

**LITERACY TWO TERM II**  
**NEEDS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY**

**1. What are needs?**

Needs are things which people desire/want in their daily life.

**2. Types of needs.**

- Basic needs
- Non-basic needs

**Basic needs**

**3. What are basic needs?**

- Basic needs are things which people cannot do without.

**4. Examples of basic needs;**

- Food
- Shelter
- Education
- Medical care
- Security
- Water
- Clothing's

**Non basic needs**

**5. What are non-basic needs?**

- These are things which people can do without.

**6. Examples of non-basic needs;**

- Car
- Television
- Computer
- Mobile phone

**Sources of food**

**7. People get food from;**

- Gardens
- Markets and supermarkets
- Shops
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Animals

### **8. Why do we need food?**

- We need food for growth
- We need food for proper health
- **We need food to get energy**

### **9. What is food security?**

- This is when there's enough food for the people in an area'

### **10. What is food insecurity?**

- This is when the available food is not enough for the people in an area.

### **11. Causes of food insecurity;**

- Increasing population in an area.
- Rural-urban migration
- Wars
- Natural disasters like floods, drought, and diseases.
- Some people don't want to work.

### **12. How to increase food supply:**

- Irrigation during the dry seasons
- Storing enough food during production
- Reducing population through family planning
- Application of fertilizers
- Encouraging the use of good farming methods
- Controlling pests
- Lack of land for farming
- Infertile soils

### **Sources of water**

1. There are two types of water sources namely:

#### **A) Natural sources e.g.**

- Rain main source of water)
- Natural lakes
- Swamps
- Rivers
- Seas
- Oceans

#### **B) Man-made sources e.g.**

- Wells

- Boreholes
- Protected springs
- Ponds

## 2. Problems people face in getting water

- Lack of clean containers
- Pipes burst
- Drying up of water sources mainly during dry season.
- Lack of money to buy water at times mainly in town.
- Contamination of water sources (water pollution).

## 3. Why is rainfall the main source of water?

- Supplies water to all other water sources.

## Uses of Water.

### 4. Water is used for both domestic (home) and industrial use.

#### (a) Domestic uses of water

- Water is used for drinking
- Water is used for washing clothes and utensils.
- We use water for mopping house.

#### (b) Industrial uses of water.

- Water is used as a raw material for making drinks like soda, mineral water soft juice and beer.
- Water is used for making flour in the baking industrial.
- Water is used to cool machines
- Water is used for irrigation

## Shelter

### 1. Why people need shelter.

- Shelter protects people from wild animals.
- Shelter protects people from bad people.
- Shelter protects people from bad weather like rain and the sun.
- Houses keep us warm

### 2. How people get shelter

- By building their own houses
- By renting
- By buying their own houses
- By inheriting

### 3. Examples of houses

- Tents

- Bungalows
- Kiosks
- Flats

**4. Types of shelter /houses**

- Permanent houses
- Semi-permanent houses
- Temporary houses

**5. Building materials for permanent houses**

- bricks
- cement
- stones
- iron bars
- nails
- timber
- iron sheets

**6. Draw and name any four examples of building material for permanent houses**


**7. Building materials for a temporary /semi-permanent house**

- Poles
- Mud
- Papyrus
- Grass

**8. Things used for making cloths /raw materials:**

- Cotton
- Silk
- Nylon

- Wool
- Skin and hides

**9. Why do people wear clothes?**

- Cloths keep our bodies warm
- People wear cloths to be smart
- People wear clothes for privacy
- Police officers, nurses, pupils, and students wear uniform for identification.
- We buy clothes from shops and market.

**10. General reasons why people fail to satisfy/ meet their needs:**

- People do not have enough money
- Some people do not have jobs to do
- Some people are lazy and do not want to work
- Some people are ignorant
- Over population
- Instability
- Natural disaster like drought diseases.

**A table showing why people fail to satisfy / meet each need.**

	<b>NEED</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>
1	food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People do not have enough money to buy food.</li> <li>• Some people do not want to carry out farming.</li> <li>• Pests and diseases</li> <li>• Drought.</li> </ul>
2	medical care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of money</li> <li>• Ignorance about health services</li> <li>• Long distance from health centers</li> </ul>
3	water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Long distance from water sources</li> </ul>
4	clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of money o buy cloths</li> <li>• Ignorance</li> </ul>
5	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of money for fees and dues</li> <li>• Ignorance</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> </ul>
6	security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instability</li> <li>• Over population</li> </ul>

**11. Ways people can meet their needs.**

- People should work hard and get money.
- Small scale industries should be open to provide jobs.
- Using family planning to control population.

