





Primary 6 Social studies

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Term 2

Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA

Topic 2/2: Transport and communication

Learning Outcomes:

The learner understands the transport and communication systems that were used in the past and those used in the modern times and apply the knowledge acquired to everyday life.

Communication in Our Community

Communication is a process of sending and receiving messages, ideas, or information between two or more people.

Means of Communication

These are the different tools or ways we use to talk to or reach others.

Types of Communication

People use various methods depending on who they are talking to and where they are:

- (i) **Verbal:** Speaking to someone face-to-face or over the telephone.
- (ii) **Written:** Sending messages through letters, emails, or text messages (SMS).
- (iii) **Non-Verbal:** Using body language, gestures (like waving), or facial expressions (like smiling).
- (iv) **Visual:** Using signs, symbols, or pictures to share information.

Importance of communication

- (i) **Sharing News:** It helps us know what is happening in our community and the world.
- (ii) **Building Relationships:** It helps us make friends and stay connected with family.
- (iii) **Learning:** We use it to ask questions and gain new knowledge in school.
- (iv) **Safety:** It allows us to call for help during emergencies (e.g., using a phone to call police or an ambulance).

Exercise 1

1. What is communication?
2. List any two type of communication
3. Give two importance of communication.
4. Suggest any one way communication helps in learning

Traditional Means of Communication

In the past, people lived in small communities and needed clever ways to send messages over long distances or to gather people together. These are called **traditional means of communication**.

Common Traditional Tools and Methods



Drum



horn



Rock paint

- (i) **Drums:** Different drum beats carried specific meanings. For example, a fast beat might mean danger, while a slow beat invited people to a celebration or meeting.
Example: drumming “sagala agalamidde” invited people in Buganda for a social task such as cleaning a wellspring
- (ii) **Alarms (Shouting/Wailing):** People used their voices to raise an alarm. If there was a fire or a thief, a specific loud cry would alert the whole village.
- (iii) **Horns and Trumpets:** Made from animal horns or wood, these were blown to announce the arrival of a king, a successful hunt, or the start of a ceremony.
- (iv) **Smoke Signals:** By lighting a fire and controlling the smoke, people could send messages to others far away on hills or across valleys.
Example: Making fire place in front of a house in Buganda means a father/head of a family is dead.
- (v) **Specialized Messengers:** These were strong, fast runners who memorized a message and ran long distances to deliver it to another village or leader.
- (vi) **Rock Pictures and Signs:** Early humans drew pictures on cave walls or rocks to tell stories of hunts or to leave directions for others.
- (vii) **Whistles:** Used by hunters or herders to communicate quietly in the forest or to signal to animals.

Challenges of Traditional Communication

While these methods worked for a long time, they had several problems:

- (i) **Limited Distance:** Most methods (like drums or shouting) could only be heard or seen by people nearby.

- (ii) **Weather Interference:** Heavy rain or wind could put out smoke fires or make it impossible to hear a horn.
- (iii) **Slow Speed:** It took a long time for a messenger to run from one town to another.
- (iv) **Message Distortion:** A runner might forget part of the message or change it by mistake (like the game of "telephone").
- (v) **Language Barriers:** Different tribes used different drum beats or signs, which could lead to misunderstandings.

Exercise 2

1. Name any two tools of traditional communication.
2. List any two challenges of traditional communications.
3. State any two occasions a drum is used for communication in our communities.

Modern Means of Communication

Modern communication is much faster than traditional methods. It uses electricity, satellites, and the internet to send messages instantly.

Common Modern Tools and Methods



Landline telephone



Mobile phones



Computer



Laptop



Radio



Television

- (i) **Post Office:** Used for sending physical **letters (mail)** and **parcels**. In the past, they used **telegrams** (short, coded messages sent over wires), though these are rarely used today.
- (ii) **Telephones:**
 - **Landlines:** Fixed phones connected by wires to a house or office.
 - **Mobile Phones:** Portable phones that allow us to talk, text, and use the internet from anywhere.
- (iii) **The Internet:** A global network that connects computers. It allows us to send **e-mails** (electronic letters) and use social media.
- (iv) **Radio Calls:** Often used by police, pilots, or security guards to talk to each other over specific radio waves.
- (v) **Television (TV):** A way to send news, education, and entertainment to millions of people at once using pictures and sound.
- (vi) **Visual Displays:**



Notice board



Neon sign for welcome

- **Notice Boards/Billboards:** Large boards used to post news or advertisements for the public to see.
- **Neon Signs:** Bright, glowing electric signs used to attract attention, especially at night.
- (vii) **Faxes:** Machines that scan a paper document and send an exact copy to another fax machine over a phone line.

