PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEMES OF WORK TERM 1

WK	PD	THEME	TOPIC	COMPETENCES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES	T/L AIDS	REF	REM
1	1 & 2	LIVING TOGETHE R	LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT	By the end of the lesson, the learner:- Names his /her district. States the neighbouring districts Draws the map of his/her district showing divisions/ municipalities/counties.	 My district is Kampala /Wakiso. Found near the shores of Lake Victoria. Neighbouring districts are:- Wakiso, Mukono, Mpigi,Luwero etc. A map of our district to be drawn. 	- Children answer oral questions. - Children draw a map of their district showing divisions/ counties.	- A chart showing the map of your district	s.s.t syllabus pg 2 Fountain s.s.t Mk pps bk 4 pg 2 Monitor s.s.t bk 4 Atlas.	
2				 Give the functions of the district. Mention requests of people in the district. Give a brief history of the district. 	Functions of the district Administrative unit. Creates employment. Commercial centre. Easy delivery of social services. Requests of people Medical care Education Security Transport Communication Piped water	- Answer oral and written questions about the given content.			
3			LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICTS.	 Identify places e.g. Compares rural and urban districts. 	 Important places District headquarters Schools Police stations Health centres Cultural centres 	Monitoring important places and where they are located. Visiting those places.	Pictures from text booksCharts.Our environment	s.s.t syllabus page 2 mk primary s.s.t bk 4 pg 1 and 2.	

			- Names the instrument used	 Cultural historical sites Markets Radio stations Places of work A compass is used	- Drawing and	Body parts	s.s.t syllabus pg 2	
			to find direction. Names the cardinal and semi- cardinal points. Draws a compass and names directions. States other ways of finding direction.	to show direction. Cardinal points are main points of a compass. Semi- cardinal points lie between cardinal points. Cardinal points are South, North, West, East, Semi cardinal points are SE,SW,NE,NW	naming the compass points. - Using bodily parts to locate directions. - Using the sun and shadow to tell directions.	Chart Sun shadows	primary s.s.t bk 4 pg 1 & 2.	
4	LOCATIO N	Maps and pictures.	 Define s a map Defines pictures Draws pictures of maps. Explains why signs &symbols are used on the map State the important feature of the map. 	 ♠ A map is a representation / drawing of an object as seen and drawn from above. ♠ A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from all sides. PicturesMap	- Drawing & naming the compass points - Illustrate pictures of maps - Mentioning important features on the map Giving	- Charts - Real objects e.g desks, tables, houses etc.	Mk pupils bk 4 pg 2 and 3	

5 1 PHYSICA L FEATURE S.	Physical features	 Defines physical Gives examples of physical features. Draw map symbols for physical features. States categories of physical features. 	Important features of a map - Key - Scale - Compass - Title/ heading. A Physical features are natural land forms of an area. Example[les Drainage features A Rivers A Lakes Doceans Seas Relief features Hills Mountains Plateau	reasons why symbols are used on a map. - Defining physical features Drawing and naming map symbols - Visiting some of the physical features in the neighbourho od.	Pictures from tect books.	s.s.t syllabus pg 5 Fountain s.s.t pg 10 Monitor SSTpg 5.	
	Influence of physical features on climate and animals Dangers of physical features / Uses of physical features.	 Tells how physical features influence climate. Tells how physical features affect animal life Give s dangers of physical features. Tells uses of physical features. 	 ♦ Valleys ♦ plains ♦ A diagram showing the formation of relief rainfall. How physical features affect animal life. ♦ Some provide water to animals. ♦ Some provide shelter ♦ Some provide food. Uses of physical affect animal life. ♠ They attracttourists. ♠ Some mts provide 	- Telling how physical features affect climate	Charts Text books A chart showing relief rainfall	Mk bk 4 pg 21. s.s.t syllabus pg 5 Fountain	