- Using good farming methods.
- Touring new areas to get information.
- The government and local councils should keep peace, law and order.
- Non- government organizations should come in to help people.

## 12. People who help us to meet our needs

People	Need provided
1. Doctors/ Nurses	Medical care
2. Teachers	Education
3 Tailors	Sewing clothes
4. Farmers	Food
5. Fishermen	Fish(food)
6. Police officers	Security
7. Magistrates	Passing judgement

## SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SB-COUNTY

### 1. What are social services?

- Social services refer to the work done by organizations and to make people's lives better.

**OR**

- Social services are provisions by organizations or the government to make peoples life better

### 2. Examples of social services.

- Education
- Health
- Housing
- Banking
- Security
- Communication services
- Transport
- Water supply

3. People who provide social services are called **social workers**.

### **Education service.**

- People get education from schools, colleges, universities, churches, elders.

#### 1. **People who provide education services include;**

- Teachers
- Lecturers
- Tutors

- Parents
- Religious leaders
- Professors

### **Importance of education.**

2. Why do people need education?

- To get knowledge and skills
- To improve their lives
- To get jobs
- To be able to help other people

### **3. Types of schools**

- Nursery schools
- Primary schools
- Secondary schools
- Tertiary schools
- Universities e.g. Makerere, Nkumba.

4. Schools that train children with special needs such as the blind, the dumb, the deaf and the crippled are called **special schools**.

5. Schools are owned by either the government or private individuals.

### **6. What are private schools?**

- Private schools are schools owned individuals.

### **7. Mention any five examples of private schools.**

- Greenhill Academy
- Silver spoon primary school
- Ebenezer primary school
- City parents school
- Kampala junior school

### **8. What are government schools?**

Government schools are schools owned by the government/ state

### **9. Examples of government schools are;**

- Nakasero primary school
- Kabuli demonstration school
- Nakivubo primary school
- Buganda road primary school
- Old Kampala secondary school
- Kabuli secondary school

10. **UPE/USE** is the program where pupils/students do not pay school fees in government schools.

**11. Write these in full.**

- (A) **UPE**-Universal Primary Education
- (B) **USE**-Universal Secondary Education

**12 Problems faced by UPE/USE schools**

- Lack of enough furniture
- Frequent absenteeism by teachers and pupils
- Overcrowding in classes
- Lack of enough money to buy school food equipment like chalk, pens, books
- Poor sanitation
- Lack of enough trained teachers

13. All schools in Uganda are under the **Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES)**

14. The minister of education and sports is **Hon. Jessica Alupo**.

15. The state minister for primary education is called **Hon. Kamanda Bataringaya**.

### **Water supply**

People who supply water services are called **plumbers**

### **Security services**

- Security means having peace on an area.

**1. People who provides security in our sub-county includes.**

- The army
- Police
- Local Defence Unit(LDU)
- Local Council(LC)
- Private security guards
- Prison officers

**2. How security is kept by the above organs**

- The army fights all people who attack us with guns.
- The police keep law and order.
- The LDU works with the police to arrest wrong doers.
- The prison force keeps wrong doers out of good people.

**3. Why are wrong doers kept in prisons?**

- To reform (change) into good people.
- To stop them from committing more crimes.



4. How do the police keep law and order?

- Arresting wrongdoers
- Keeping wrong doers in cells before they are taken to court
- Controlling traffic on roads
- Investigating crimes

### **Transport and communication.**

1. **What is transport?**

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

2. **Types of transport**

- Road transport
- Water transport
- Air transport
- Railway transport.

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3. **Means of road transport**

- Cars
- Lorries
- Bicycles
- Motorcycles
- Buses
- Omnibus
- Wheelbarrows
- Animals like donkeys, hoses, oxen, camels.

4. **Draw, name and color any two means of transport**


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**5. Advantages of road transport**

- Roads are easy to construct
- It is very common and flexible i.e. roads reach every part of country
- Road transport is cheapest than air transport
- It is faster than water and railway transport.

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**6. Disadvantages of road transport**

- Accidents are common
- It is affected by traffic fan mostly town
- Roads are very expensive to construct
- There are highway robbers on roads
- It does not keep a fixed time table
- Marrum roads become very muddy and slippery in wet season
- Does not follow a fixed time table

**7. Means of water transport**

- Trains
- Water transport
- Boats
- Ships
- Ferries
- Canoes
- Yachts

**8. Draw, name and color any two means used on water transport**


**9. Advantages of water transport**

- It is cheapest type of transport
- It is the best type of transport for carrying bulky goods
- It is not affected by traffic jam.