Challenges in Modern Communication

Even with great technology, we still face problems:

- (i) **High Cost:** Buying airtime, data, or expensive smartphones can be hard for some people.
- (ii) **Network/Signal Issues:** In remote areas, there may be no "bars" on the phone or no internet connection.
- (iii) **Power Outages:** If the electricity goes off, we cannot charge phones or watch TV.

- (iv) **Language Barriers:** If a message is sent in a language the receiver doesn't know, they won't understand it.
- (v) **Cyber-bullying & Scams:** Some people use the internet to be mean or steal information from others.

Solutions to modern communication challenges

To make communication better, we can:

- (i) **Build More Masts:** Governments can put up more signal towers in rural areas.
- (ii) **Use Solar Power:** Solar chargers help keep phones working even when there is no electricity.
- (iii) **Translation Apps:** Using technology to translate messages into local languages.
- (iv) **Education:** Teaching children and adults how to stay safe online and respect others.
- (v) **Lowering Costs:** Companies can offer cheaper data plans for students and schools.

Exercise 3

1. List any two gadgets used in modern communication
2. Give any advantage of modern communication methods over traditional communication methods
3. Give any two challenges of modern communication.
4. Give two uses of a radio in our community
5. State any two uses of a television in our homes.
6. Mention any two cost people incur to use a smart phone.
7. Give any two uses of a smart phone.

Transport

Transport (or transportation) is the movement of people, animals, and goods from one place to another. It is the way we travel to school, visit family, or how food gets to the grocery store.

Importance of transport

- (i) **Daily Life:** Helping us get to school, work, and religious centers.
- (ii) **Trade:** Moving goods like food and clothes from where they are made to where people buy them.
- (iii) **Safety:** Allowing emergency vehicles like ambulances and fire engines to reach people quickly.
- (iv) **Connecting Communities:** Making it possible to visit friends and family who live far away.

Exercise 4

1. What is transport?
2. Give any two uses of transport.

The Three Main Modes of Transport

People use different ways to move depending on whether they are traveling on land, through water, or in the sky:

Land Transport

This is movement on land surface such as on roads or railway tracks.

Examples: Cars, buses, bicycles, scooters, trains, and trucks.

Advantages of Road Transport

- (i) **Door-to-Door Service:** It is the only type of transport that can take you directly from your front door to your school or shop.
- (ii) **Flexible:** You can start your journey at any time and stop whenever you need to. You don't have to wait for a fixed schedule like a train or plane.
- (iii) **Cheaper for Short Distances:** For moving small amounts of goods or traveling nearby, it costs much less than using a ship or an airplane.
- (iv) **Reaches Remote Areas:** Roads can be built into villages, hills, and forests where trains or planes cannot go.
- (v) **Easy to Use:** Almost everyone can use a road by walking, cycling, or driving.

Disadvantages of Road Transport

- (i) **Traffic Jams:** In big towns and cities, vehicles can get stuck in "jam," making people late for school or work.



Traffic Jam

- (ii) **Accidents:** Roads can be dangerous. Careless driving or bad roads can lead to accidents that hurt people.
- (iii) **Weather Problems:** Heavy rain can cause floods or make dirt roads muddy and slippery, making it hard for vehicles and people to move.
- (iv) **Pollution:** Engines in cars and trucks release smoke (exhaust fumes) that makes the air dirty and noisy.
- (v) **Limited Weight:** A truck cannot carry as much heavy cargo as a big ship or a long goods train.

Exercise 5

1. What is road transport?
2. List any two advantages of road transport.
3. Give any two disadvantage of road transport.
4. What do we call it when too many cars are on the road at the same time and cannot move?
5. Why is a **bicycle** a good means of road transport for a student?