5 3 PHYSICA L FEATURE S IN OUR DISTRICT CARING FOR PHYSICAL FEATURES. - Names organizations that help to protect the physical features. - Gives ways of caring for physical features. - Names organizations that help to protect the physical features. - Gives the activities of NEMA and NFA.	agriculture. A Some water bodies provide fishing grounds. A Some physical features act as hunting grounds. A Some are sources of minerals. Dangers A Mountains causes land slides. A Some physical features hide dangerous wild animals. A Some mountains erupt cause death. Ways of protecting the environment. A Avoid pollution A void swamp drainage Laws against environmental degradation should be put in place. A Avoid over cultivation on mountain slopes. Organizations NEMA NFA Activities of NEMA &NFA Activities of nemanal variable va	pg 10. Mk standard sst ppls bk 4 pg 21 s.s.t syllabus pg 5 Teacher's collection.
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			1	I	dogradatian			1	1
					degradation.				
					♣ Educate the public				
					on the dangers of				
		14/5 4 7115	Flourants of	- Defines weather.	encroachment.	Defining our allege	A 41		
		WEATHE	Elements of		Weather is the condition of	Defining weather	A weather		
		R	weather	- Tells elements of weather.	the atmosphere at a given	Talling the			
				- Describes people who study	time in a given place.	- Telling the	Chart		
				about weather conditions.	Elements / factors/	elements of			
				- Names the main	weather makers.	weather	Environment.		
				meteorological centre.	- Rainfall				
				Ŭ	- Temperature				
					- Wind				
					- Sunshine				
					- Air pressure				
					- Cloud cover				
					- Humidity				
					- Entebbe – main				
					meteorological				
					centre.				
6	1	Weather	Temperature	 Defines temperature. 	♠ Temperature is the	- Defining	 Pictures from text 		
U	•				hotness or coldness	temperature	bks		
				- Tells how temperature is	of a place or an	- Naming the		Mk bk 4	
				measured .	object.	instruments	- Environment		
					♠ Temperature is	that	- Charts	Pg 27	
					measured in	measure	0.10.10		
				Names types of	degress.				
				- Names types of	♠ Thermometer is an	- Identifying			
				thermometers.	instrument that is	liquids used			
					used to measure	in			
				 Identifies liquids used in 	temp.	thermometer			
				thermometers.	T				
					Types of thermometer	- Naming			
					♠ Six's thermometer minimum &	types of			
					minimum & maximum	thermometer			
					thermometer.				
					♣ Clinical thermometer				
					liquid is used in				
					thermometers				
					♠ Alcohol				

	2 & 3 & 4	Sun shine & rain fall	 Defines sunshine rainfall. Tells how sunshine& rainfall are measured. States the uses of sunshine & rainfall. Gives dangers of sunshine and rainfall. Draws sunshine recorder and rain gauge. Identifying processes that help in the formation of 	 ♣ Suns shine is the sun's heat energy received on the earth's surface. ♣ Rainfall is the amount of rain that falls in a certain area at a given time Weather instruments Sun shine – sunshine recorder 	 Defining sunshine and rainfall. Drawing Observing 	Charts Text books	Mk sst bk 4 pg 29 and 22.	
			rainfall.	Rain fall – Rain gauge Uses of sunshine Dries clothes & crops Solar energy productionetc Uses of rainfall Softens the ground for easy cultivation. Main source of water etc. Dangers of sun shine spoils our crops etc				
				Dangers of rainfall				
7	1	Types of rainfall and their formation.	Identifies the types of rainfall. Describes the formation of	Types of rainfall Relief rainfall Convectional rainfall.	 Identifying types of rainfall. Describing 	Charts Text books	Mk primary sst bk 4 pg 20.	