**10. Disadvantages of water transport**

- It can be used by people near water bodies
- The water weed and strong winds make movement on water difficult because they capsize boats
- They volume of water during the dry season
- Cannot be used on lives with waterfalls.
- It is very slow that it can be used to carry perishable goods
- Dangerous animals like crocodiles and hippos capsize boats and kill people
- Some water bodies are shallow
- There are purities (robbers) on water

**11. Means of air transport**

- Aero planes
- Rockets
- Parachutes
- Helicopters
- Jets

**12. Draw, name and colour any two means of air transport**


13. **An aero plane** is the fastest means of transport in Uganda awhile **air transport** is the fastest type of transport

14. The international airport in Uganda is **Entebbe air port**.

**15. Advantages of Air transport**

- It is the fastest type of transport
- It is the best for carrying perishable goods like fruit, and vegetables.
- It is very comfortable
- It is not affected by jam

**16. Disadvantages of air transport**

- It is the most expensive type of transport.

- Accidents are very deadly and few chances surviving
- It is affected by bad weather
- It carries limited cargo
- It is expensive to construct an air port / air strip

### **17. Means of railway transport**

- Trains

### **18. Advantages of railway transport**

- It can be used for carrying bulky goods
- It is cheaper than road and air
- It has less accidents and it's not affected by traffic jam
- It is time tabled

### **19. Disadvantages of railway transport**

- It is very expensive to construct railway line
- Some places do not have railway lines
- It is very slow
- It is not good for carrying perishable goods
- It is difficult to construct railways across forests, lakes, mountains and rivers.

### **20. Importance of transport**

Transport is good because:-

- It enables people to move from one place to another.
- Transport promotes trade
- People are able to carry goods from one place to another.
- It provides employment (jobs) to people like drivers, pilots, captains

## **Communication**

### **1. What is communication?**

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

### **2. Means of communication**

Communication means can be grouped into traditional (local) and modern means.

#### **(a) Traditional means of communication:**

- drums
- whistles
- Horns
- Bells
- Gestures
- Smoke

**4. Draw and name any two local means of communication**


**5. Advantages of traditional methods**

- They are cheap.
- They are easy to use.

**6. Disadvantages of traditional methods**

- They cover small area.
- Some do not favour the deaf, the blind and the dumb.

**7. Modern means of communication**

- Telephone
- Newspapers
- Television
- Telex
- Telegrams
- Computers
- Radios

**8. Draw, name, and color any two modern means of communication.**


**9. Types of newspapers sold.**

- New vision
- Daily monitor
- Bukedde

- Red paper
- Etop
- The weekly observer
- Orumuri
- The East African
- Onion
- Eddobozi
- The Razor
- Citizen

**10. Examples of telephone companies**

- Mobile telephone network (MTN)
- Airtel
- Uganda telecommunication (UTL)
- Orange telecom
- Warid
- Smile

**11. Examples of radio station**

- Capital radio
- Radio one
- Sanyu
- Radio Uganda
- Top radio
- Impact
- Radio samba
- Central broadcasting service (CBS)
- Dembe F.M
- K. FM

**12. What is the importance of radio in your homes?**

- People get new things through a radio
- People listen to music from a radio
- A radio provide entertainment to people
- People listen to announcements

**13. Examples of television stations**

- Light house Television (LTV)
- Channel television (C T V)
- Uganda Broadcasting Corporation(UBC)
- Wavamuno Broadcasting services(WBS)
- Bukedde Television
- Channel O
- M-Net
- Magic television

**14. Advantages of modern communication methods**

- They cover a wide area

- They are quick

### **15. Disadvantages of modern methods of communication**

- They are expensive to buy
- They need a skilled person to use them
- Newspapers, televisions and computers show immoral pictures
- They can not be used in areas without electricity like villages

### **Medical service**

1. We get medical services from.

- Hospitals
- Clinics
- Dispensaries
- Drug shops
- Pharmacies

2. **People who provide medical service include:-**

- Doctors e.g. surgeons, dentist and opticians.
- Nurses
- Mid wives
- Lab technicians / attendants.

3. **What is the use of an ambulance?**

- An ambulance carries sick people(patients) to hospital
- It also carries casualties to hospital

### **Banking service**

1. People who provide banking service include:

- Bank managers
- Bank accountants

2. **Examples of banks include the following:-**

- Bank of Uganda
- Stanbic
- Barclays
- D F C U
- Baroda

3. **Importance of banks**

- It provides jobs
- Banks provide loans to people
- They keep important documents like land titles.
- They give provide foreign exchange services
- They print money.