Water Transport

This is the movement on water. Vehicles move on the surface of the water, like in rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Examples: Ships, boats, ferries, and submarines.



Ship

Advantages of Water Transport

- (i) **Carries Very Heavy Loads:** Big ships can carry thousands of heavy containers, machines, and vehicles that are too heavy for planes or trucks.
- (ii) **Cheapest for Long Distances:** It costs much less to send goods across the world by sea than by air.
- (iii) **No Traffic Jams:** Unlike roads, the "pathways" on the ocean are wide, so ships don't get stuck in traffic.
- (iv) **Connects Continents:** It is the best way to move trade goods between different countries separated by large oceans.
- (v) **Promotes Tourism:** Many people enjoy traveling on cruise ships or boats for fun and to see beautiful scenery.

Disadvantages of Water Transport

- (i) **Very Slow:** It is the slowest mode of transport. A ship can take weeks to reach a destination that a plane reaches in hours.
- (ii) **Affected by Weather:** Strong winds, storms, and heavy mist can make it dangerous for boats and may cause them to sink.
- (iii) **Limited Reach:** It can only be used where there is water. It cannot deliver goods directly to your house if you don't live near a port or pier.
- (iv) **Water Pollution:** Oil leaks from big ships can poison the water and kill fish and other sea animals.
- (v) **High Cost of Ports:** Building and maintaining large harbors and docks is very expensive for a country.

Exercise 6

1. Name **two** types of vessels used in water transport.
2. Why is water transport better than air transport for moving **heavy machinery**?
3. Give **one** reason why a farmer might NOT use a ship to send fresh flowers to a city far away.
4. How does a **storm** affect a small boat on a lake?
5. **True or False:** Water transport provides "door-to-door" service like a car.

Air Transport

Use vehicles that fly through the sky. This is the fastest way to travel long distances.

Examples: Aeroplanes, helicopters, and hot air balloons.

Advantages of Air Transport

- (i) **High Speed:** It is the fastest way to travel. A journey that takes days by ship or bus can take only a few hours by plane.
- (ii) **No Barriers:** Planes fly over high mountains, deep oceans, and thick forests that cars or trains cannot cross.
- (iii) **Comfortable:** Modern aeroplanes are very comfortable and provide services like food, water, and toilets during the trip.
- (iv) **Best for Emergencies:** It is used to quickly send medicine, food, or doctors to places hit by floods or earthquakes.
- (v) **Very Safe:** Statistically, flying is one of the safest ways to travel because of strict rules and high technology.



Disadvantages of Air Transport

- (i) **Very Expensive:** It is the costliest mode of transport. Many people cannot afford the price of a flight ticket.
- (ii) **Small Load Capacity:** Planes cannot carry as much heavy cargo (like thousands of cars) as a large ship can.
- (iii) **Weather Dependent:** Thick fog, heavy rain, or strong winds can cause flights to be delayed or cancelled for safety.
- (iv) **Limited Reach:** Planes can only land where there is an **airport** or an **airstrip**, so they cannot provide door-to-door service.
- (v) **Environmental Pollution:** Planes release gases that contribute to air pollution and global warming, and they create a lot of noise.

Exercise 7

1. Which mode of transport is the **fastest** for traveling to another country?
2. Mention **one** reason why a poor farmer might not use a plane to transport his beans.
3. How does **thick fog** affect an aeroplane that is trying to land?
4. Name the special place where aeroplanes take off and land.
5. Name the person that controls an aeroplane in air

Problems Facing Transport in East Africa

- (i) **Poor Road Conditions:** Many roads, especially in rural areas, are not tarmacked. They become muddy and impassable during the rainy season.
- (ii) **High Cost of Fuel:** Petrol and diesel are expensive in East Africa. This makes the cost of bus tickets and transporting food very high.
- (iii) **Traffic Congestion:** In major cities like **Kampala, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam**, vehicles get stuck in heavy traffic for hours, wasting time.
- (iv) **Landlocked Countries:** Countries like **Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi** do not have a coastline. They must pay a lot of money to move goods through Kenya or Tanzania to reach the sea.
- (v) **Accidents:** Reckless driving, overloading of vehicles, and old engines lead to many accidents on our highways.
- (vi) **Old Railway Systems:** Many of our train tracks were built a long time ago and are slow or broken, meaning they cannot carry enough heavy goods.
- (vii) **Vandalism:** Some people steal road signs, bridge rails, or railway parts, which makes travel dangerous.

