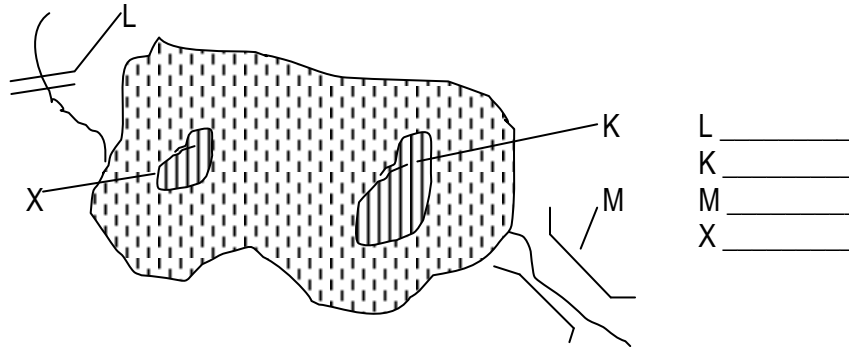
River Nile is the longest in Uganda.

### **Lesson**

#### **Importance of lakes and rivers**

- Provide / we get water from them
- Provide /we get sand from lakes and rivers
- Provide / we mine salt from rift valley lakes
- Provide / we get fish
- Provide water transport
- They attract tourists
- They help in the formation of rainfall
- Swimming is done in lakes and rivers
- We generate electricity in rivers e.g. Nile

NB: Name the features below.



**Problems faced by people living near lakes and rivers**

1. Dangerous water animals kill people e.g. snakes, crocodile and hippopotamus.
2. Floods destroy lives, homes, crops, animals and other property.
3. Strong wind (storms) on lakes and rivers make travelling and fishing difficult.
4. People often drown in rivers and lakes.
5. The water hyacinth (water weed) makes fishing and transport difficult.
6. Dirty water from lakes and rivers causes typhoid, cholera and bilharzia.
7. Mosquitoes spread diseases (female anopheles mosquito).

**Lesson**

**Valleys in our district**

A valley is a low land between two close hills/ mountains.

Valley	important feature
1.....	.....
2.....	.....
3.....	.....

**Importance of valleys**

1. We get clay for pottery.
2. Brick making is done in valleys
3. Fishing in springs, streams, rivers is done in valleys.
4. Papyrus for crafts and building are got from valleys.
5. Forests in valleys are homes of some wild animals.
6. Hunting is done in valleys.
7. Valleys are sources of some rivers and streams.
8. Farming is carried out in valleys.

**Swamps in our district**

A swamp is a wetland with vegetation.

**Importance of swamps**

1. Water for domestic use can be got from swamps.
2. Fish can be got from swamps.
3. People can grow crops like rice, sugarcane, yams in swamps.
4. Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.

5. Papyrus reeds for making crafts can be got from swamps.
6. Swamps are homes of some wild animals.

**Problems faced by people living in swampy areas**

1. Easy spread of diseases.
2. The area can easily flood.
3. People experience coldness especially at night.
4. People can easily be attacked by wild animals.
5. Water in swamps weakens buildings.

**People in our Division**

**Ethnic groups**

An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same origin, culture, and speak almost the same language.

There are four main ethnic groups in Uganda and these are;

Bantu, Nilotics, Hamites and Nilo Hamites

N.B: Tribes and languages make up an ethnic group

**Bantu ethnic group**

Bantu is the biggest ethnic group in Uganda. The main work of the Bantu is farming. The Bantu have a common word “ntu”. The Bantu are farmers.

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Language</b>
Bantu	Baganda Bakiga Banyankole Bagishu Bagwere Batoro Basoga Banyoro Basomya	Luganda Rukiga Runyankole Lugishu/Lumasaaba Lugwere Rutooro Lusoga Runyoro Lusomya
Nilotics	Acholi Langi Alur Japadhola	Acholi Langi Alur Adhola/ Ludaama
Nilo-Hamites	Karamojong Iteso Kumam Sebei	Akarimojong Ateso Kumam Sabinyii
Hamites	Bahima Batusi	Runanore Kinyarwanda

Important definitions

- A tribe is a small group of people with the same origin, culture and speaks the same language.
- A language is a medium of communication
- A clan is a group of people with the same fore father.

Hamites are the smallest ethnic group in Uganda.  
 The Hamites and Nilo-Hamites are cattle keepers.  
 The Nilotics are both cattle growers and cattle keepers.

## CULTURE

Culture is the acceptable behaviour in a society.  
 Culture is an acceptable behavior in a society.

