



## CREAMHILL SCHOOLS – MULAGO

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### PRIMARY FOUR

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#### S.S. T

Dear Parent/Guardian;

Below is part of the work that was left to complete term one's work. Encourage the child to copy the notes into their class work books and later attempt the questions that follow. Teachers will handle it from there when we resume business.

#### **TOPIC 2:**

#### **PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DISTRICT.**

What are physical features?

Definition:

These are natural land forms of an area.

Some physical features are natural while others are man made.

#### **Give the types of physical features**

River.

Lakes and dams

Hills.

Mountains.

Ponds.

Valleys

Plateaus.

Riftvalleys.

Relief features

## **Land forms.**

Land forms are the features which give land shape.

### **Examples of land forms include:**

hills, mountains, valleys, plateau, plains etc.

### **Physical features are classified into two;**

1. Drainage features.
2. Relief feature.

### **What are drainage features?**

These are physical features which contain water in them.

### **Examples include;**

Lakes, rivers, streams.

### **What are Relief features?**

Relief physical features are identified according to their altitude.

Altitude is the highest of land above the sea level.

Relief is the physical appearance of an area.

### **Examples of relief features.**

Hills, mountains, plateau, valleys and plains

Activity.

1. What are physical features?
2. Mention the examples of physical features in your district.

## **Rivers.**

What is a river?

A river is a mass of flowing water on the earth's surface. There are two types of rivers.

### **Terms related to rivers**

Source - it is a point where a river starts flowing or originates.

Mouth of a river - a point where a river ends or pours its water.

Tributary - A small river which joins on a main river

Distributary - A small river which branches away from a main river.

River confluence - A point where two or more rivers meet.

### **Water falls**

This is a point where water flows from a high altitude to a lower altitude.

Give the major examples of rivers.

R. Nile, R. Kagera, R. Kafu, R. Katonga, R. Agago, R. Nkusi, R. Semiliki, R. Achwa, R. Mpologoma, R. Sezibwa, R. Manafa.

Activity.

a) What is a river?

b) Name any two sources of rivers.

c) Give the meaning of the following terms;

(i) Source.

(ii) Mouth

(iii) Tributary

(iv) Confluence

(v) Distributary

Types of rivers.

There are mainly two types of rivers namely;

1. Seasonal; rivers.

## 2. Permanent rivers.

What are seasonal rivers?

These are rivers which flow in the rainy seasons only and are dry in the dry season.

Examples.

R. Agago, R. Longino, R. Lumansi, R. Nyimur.

What are permanent rivers?

These are rivers which flow throughout the year and in all seasons.

Examples.

R. Nile, R. Kagera, R. Katonga.

### **Uses of rivers**

- They help in rainfall formation.
- They are used as fishing grounds.
- They used for water transport.
- They attract tourists.
- They provide fast running water for Hydro electricity generation.
- They are sources of minerals ( i.e. salt, oil)
- They are sources of water
- They are source of fish.
- They attract tourists who bring income.

### **Dangers rivers**

1. They flood in case of heavy rainfall
2. People drown in rivers
3. They hide dangerous water animals that kill people
4. They are homes for some living organisms which spread diseases.
5. They are barriers to road transport.

## **Lakes**

### **What is a lake?**

A lake is a large mass of water in a basin.

The major lakes in our district / Kampala

L.Victoria

Kabaka's lake

### **Other examples of lakes in Uganda.**

- i. L. Kyoga .
- ii. L.Albert
- iii. L.Edward
- iv. L.Katwe for salt production.
- v. L.Kwania
- vi. L.Wamala
- vii. L.Bisina
- viii. L. George
- ix. Lake Kwania.
- x. Lake Wamala

### **Lake Victoria**

1. The former name of lake Victoria was Nyanja Nalubaale
2. It was called Nalubaale because it was a home of local gods.
3. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Uganda
4. Some inland ports found on lake Victoria are  
Port bell, Jinja and Bukakata in Uganda.

### **Lake Kyoga**

1. It is the most swampy lake in Uganda
2. Lake kyoga is swampy because it is shallow.
3. It is found in central Uganda.

## **Lake Albert**

1. The former name of lake Albert was Mwitanzigye
2. It is found in western Uganda
3. Crude oil (petroleum) has been found in lake Albert.

## **Lake Edward and George**

They are found in western part of Uganda in Queen Elizabeth National park.

Lake George is joined to lake Edward by Kazinga Channel.

Kazinga channel is known for hippos as the main tourist attraction.

## **Lake Katwe**

Lake Katwe is found in the Western Rift valley

It is well known for salt production.

### **Importances/ uses of lakes.**

- Lakes provide water for domestic use.
- They are used for fishing.
- They help in the formation of convectional rainfall.
- They are sources of income through tourism.
- They're used for water transport.
- They are source of minerals like salt and crude oil.
- They form natural boundaries between places.