			rain fall	 ♣ Cyclonic rainfall Formation ♣ Relief rainfall is formed and received in highlands. ♣ Convectional rain fall is received around water bodies and forests. ♣ Cyclonic – formed and received in plains 	the formation of rainfall			
2		Measuring rainfall	Tells units for measuring rainfall.Draws a rain gauge	 Rainfall is measured in millimeters. Rain gauge is used to measure rainfall 	- Telling units for measuring rain fall Drawing a rain gauge	Charts Text books	Mk primary sst bk 4 pg 22.	
3 & 4	WEATHE R	WIND	Defines wind Tells types of wind	Wind is moving air. Types of wind Galley wind Hurricane wind Land and sea breezes.	Defining wind Telling types of wind Mentioning uses and dangers of wind.	Pictures from text bks	Km bk 4 pg 26	
			Uses of windDangers of wind	Uses of wind ♣ For winnowing ♣ Formation of rainfall ♣ Moves boats ♣ Pollinates flowers ♣ Dries away bad smell				
				Dangers of wind Too much wind; ♣ Force boats to capsize ♣ Speeds up spread of diseases				

8	1	WEATHE R	Instruments for measuring wind	 Identifies weather instruments for measuring wind Draws and names weather instruments for wind 	 ♣ Pollutes the atmosphere. ♣ Leads to soil erosion ♣ Blows roofs off our houses. ♠ Wind vane –wind direction ♣ Wind sock- strength of wind/ direction ♠ Anemometer – wind speed 	Identifying instruments for measuring wind Visiting a weather station drawing	Charts	Mk bk 4 pg 25	
	2	WEATHE R	Clouds	 Defines clouds Tells types of clouds. Tells importance and dangers of clouds. 	Clouds are droplets of water vapour which keep floating in the atmosphere Types of clouds Nimbus Cirrus Stratus Cumulus Cumulo- nimbus Importance of clouds. Keep earth warm etc. Dangers Cause rushing of aero planes Heavy storms etc.	- Defining clouds - Telling types of clouds - Telling importance and dangers of clouds.	Pictures from text bks	Mk primary s.s.t ppls bk 4 pg. 17	
	3	WEATHE R	Influence of weather on people's activities	Gives ways how weather affects people's activities	 ♣ Farming ♣ Too much rainfall can destroy crops ♣ Dressing * People in hot areas put on light clothes while those in cold areas put on heavy clothes. ♣ People who work in open areas are 	Giving ways & weather affects people's activities	Text books		

			1			T		1	1
					affected by sunshine				
	4		Stevenson screen	 Defines a Stevenson screen. Draws a Stevenson screen. Identifies weather instruments kept in a Stevenson screen 	and rainfall. A wooden box / structure for keeping delicate weather instruments Thermometers Barometer Hygrometer	- Drawing - Defining Stevenson screen Identifying	Chart pictures from text books	Mk sst bk 4 pg 33.	
9	1	WEATHE R	Seasons and corresponding activities	 Defines seasons Identifies the period& seasons last. Tells the number of seasons in a year. Tells activities done in each season by farmers. 	 Seasons are period of time in a year when the conditions are experienced. Seasons usually last for 3-4 months. Two seasons are experienced in our district i.e. wet season and dry season Activities done Dry season Harvesting ready crops Drying yields Ploughing 9 preparing land. Seed storing Repairing machines. Wet season Planting ,spraying, weeding, prunning 	- Defining seasons - Identifying seasons Telling activities done	Text books	Mk bk 4 pg 34 - 35	
					- m				

PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEMES OF WORK TERM 2

WK	PD	THEME	TOPIC	COMPETENCES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES	T/L AIDS	REF	REM
1 1	1 & 5	VEGETAT ION IN OUR DISRITCT	VEGETATION	COMPETENCES Learners explain the term vegetation. State different kinds of vegetation Mention uses of vegetation. State human activities that affect vegetation. Outline ways of caring for vegetation	Vegetation is the plant cover of an area. Kinds of vegetation - Forest - Swamps - Bushes - Crops grass Uses of vegetation - Source of herbs - Sources of fire wood - Sources of food	- Explaining the term vegetation. - Stating the kinds of vegetation. - Stating human activities that affect vegetation. - Outlining was of caring for vegetation.	T/L AIDS - Our environment	REF Fountain primary s.s.t for Uganda bk 4 pg 18	REM
					 Sources of food Helps in rainfall formation. Improves soil fertility Helps to control soil erosion Provides grass for thatching houses. Provides electric poles etc. How people affect vegetation. Through bush burning Through over grazing. Through afforestation. 				