### . Examples of peoples' culture

- Birth of a single child
- Circumcision
- Birth of twins
- Entertainment
- Marriage custom
- Dressing
- Burial ceremony

### The legend of the first Muganda.

#### Lesson:

Leadership in our community

A leader is a person who guides or directs others

### Types of leaders

- Civic leaders
- Political leaders
- Cultural leaders / traditional leaders
- Religious leaders

Civic leaders	Political leaders	Cultural leaders	Religious leaders
RDC, CAO, DISO, GISO, permanent secretaries, DEO, Government teachers	President, vice president, ministers, lord mayor, mayor, members of parliament, local council members, councilors	Kabaka, rwot, kyabazinga, imorimori, omukama, omugabe	Bishops, Pastors, Nuns, Priests, Cardinals, Reverands, Imams, Sheikhs, Khadhis



### **Titles of cultural leaders**

<b>Kingdom</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Names</b>
Buganda	Kabaka	Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Bunyoro	Omukama	Omukama Solomon Gafabusa
Toro	Omukama	Omukama Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru
Busoga	Kyabazinga	
Iteso	Emorimor	Emorimor Isuban
Acholi	Rwot	
Ankole	Omugabe	

### **The local council Committee**

Local council in short is L.C

The local council committee is made up of ten (10) members

These are;

1. Chairperson
2. Vice chairperson
3. The general Secretary
4. Secretary Finance
5. Secretary for information, education and mobilization
6. Secretary for women and public health
7. Secretary for people with disabilities
8. Secretary for production and environmental protection
9. Secretary for defence / security

### **Lesson**

#### **Members of the Local Council and their functions**

<b>Post</b>	<b>Duties</b>
Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Heads the local council</li><li>- Chairs all the committee and council meetings</li><li>- Signs official documents</li><li>- Settles disputes and supervises all other members</li></ul>
Vice chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Assists the Chairperson in all his duties.</li><li>- Takes over the Chairman's duties during the absence of the Chairperson</li><li>- Is in charge of children's affairs.</li></ul>
The General Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Records all minutes of the council meetings</li><li>- Keeps the official records, documents and files</li><li>- Calls executive and council meetings</li></ul>
Secretary for finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- He is the treasurer of the council</li></ul>
Secretary for information, education and mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Passes on all information required by the people</li></ul>
Secretary for youth and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mobilises the youth for participate in development and co-curricular activities</li></ul>
Secretary for women and public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- She is in charge of women affairs</li></ul>
Secretary for people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mobilizes people with disabilities for development</li></ul>
Secretary for production of environmental protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Protected economic production</li><li>- Encourage the protection of the environment in the area</li></ul>

## **Lesson**

### **Roles of leaders**

- Encourage people to work hard.
- They want to see everybody develop.
- Leaders teach people responsibility.
- Leaders settle disputes.
- Leaders want people to live and work in a peaceful place.
- Leaders make sure security is maintained.

## **Lesson**

### **Acts of laws breaking**

- Raping
- Murdering
- Trespass
- Defilement
- Drug abuse
- Assault
- Theft

### **Punishments given to law breakers**

- Paying a fine
- Beating
- Imprisonment
- Death sentence

### **People who enforce law and order**

- Police officers
- Local council leaders
- Magistrates
- Judges
- Prison officers

The legend of the spear and the bead.

## **Lesson**

### **Economic activity**

An activity is something done by people to earn money e.g brick making, pottery, teaching, welding, sewing, hair cutting, weaving, carpentry, nursing, butchery, fishing, stone mining

### **Pottery**

Pottery is the making of pots.

A person who makes pots is called a potter.

It is also the place where many pots are kept.

### **Uses of pots**

- To keep drinking water
- Cooking food
- Fetching water
- Decoration
- For sale (sold to get money)

## Lesson

### Handcrafts

These are things made from local materials using hands

#### Exampels of handicrafts

Baskets, mats, ropes, doormats, tables clothes, bags, stools, hats

#### N.B

1. Most handicrafts are made by weaving
2. Some local materials used in weaving are raffia, papyrus, banana fibres, palm leaves, cained reeds
3. Making of baskets is called basketry
4. The making of things our of iron is called smithing.
5. A black smith makes things our of iron.

### Things made out if iron

Knives, pangas, hoes, axes, beds, arrow heads, padlocks, nail

### Importance of economic activities

- Economic activities provide food to people.
- People learn skills
- People improve on their standards of living though economic activities.
- People get things to use in their day to day life.

### People and their work

<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Place</b>
Sewing	tailor	verandas
teaching	teacher	school
nursing	nurse	hospital/ clinic / dispensary
fishing	fisherman	river/ lake / fish pond
carpentry	carpenter	workshop
pottery	potter	pottery
farmer	farming	farm