Dangers of lakes.

- People can drown in lakes.
- Lakes are home of dangerous animals.
- Strong waves on the lake can capsize boats.
- They are breeding places for disease vectors like mosquitoes.

## **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, Kadam, Napak

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

## **MOUNTAINS**

### **Mountains**

Mountains are of are big piece of land high above the area around it.

### **Examples of major mountains in Uganda and their peaks.**

- Give the highest peak of each of the following mountains.
  - o Mt. Rwenzori - Margherita
  - o Mt. Elgon - wagagai
  - o Mt. Mufumbiro - Muhavura
  - o Mt. Moroto - - Summit View

Note: A peak is a highest point of a mountain.

Mountain range are group of many connected mountains.

Activity.

1. What is a lake?
2. Give two dangers of lake to people who live near.
3. Mention any four major mountains in Uganda.

### **Mt. Rwenzori**

1. Mt. Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Uganda
2. It is found in western part of Uganda.

3. It is shares by districts like Kasese, Bundibugyo and Kabarole.
4. The highest peak of Mt. Rwenzori is called Margherita..
5. Its second peak is Stanely.
6. The peak of mountain Rwenzori is snow capped throughout the year.

### **Mt. Elgon**

- The former name of Mt. Elgon is Masaba
- It is found in Eastern part of Uganda.
- The major tribes that live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are Bagisu and Sabinu.
- The slopes of Mt. Elgon are densely (highly) populated because:
  - o There s reliable rainfall
  - o There are fertile soils for crop growing
  - o Cool temperatures fro human settlement.
- The major cash crop grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is Arabica coffee
- The highest peak of Mt. Elgon is called Wagagai.

### **Uses of mountains**

- They help in rain formation.
- They attract tourists
- They are sources of minerals (stone mining)
- They have fertile soils for farming
- They are sources of some rivers.
- They are used to make natural boundaries.
- Mountains receive a lot of rainfall throughout the year.
- They have fertile soils for farming.

### **Dangers of mountains.**

- They make construction of roads and railways difficult.
- They make the building of houses difficult.
- They have dangerous animals which attack people.
- There are landslides, mudslides.
- There is soil erosion.
- They keep labels and attack the country like in Kasese.

## **Problems faced by people living around mountains**

1. Soil erosion
2. Land fragmentation
3. Poor transport
4. mud slides

## **Ways of controlling soil erosion in mountainous areas.**

- By terracing the land
- By practicing contour ploughing
- By practicing strip cropping.

### Activity.

1. Mention the highest mountain in Uganda.
2. What is a mountain range?
3. Give the local name of mountain Elgon.
4. Give the major reasons for high population on mountain slopes.
5. Draw a map symbol of
  - a) Mountain.
  - b) Mountain peak

## **Hills and valleys.**

A hill is a fairly raised piece of land.

A map symbol of a hill



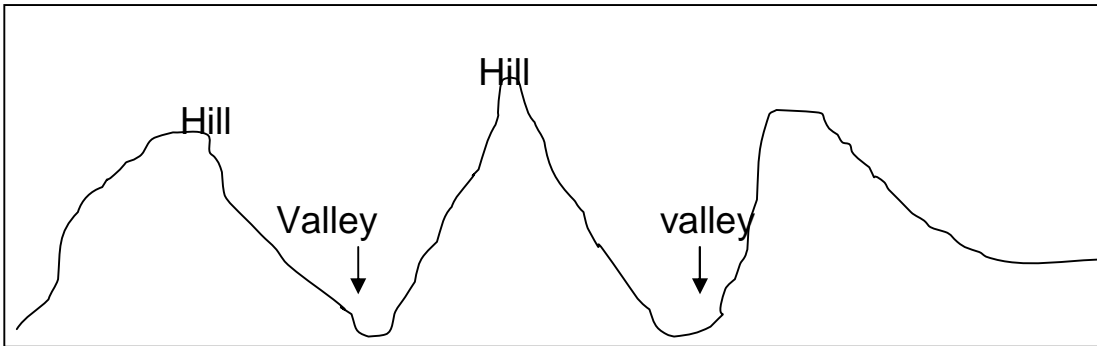
## **Valleys**

### **What is a valley?**

A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains

## Diagram of a valley

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



## **Uses of valleys**

- Valleys are used for crop growing
- They are used for grazing animals
- They attract tourists.

## **Dangers of valleys**

1. They flood during heavy rains
2. They hide disease vectors
3. They make construction of roads and railway lines difficult.

## Major hills in Kampala.

1. Muyenga hill – Where national water treat tanks are found.
2. Makerere hill – Where Makerere university is found.
3. Kololo hill: Where Kololo air strip is found.
4. Mulago hill – Where Mulago hospital is found.
5. Nakasero hill: where Nakasero state house is found.
6. Mengo hill – Where Mengo Hospital is found.