					- Through deforestation Through over cultivation Through pollution Through pollution Through building houses - Through industrialization Ways of caring for vegetation A void pollution - Practice afforestation and re-afforestation - Watering vegetation - Treaming - Fencing - Mulching - A void bush burning				
2	1 to 5	PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT	The stone age	 ♣ Tell what stone age is ♣ Outline the stages of Stone Age. ♣ State the important discoveries in each stage. ♣ Draw some tools used by early man. ♣ Define archeology ♣ Tell how archeology is done. ♣ How they got their food and the food they ate. ♠ Define Stone Age sites. ♠ Name the different Stone Age 	Stone age is the period when early man used stone tools. Stages. A Early stone age / old The middle stone age The new Stone Age / late stone age period. Old stone age. Needs of man in this stage.	- Defining different terms Drawing Stone Age period Mention the different discoveries in different Stone Age stages Give the different Stone Age sites Use a map to	A amp showing stone age sites in Uganda	Atlas New primary s.s.t P.4 pg 29.	

oitoo	i) Shelter	observe where	T	<u> </u>	
sites.	i) Shelter ii) Food	Stone Age			
	II) Food	sites are			
		located.			
	Tools used	locateu.			
	♣ Hand axe				
	♣ Bolas				
	♣ Pits and holes				
	♠ Sharp pointed sticks.				
	Milled stone age.				
	▲ Discoveries include.				
	♣ Fire, skins and leaves,				
	pots buried the dead,				
	tools where made				
	better.				
	Solion.				
	New / late stone age				
	♠ Built huts				
	♣ Tools made better				
	♠ Iron				
	♠ Drawing and painting				
	e.g. in Nyero Rock				
	paintings.				
	1				
	The iron age.				
	♠ Tools				
	♠ To be drawn				
	♠ Archeology is the				
	digging out and study				
	about the remains of				
	early man.				
	♠ Excavation is done in				
	places where early				
	man died.				
	Ways food was got.				
	Examples of food eaten by				
	early man e.g.				
	♠ Raw meat				
	♠ Some plant leaves				
	▲ Some insects.				
	♠ Delicious roots and				

				stems. honey etc. Stone age sites are places where man is believed to have lived. Examples of stone age sites Parara Luzira Magosi			
3	1 to 5	Ethnic groups	 Different ethnic groups. Tell the major ethnic groups in Uganda. Tell their movement patterns of ethnic groups Causes of ethnic migrations Outline the factors that influence the settlement patterns of ethnic groups Name the different ethnic groups Legends told by different ethnic groups. 	An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and speak almost the same language. Examples of ethnic groups. - Bantu - Nilotics - NiloHamites - Describe the movement - Patterns of the ethnic groups. Causes of ethnic groups migration Over population - Shortage of land - Drought - Civil wars Epidemic diseases etc. Factors that influence the settlement patterns Soil fertility - Rainfall - Security - Jobs - Vegetation - Climate	- Stating factors that influence the settlement patterns. - Stating the major economic activities carried out by different ethnic groups.		