Solutions to Transport Problems of East Africa

To make transport better, East African governments are doing the following:

- (i) **Building New and wide roads:** Governments are "tarmacking" more roads to connect villages to markets.
- (ii) **The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR):** New, fast electric and diesel trains are being built (like the SGR in Kenya and Tanzania) to move heavy goods faster than trucks.
- (iii) **Expanding Airports:** International airports (like **Entebbe, Jomo Kenyatta, and Julius Nyerere**) are being modernized to handle more planes and passengers.
- (iv) **Strict Traffic Laws:** Police are using speed cameras and "breathalyzers" to stop reckless driving and reduce accidents.
- (v) **Regional Cooperation:** East African countries work together to make it easier and cheaper for trucks to cross borders without long delays.
- (vi) **Developing Water Transport:** Buying new, modern **ferries and ships** to move people safely across Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean.

Revision questions

- How does transport enable man meet his basic needs?
 - Access to Food:** Transport allows farmers to take their produce to the market and helps consumers reach shops to buy food.
 - Access to Healthcare:** It enables patients to travel to hospitals or medical clinics for treatment, especially during emergencies.
 - Access to Education:** School buses and other means of transport help children reach school safely and on time.
 - Employment and Income:** Transport helps people travel to their workplaces to earn money, which they then use to pay for other basic needs like shelter and clothing.
 - Provision of Goods:** It is used to move essential items like building materials for shelter, clean water, and fuel from where they are produced to where people need them.
- State one way in which the work of a traffic police officer is different from that of a lollipop person.



Traffic police officer



Lollipop Person

A **traffic Police Officer** controls traffic on the road while a **Lollipop Person (School Crossing Patrol)** helps **children and pedestrians** cross the road safely, especially near schools.

- What is the meaning of the road sign below?



Two way traffic - a road where vehicles are allowed to travel in **both opposite directions** at the same time.

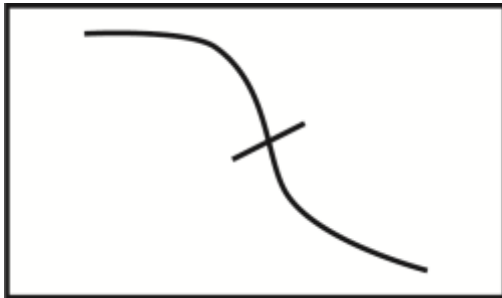
4. State any one advantage of using tarmac road over murram roads.
- (i) **All-Weather Use:** Tarmac roads are waterproof. While murram roads often become muddy and impassable during the rainy season, tarmac stays hard and safe to use in any weather.
 - (ii) **No Dust:** Murram roads create a lot of dust when it is dry, which can make it hard for drivers to see and can cause health problems. Tarmac is a clean, sealed surface that does not produce dust.
 - (iii) **Smoother Ride:** Tarmac is much smoother, which makes traveling in a car more comfortable and helps vehicles last longer by reducing wear and tear.
 - (iv) **Less Maintenance:** While murram roads need to be graded (leveled) frequently to fix ruts and potholes, a well-built tarmac road can last for many years with very little repair.
 - (v) **Better Safety:** Tarmac allows for clear **road markings** like white lines and can have speed humps added to keep people safe.
5. (a) Give two factors that influence the use of animal transport in Uganda.
- (i) **Terrain:** Animals like donkeys are used in **hilly areas** (like Kapchorwa) where vehicles cannot easily climb.
 - (ii) **Cost:** Animals are **cheaper** than cars because they don't need expensive fuel or repairs.
 - (iii) **Poor Roads:** In rural areas with **muddy or narrow paths**, animals can move more easily than trucks.
 - (iv) **Distance:** They are perfect for **short distances**, like carrying water or crops from the garden to the home.
 - (v) **Availability:** In places like **Karamoja**, animals like camels and donkeys are locally available and part of the culture.
- (b) State two steps being taken by the East African governments to improve railway transport.
- (i) **Building New Modern Railways (SGR):** They are constructing the **Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), which uses a wider track than the old one.** These new trains are **faster** and can carry much more cargo and more passengers at once.
 - (ii) **Repairing Old Tracks:** Governments are also rehabilitating the old "Metre Gauge" railways (like the Kampala-Malaba line) so they can still be used for shorter trips or carrying smaller goods while the new ones are being built.