**LIVING THINGS IN OUR SUB COUTY.**

**Plants**

1. Plants grown and cared for by people are called **crops**.

**2. Crops are grouped into;**

- Food crops
- Cash crops

**3. What are food crops?**

Food crops are crops grown mainly for food/consumption

**4. Examples of food crops include;**

- Bananas
- Rice
- Millet
- Cassava
- Tomatoes
- Potatoes
- Carrots
- beans

**5. Draw name and colour any two food crops**


**6. What are cash crops?**

Cash crops are crops grown for sale.

**7. Examples of cash crops include;**

- Coffee
- Tobacco
- Cotton



- Tea
- Cocoa
- Vanilla
- Oil palm
- Sisal
- Sugar canes

8. Cash crop are used as raw materials for making different products in industries

### 9. Uses of cash crops

#### (a) Cotton

- For making cloths
- We get cotton wool
- We get cooking oil and animal feeds from cotton

#### (b) Coffee

- We get soft drinks (beverages)
- Coffee husks are for manure.

#### (c) Tobacco

- People get cigarettes

#### (d) Sisal

- For making ropes, sacks and bags.

#### (e) Vanilla

- We get soft drinks (beverages) and spices

#### (f) Sugarcanes

- We get sugar, sweets and molasses

#### (g) Cocoa

- For making beverages and chocolate

### Animals

#### 1. Animals are grouped into:-

- Domestic
- Wild animals

#### 2. What are domestic animals?

Domestic animals are animals kept at home.

#### 3. Examples;

- Cows
- Goats
- Pigs
- Dogs

- Cats
- Donkeys
- Camels
- Oxen
- horses
- sheep

#### 4. Uses of domestic animals

	<b>Animals</b>	<b>uses</b>
1	Cows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For milk, hides, and skins, horns, beef, cow dung and manure</li> </ul>
2	Goats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For milk, meat, drug, source of income, playing</li> <li>• Bride price</li> </ul>
3	Sheep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of income,</li> <li>• For mutton and wool</li>   <li>• For cultural purposes like sacrifices.</li> </ul>
4	Dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect / guard our homes</li> </ul>
5	Cats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chase away rats</li> <li>• They are also kept as pets</li> </ul>
6	Oxen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for ploughing</li> </ul>
7	Donkeys, camels, Horses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for transport</li> </ul>

#### 5. Dangers of domestic animals

- They destroy peoples crops
- Animals dung makes compound dirty
- Animals dung is a breeding area for germs
- They make a lot of noise in homes
- They keep vectors like lice and fleas that spread diseases to people
- Mad dogs (rapid dogs) spread rabies to people

#### 5. Ways of caring for domestic animals:

- treating sick animals
- proper feeding
- providing shelter
- protecting domestic animals from bad people and wild animals

#### Wild animals.

1. What are wild animals?

Wild animals are animals which live in bushes and forests.

**2. Examples animals include the following:**

- snakes
- lions
- leopard
- Rhinoceros
- Wolves
- Giraffes
- Baboons
- Antelopes
- Monkeys
- Elephants
- Tigers
- Hippopotamuses crocodiles
- Chimpanzees
- Gorillas
- Hyenas
- Cheetahs
- Buffaloes

3. Wild animals are kept in special places called game parks, game reserves and zoos for example; the wildlife Education centre at Entebbe.

4. What is poaching?

Poaching is the illegal hunting of wild animal in game parks.

5. Examples of game parks include the following;

- Kidepo NP
- Queen Elizabeth NP
- Mt Rwenzori NP
- Mburo.NP

**6. Uses of wild animals.**

- They attract tourists to visit game parks and reserves
- Who are tourists?
- Tourists are visitors from outside countries.

NB: These tourists pay money to our country called foreign exchanges

- Some wild animals provides meat e.g. hippos, antelopes and buffaloes.
- Animals in the zoo are used for learning purpose.
- Same wild animals provide skins and hides e.g. snakes, lions, leopards, peacock and doves.

7. Wild animals that have been tamed by man are called **domesticated animals**.

**8. Examples of animals that can be domesticated are;**

- Monkeys
- Buffaloes
- Apes
- Chimpanzees

**9. Things made out of skins and hides**

- Bags
- Belts
- Shoes
- Drums
- Same clothes
- Wallets.

**10. Draw any two examples of things made out of skins and hides**


**Dangers of wild animals.**

- Some wild animals destroy crops squirrels, monkeys and elephants.
- Some wild animals like lions killed people and domestic animals.
- Wild animals are a threat to people who live near game parks.

**THE END**