					1	
		Major economic activities Bantu				
		- Farming				
		Nilotics - Pastoralism				
		Nilo HAMITES. - Pastoralism				
		Hamites - pastoralism				
PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT	Ethnic groups.	 Tribes found in different ethnic groups. 	Mention tribes found in different ethnic group[s.	- do -	do	
		Bantu - Baganda - Bakiga - Basoga - Banyankole etc.	Tell some legends told by different ethnic groups.	- uu-	- do -	
		Nilotics - Acholi - Alur - Lugbar - Japadholas				
		NiloHamites Karimojong - Sebei - Kumam				
		Hamites - Bahima - Batutsi				
		Legends told by different ethnic groups. Bantu				

					Kintu and Nambi Isaza and Nyamiyonga Njabala Mundu and Sera (the first Mugishu Nilotics The spear and the bead.			
4	1 to 5	PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT	Economic activities	 explain what economic activities are outline the different economic activities carried out in our district Define commercial centers. 	These are activities done by people to get Money. Examples Modern - Trade - Office work - Teaching - Nursing etc.	State the importance of economic activities - List the social activities in our district		
		PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT	Economic activities	 Problems faced by people in carrying economic activities Outline the different social activities in our district. Factors contributing to people's way of life. Tell the importance of economic activities 	Traditional - Pottery - Fishing - Farming - Craft making - Black smithing - Brick making Problems faced by people in carrying out economic activities - Thieves - Insecurity - Diseases Poor health - Poor transport	- State the importance of social activities. - State the factors contributing to people's way of life.		
				♠ Outline the importance of social activities.	 Lack of enough skills Climate / weather changes. Laziness of people Poverty Unstable prices of commodities. 			

		PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT	Economic activities		Importance of economic activities - Help people to get Money Create employment - Promote unity - They break boredom - They impart life skills among people.	-		
					Social activities in our district. - Introduction in Marriage Wedding - Naming of children - Circumcision - Burial of the dead - Initiation of children Entertainment.			
5	1	PEOPLE IN OUR	Casial activities	♣ Factors contributing to people's way of life.	- Dressing. Importance of social activities They keep different	- Mentioning the importance of social		
	to 5	DISTRICT	Social activities	Outline the importance of socialactivities.	families together. They promote culture e.g. feeding, dressing, language. Unite people. They promote	activities. - Naming factors contributing to people's way of life.		
				States factors contributing to people's way of life.	acceptable behavior. - Promote working	- Stating factors		
				▲ Defining commercial centres	together Strengthen family, clan norms. Factors contributing to	contributing to people's way of life.		
				States examples of commercial centres.	people's way of life. - Work - Availability of food	- Defining commercial		

		- Security - Education	centres.		
		- Diseases	.		
		 Un employment 	 Giving different 		
		- Poverty	examples of		
		- Trade	commercial		
		- Transport	centres.		
		- Communication			
		- Commercial			
		centres.			
		These are places where			
		most economic activities			
		take places.			
		Examples of commercial			
		centres.			
		 Big markets 			
		- Banks			
		- Hospital schools			
		1. 1 (2 (.			
1		 Industries etc. 			

PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES SCHEME OF WORK TERM 3

WK	PD	THEME	TOPIC	COMPETENCES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES	T/L AIDS	REF	REM
1	1 & 5	OUR LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT	DISTRICT LEADERSHIP	 Learners defined decentralisation. Define by – laws. Tell who heads a district both civic and political. Give the types of leaders and their examples. State the members that make up the district council. Outline the different heads of departments and their roles. Give the qualities of a good leader. Outline ways people acquire leadership. Mention the people's responsibilities in our district. 	 Division of power between the central and local government. By- laws: These are laws made and passed by the local government. The political heads is the chairperson LCV. Civic head – is the chief administrative officer (C.A.O). 	 Define terms. Give types of leaders. Give the members that make up the district council. Group leaders in our district. Describe and draw the political and civic administrati ve structures. 	- A chart showing the a map of your district	SST syllabus pg. 2 Fountain s.s.t Mk ppls bk 4 pg. 2 Trs. SST bk. 4 Atlas.	