- (iii) **Introducing Electric Trains:** In countries like Tanzania, they have started using electric locomotives, which are faster and better for the environment.
 - (iv) **Buying New Trains and Wagons:** Governments are spending money to buy modern engines (locomotives) and wagons so that there are enough trains for everyone to use.
 - (v) **Connecting with Water Transport:** They are fixing ports on Lake Victoria (like Port Bell and Jinja) so that goods can easily move from a train onto a ship and across **the water to other countries.**
 - (vi) **Regional Cooperation:** Leaders from different countries meet to sign agreements so that one long **railway** can connect Mombasa in Kenya all the way to Uganda, Rwanda, and beyond.
6. Give any one advantage of using a radio over a newspaper as means of communication.
- (i) **It is faster.** Radio gives news instantly, while newspapers take a day to print.
 - (ii) **It helps everyone.** People who cannot read can still listen to the radio.
 - (iii) **It reaches everywhere.** Radio signals reach remote villages where newspapers aren't delivered.
 - (iv) **It is cheaper.** You only buy a radio once, but you must pay for a newspaper every day.
 - (v) **You can multi-task.** You can listen to the radio while working, but you must stop to read a paper.
 - (vi) **It uses local languages.** Many radio stations speak in local tongues that people understand better.
7. Why would it be difficult for the government of Uganda to extend the railway line to Kalangala District?
- (i) **It is an island.** Kalangala is located in the middle of Lake Victoria.
 - (ii) **Water barrier.** A railway line cannot be built easily across deep water.
 - (iii) **High costs.** Building an underwater tunnel or a very long bridge is too expensive.
 - (iv) **Small land area.** The islands are small and might not have enough space for big tracks.
 - (v) **Environmental risk.** Construction could damage the lake and the local forests.
 - (vi) **Alternative transport.** The government prefers using **ferries and ships** since they already work well.
8. Give one reason why it is advisable to wear a life jacket when travelling by water. To save life in case of an accident.

9. State any two ways in which newspapers and magazines helped Africans in their struggle for independence.
- (i) **It helps rescuers.** Most life jackets are brightly colored so rescuers can see you easily.
 - (ii) **It provides warmth.** It can help protect your body from very cold water.
 - (iii) **To keep you floating in case the boat capsizes**
9. Give any one way in which billboards promote trade in the community.
- (i) **They show people what to buy.** Billboards use big, colorful pictures to tell the community about new products, like a new soda or a toy.
 - (ii) **They tell people where to go.** Many billboards give directions to nearby shops, restaurants, or hotels, helping customers find them easily.
 - (iii) **They announce special sales.** Shops use billboards to tell everyone about "Big Sales" or holiday discounts so people know when to go shopping.
 - (iv) **They build trust.** When a business has its name on a large, professional sign, people in the community feel they can trust that business.
 - (v) **They reach everyone.** Unlike ads on a phone, everyone who walks or drives past a billboard sees it, even people who don't use the internet.
 - (vi) **They work all the time.** Billboards promote trade 24 hours a day, even when the shops are closed, so people remember the brand the next day.
10. Why are traffic police officers encouraged to wear jackets with reflectors while on duty?
- (i) **They are easier to see.** The reflectors shine brightly when hit by car headlights.
 - (ii) **They prevent accidents.** Drivers can spot the officer from a long distance and slow down.
 - (iii) **They work at night.** Reflectors help officers stay visible in the dark or during heavy rain.
 - (iv) **They keep officers safe.** It protects them from being hit by moving vehicles while they work.
 - (v) **They show authority.** The bright colors help people identify the police officer quickly.
11. Give any one way through which the colonialists communicated with the local people in Uganda.
- (i) **Using Interpreters:** They hired local people who knew both English and the native languages to translate for them.