### **Importance of hills.**

- They are grazing places.
- They have fertile soils for crop growing.
- They attract tourists who bring incomes.
- They are for communication boosters.
- Some hills have forests that provide firewood to people.

### **Dangers of hills.**

- They make construction of roads difficult.
- There is soil erosion in the rainy season.
- It is not easy to use machines for ploughing.

### **Activity.**

1. **What is** a hill?
2. Mention any four major hills in Kampala.
3. Give any three ways how hills are important.

### **Plateau.**

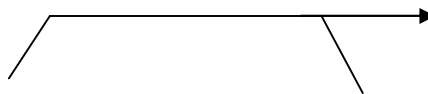
#### **What is a plateau?**

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.

A plateau is also called a tableland

It covers the largest part of our district / Uganda.

Map symbol of a plateau



#### **Features found on a plateau.**

Hills, valleys, swamps, lakes, rivers, streams.

## **Activities carried out in plateau**

Crop growing

Animal rearing

Mining

Tourism

## **Importance of plateaus**

Plateaus attract tourists who bring income.

Plateaus have fertile soils for crop growing.

Plateaus have good pasture for animals.

It covers the largest land in our district/ Uganda.

The dangers of plateaus.

- They hide dangerous animals that can attract people.
- They have rivers that harbour dangerous aquatic animals.

Activity.

1. What is a plateau?
2. List down any three features found on a plateau.
3. State any two economic activities done by people on a plateau.

## **Rift valley.**

What is a rift valley?

A rift valley is a low land with steep sides.

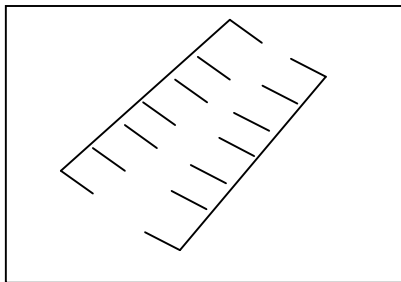
The steep sides of a rift valley are called escarpments.

The rift valley passes through the western part of Uganda.

## DISTRICTS FOUND IN THE WESTERN RIFT VALLEY.

- Ntoroko.
- Bundibugyo.
- Kasese.
- Kanungu.
- Kisiro.

A map symbol of a rift valley.



Rift valley.

### **Uses of rift valleys.**

1. They help in rain formation.
2. They attract tourists
3. They are used for mining
4. Some are used as fishing grounds
5. Some are used for settlement

### **Dangers of rift valleys.**

1. They can flood during rainy season.
2. They hide dangerous aquatic animals which attack people.
3. They hide disease vectors.

Hot springs.

Examples.

Kitagata hot spring.

Sempaya hot spring.

## **The uses of hot springs.**

- They attract tourists who bring income.
- They help to generate geothermal electricity.

## **CARING FOR PHYSICAL FEATURES.**

1. Ways for caring for rivers and lakes.
  - By not throwing the wastes in the rivers and lakes.
  - By removing wastes from rivers and lakes.
  - By planting trees near rivers and lakes.
  - By not urinating or defecating in rivers and lake.
2. Ways of caring for hills and mountains.
  - By planting trees on the slopes of hills and mountains.
  - By digging terraces on the slopes to control soil erosion.
  - By digging across the hill.
3. Ways of caring for valleys.
  - By not dumping wastes in the valley.
  - By protecting the resources in the valley.
  - By mulching the land to control soil erosion on the slopes.
4. Ways of caring for plains.
  - By irrigating crops in the plains which receive little rainfall.
  - By digging drainage channels that can take away excess water.
  - By planting trees which can act as wind breakers.

TOPIC:3

## TOPIC –VEGETATION IN OUR DISTRICT

Vegetation is the plant life cover of an area.

Examples (components of vegetation) forests, swamps, crops, grass, shrubs, (food crops and cash crops)

### TYPES OF VEGETATION

There are mainly two types of vegetation namely:

- Natural vegetation
- Plantation vegetation

#### **Natural vegetation:**

Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own

Examples:

bushes,  
swamps,  
shrubs,  
natural forests  
semi arid areas

#### **Planted vegetation**

This the plant cover that is planted by man

Examples of planted vegetation

- Trees (some forests)
- Crops

#### **Forests:**

A forest is a group of trees growing thickly together on the same piece of land.

#### **Types of forests**

1. Natural forests
2. Planted forests

## **Natural forests**

These are forests that grow on their own.

### **Characteristics of natural forests**

1. Natural forests have hard wood trees.
2. Trees in natural forests are very large and tall.
3. Natural forests have very little or grass under them
4. Trees in natural forests have buttress roots.
5. Natural forests are very thick.

### **Examples of soft wood trees**

1. Eucalyptus
2. Pines
3. Spruce
4. Conifers

### **Things made out of soft wood**

- Match boxes
- Papers
- Ply wood