TYPES OF LEADERS.	- Role play L.C.I	
 Appointed leaders. 	meeting.	
 Elected leaders. 	- Identify names	
 Cultural leaders. 	of leaders in	
 Religious leaders. 	the district.	
 Voluntary leaders 	- Role playing	
(appointed by the	election	
district service	- Singing	
commission)	patriotic	
	songs.	
Members that make up	- Drawing	
the district local council	election	
 Chair person. 	- Modeling of	
- Sub-country	ballot	
councilors.	papers.	
 2 youth councilors 	- Demonstrate	
 2 councilors for the 	campaignin	
disabled.	g by	
	prefects.	
Different departments	- Give qualities	
and their roles.	of a good	
 District chairperson 	leader.	
(LCV)	- Give people's	
 District speaker. 	rights in a	
- CEO	district	
- DDE	- Suggesting	
- DVO	people's	
- DPC	responsibiliti	
- RDC	es in the	
- DFO	district.	
Qualities of a good		
leader.		
- Ability		
- Kindness.		
- Approachable		
- Tolerant		
- Understanding		
OperativeConfident		
- Confident - Responsible		
- Responsible - Careful		
- Galeiui		
How people acquire		
leadership		
Ioaacionip		

2	1		- By appointment - Through inheritance - By voluntarism People's rights in a district - Aright to food A right to security - Aright to security - Aright to privacy - Aright to privacy - Aright to get information - A right to movement - Aright to association - Aright to fair judgment etc. Responsibilities of people in our district Obeying laws Participating in community work Reporting wrong doers Participating in making laws Maintaining proper activities Involving in proper activities Helping and caring for others Caring for the sick etc.			Mk
_	to	- Give the group that provides security.	Groups that provide security	- Give the security organs		standard SST

5	How law and order is kept in our district	 State the name of Uganda's Army. Mention departments of the police and their duties. The head of the police force in Uganda. Give the ministry in which the police and Army belong. State functions of the police. Give the functions of the 	 Police Army Private security guards. Prisons Local council Uganda's army in Uganda. People defence forces. Departments of the police 	in our district. - Demonstrate duties of the police departments. - Mention the leaders of police force and prisons.	book 4 pg. 63.
			 ▲ CID ▲ Anti-Riot police. ▲ Radio and signal section. ♣ Passport section. ♣ Dog section. ♣ Fire brigade. ♣ General Duty Section. ♣ Patrol section. ♣ Traffic police ♠ Police Anti-terrorism unit. ♣ Head of the police is lieutenant general Kale Kayihura. (Inspector General of police) ♠ The police is under the ministry of internal affairs. ♠ The Army is under 	- Give the functions of the police and prisons - Give the ministry that takes the police, prisons and the Army.	
			the ministry of defence. Functions of the police It investigates on crimes. Stops riots. Puts out fire Locates lost and		

					crushed planes. Arrest wrong does Protects people and their property. Functions of the prisons. They transform law breakers in to law abiding citizens. They keep law breakers away from the public. They teach prisoners skills e.g. carpentry. The commissioner of prisons in Uganda is Mr. Johnson Byabashaija. The prisons are under the ministry of internal affairs.				
3	to 5	How to meet people's needs	Social services	 Explain what social services are. Give examples of social services. Outline problems people faces in trying to satisfy their needs. Mention solutions to the problems. Explain what social services 	Social services. These are benefits given to people to live a good life. Groups of people who provide social services. Government	 Define social services. Give examples of social services Mention groups of people who provided social 	Text books social services centres in our environment	Monitor s.s.t pupils bk 4 Pg. 50 – 59 Fountain S.S.T bk 4	
				 are. State ways of caring for social services. 	 Local leaders Doctors / medical workers Teachers. Veterinary officers. Farmers. Bankers. Carpenters. Security organs. 	Draw different social services centres. - Visiting some social services		Primary s.s.t Uganda bk 4 pg. 58	