- (ii) **Teaching English:** They started schools to teach the local people English so they could talk directly.
- (iii) **Through Local Chiefs:** They gave orders to traditional leaders, who then told their own people what to do.
- (iv) **Using Missionaries:** Religious leaders lived with the people and learned their local languages to help pass on messages.
- (v) **Official Documents:** They wrote letters and laws that were sometimes translated and posted in public places.
- (vi) **Sign Language:** In the beginning, they often used hand gestures and body movements to understand each other.

9. What does the map symbol below represent?



Bridge

10. How are hills important to telecommunication companies in Uganda?

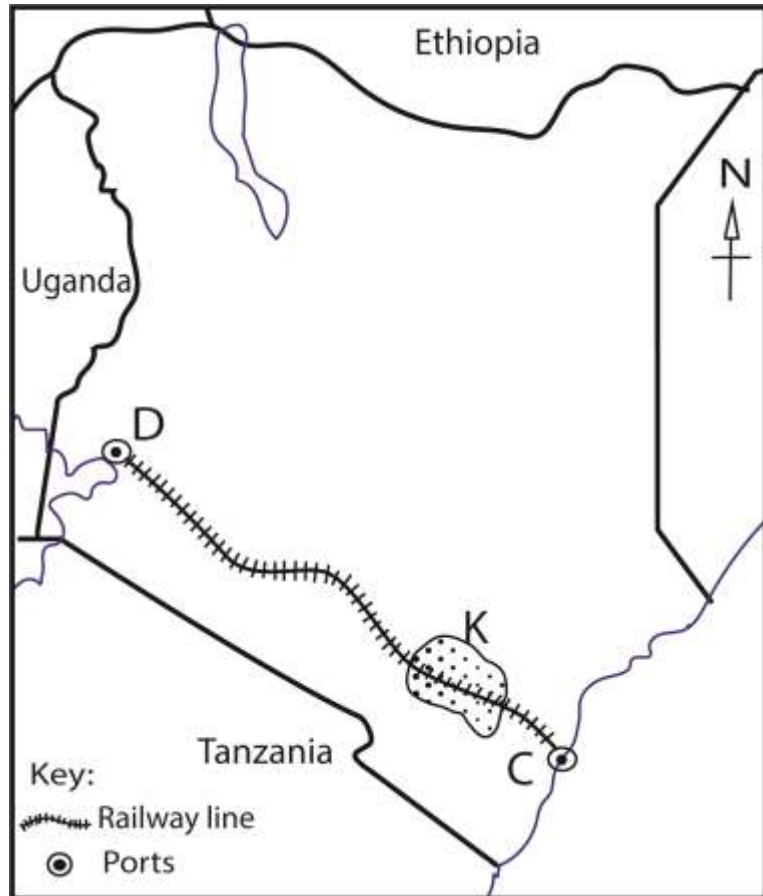
- (i) **They hold masts.** Companies build **network towers** on top of hills to cover a wide area.
- (ii) **They save money.** Using a hill means the company doesn't have to build a very tall, expensive tower.
- (iii) **They provide height.** High ground helps signals travel further without being blocked.
- (iv) **Better signal.** People living in valleys get better **phone and internet** connections from hilltops.
- (v) **Line of sight.** It is easier for one tower to "see" and talk to another tower across different hills.

11. How does a good road network promote development in an area?

- (i) **It speeds up trade.** Farmers can take their crops to markets before they spoil.
- (ii) **It creates jobs.** Building and repairing roads provides work for local people.
- (iii) **It improves health.** Ambulances can reach sick people and take them to hospitals quickly.
- (iv) **It helps education.** Teachers and students can travel to schools easily and on time.

- (v) **It attracts businesses.** New shops, factories, and hotels open near good roads.
- (vi) **It lowers prices.** Transporting goods becomes cheaper, so shop items cost less.

12. Study the sketch map of Kenya below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the port marked:

- (i) C – Kisumu Port
- (ii) D – Mombasa port

(b) Give any one reason why the rail line was constructed from town C to town D.