			- Parents.	centres.			
			- Shop keepers.				
			1				
			Examples of social	 Matching social 			
			services.	service.			
			 Education services. 				
			 Medical services. 	- Discussing			
			- Security services	ways and			
			- Transport services.	means of reducing			
			- Water services.	poverty			
			- Banking services	poverty			
			- Road maintenance				
			- Postal and	- Visiting any			
				nearly services			
			communication	centre observe			
			services.	and record			
			Problems faced by	services.			
			people in meeting their	0 "			
			needs.	- Suggesting			
			- Embezzlement	things that			
				destroy our social services			
			- Poverty	centres.			
			- bad weather	contros.			
			- Shortage of food.				
			- Theft				
			- Corruption				
			 Irresponsibility 				
			- Laziness				
			 Over population 				
			- Accidents				
			- Diseases				
			- Insecurity.				
			Solutions				
			- Creating				
			employment				
			opportunities for				
			young people.				
	l	1	, , , ,	1	1	1	

	- Providing education	
	on methods of	
	producing more	
	quality food.	
	- Providing medical	
	services.	
	- Controlling	
	population growth.	
	- Introducing group	
	farming	
	- Fight against	
	corruption.	
	Social services	
	centres.	
	These are places where	
	social services can be got.	
	Examples	
	Litamples	
	- Schools	
	- Health centres	
	- Banks	
	- Markets	
	- Places of worship.	
	- Police stations	
	- Post offices	
	- Public offices.	
	Ways of caring for social	
	service centres.	
	- Respecting people	
	who care for social	
	services.	
	- Avoid misuse of	
	public office.	
	- Mobilizing	
	communities.	
<u>-</u>		

				- Cleaning social service cenres.				
4 1 to 5	How to meet people's needs in our district	Sources of revenue in providing social services.	 Explain what revenue is. Outline sources of revenue. Name the body responsible for the collection of revenue in the country. Biggest source of the government revenue. Lasted source of foreign exchange for the country. 	REVENUE Revenue is money for the government. Sources of government revenue - Takes - Loans - Grants - Tourism - Profit from its companies Donations Court fines. The body responsible for collection of revenue in the country is Uganda Revenue Authority	- Define revenue - Give the sources of revenue - Write URA in full - Give Uganda's major export	Our environment	Teacher's collection	

PRIMARY FOUR I.R.E SCHEMES OF WORK TERM 1

WK	PD	THEME	TOPIC	COMPETENCES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES	T/L AIDS	METHODS	REM
1	1 & 3	TAWHID	Prophet / messenger	By the end of the lesson, the learner:- Describes a prophet/ messenger. Names the twelve messengers of Allah Tells duties of prophets. Identifies the great prophets. Identifies the qualities of a prophet	- A prophet is any body who receives messeges/ instructions directly from Allah Categories. Adam Mohammad Committed Isa Great ones Musa Dauda Isa mohammad - Duties of prophets Preach Islam public - Warn people against doing evil - Bring messages from Allah Qualities of a prophet - Trustworthy and of a sound mind Good behavior - Protected from evil actions	 Naming prophets Dramatizing Role play Doing a given exercise Recitinghadeet h. 	- Illustrations	Story telling	
		PRACTIC E	Dress for prayer.	 Tells the proper dress code. Identifies the qualities of a good dressing for prayer. Gives reasons Muslims should observes proper 	Qualities Dress must be:- - Clean, free from dust.	- Dramatizing - Doing an exercise.	Real dress code e.g. veils, Kanzus	Story telling role play	Mk bk

		dress code.	Cover all private parts (Man – from navel to knees) Ladies whole body except palms and face Importance-protect the attention of the rest.			
HIDITH	Impurities in Islam	 Defines impurities. Names the impurities. 	Impurities are unclean things which should not be eaten or which should be cleared from bodies and dress. - Faces – Nose of a dog - Pork – Blood - Vomits - Urine - Alcohol Hadith, prophet forbid Muslims from taking alcohol of be involved in any activity involving alcohol,	Naming impurities through answering oral questions. Doing a given exercise. dramatizing	Illustration	- story telling - discovery - group learning
HISTORY OF ISLAM	Early converts in Islam	 Defines a convert. Narrates the suffering of the prophet and early converts. Gives reasons why meccans rejected Islam. 	A convert is a person who has changed to another religion Early converts. - Khadijah - Abubaker - Ali - Zaidi	Demonstrate facts. Doing a given exercise.	Chalkboard illustration.	- Discovery - Group learning

		Su	ufferings		
		-	thrown to Prophet Muhammad. Thorns laid in his path.		

PRIMARY FOUR I.R.E SCHEMES OF WORK TERM 2

1	TAWHID (FAITH)	Worship	 Describe the acts of worship in Islam. Identify acts of worship in other religions. 	 Acts of worship in Islam. Acts of worship in other religions i.e. Christianity Bahism, Hinhusm, Judaism,sikhism 	- Story telling - Illustration	- Role play - Reciting - Written exercise	Illustration	Mk pupils book pg 186-196
2	FIGH (practice)	Ratio of zakat	- Mention the Nisaab (ratio) of zakat payable on different items.	- Nisaab (ration) on different items	- Do -	- Do-	- Do-	Mk upils bk pg 197-201
1 to 2	HADITH AND MORAL TEACHIN GS	Uprightness and adolescence	 Mention 2 traditions regarding importance of up rightness in Islam. Tell the meaning contained in the traditions. Tell the meaning of adolescence. 	Two traditions of the Holy prophet (PRUH) regarding importance of uprightness in Islam. - Meaning of uprightness A adolescence body and emotional changes for boys and girls.	- Story telling - Illustration	Doing a given exercise.Reciting Hadith	- Do-	Mk pupils book pg 201-206
1 to 2	HISTORY OF ISLAM	Islam in Uganda	Describe Islam under Mutesa I Narrate religious wars of 1888-1893.	Islam under Mutesa I.C The Golden Age) Religious wars in Buganda.	- Story telling - Illustration	Doing a given exercise	Illustration.	Mk pupils bk pg 207-216
1 to	TAWHIID	Sin , kufr and shirk	Define sin and give examples. Define paganism (kufr) and	Definition of sin and examples. Definition of kufr	- Story telling - Discussion - Question and answer	- Writing notes - Role play	Text book illustration	Mk pupils bk pg

2	(FAITH)		polytheism (shirk) - State the origin of shirk and it's types.	and polytheism (shirk)	illustration.			221-230
1 to 2	PRACTIC E	Recipients of zakat	 Categories of zakat recipients. Tell importance of this classification 	Categorization (the rightful recipients of zakat)	- Do -	- Do -	- Do-	Mk pupils book pg 231- 236.
	HADITH AND MORAL TEACHIN GS	Hygiene charity and wealth	 Mention one tradition regarding hygiene. Mention two traditions regarding zakat and charity (sadaqa) Tell the meaning of hygiene and how it should be observed. Mention two traditions regarding hard work and wealth. Tell the meaning of the above tradition. 	- One tradition of the Holy prophet (PBUH) regarding hygiene Two traditions of the prophet (PBUH) regarding zakat and charity. (sadaqa) - Two traditions regarding hardworking and wealth Meaning of the above traditions - Hygiene and how adolescents should observe hygiene.	- Story telling - Discussion - Questions and answer - illustration	Doing	Illustration	Mk pupils book pg 237-245
1 to 2	HISTORY OF ISLAM	Spread of Islam in	 Explain the spread of Islam outside Buganda. Describe the colonial policy towards Islam Describe in Uganda. 	 Spread of Islam outside Buganda. Colonial policy Colonial policy towards Islam. Impact of Islam in Uganda. 	- Story telling - Illustration	 Illustration Writing notes. 	- Do-	Mk pupils book pg 246- 257.