- (i) **To promote trade.** The railway helped carry crops like cotton and coffee from the interior to the coast.
- (ii) **To stop slave trade.** It was easier for the British to move soldiers to stop the selling of people.
- (iii) **To carry heavy goods.** Trains could carry much more cargo than people or animals could.

- (iv) **To make travel faster.** Before the train, it took many months to walk from the coast to Lake Victoria.
- (v) **To help administrators.** It allowed British officials to travel quickly and rule the land more easily.
- (vi) **To reach the source of the Nile.** The British wanted to control the area where the River Nile begins.

(c) Mention one problems faced by the builder of the railways in the area marked K.

- (i) **Man-eating lions.** Two famous lions attacked and killed many workers at night.
- (ii) **Diseases.** Many workers became sick and died from **malaria** and sleeping sickness.
- (iii) **Extreme heat.** The Tsavo area was very hot and dry, making it hard to work.
- (iv) **Lack of water.** It was difficult to find clean water for the thousands of workers to drink.
- (v) **Rough terrain.** The ground was rocky and uneven, which made laying tracks very slow.
- (vi) **Hostile tribes.** Some local people did not want the railway on their land and attacked the builders

9. State one use tool below during traditional communication



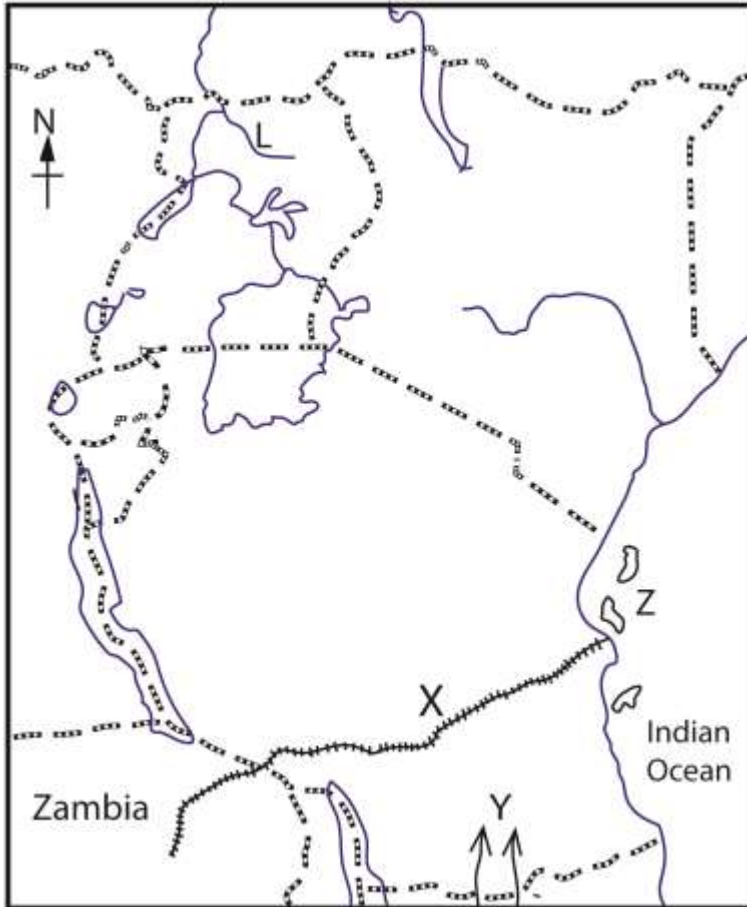
- (i) To mobilize people for work
- (ii) To mobilize people for ceremonies

9. State any way in which the government of Uganda benefits from mobile telephone companies.

- (i) **They pay taxes.** This money helps the government build schools and hospitals.
- (ii) **They create jobs.** Many people work in offices or sell airtime and SIM cards.
- (iii) **They improve security.** Police can use phones to communicate and catch criminals quickly.
- (iv) **They ease service delivery.** People can pay for water and electricity bills using **Mobile Money**.

- (v) **They promote trade.** Farmers and traders use phones to find the best prices for their goods.
- (vi) **They provide internet.** This helps students and teachers get information for learning.

9. Study the sketch map of East Africa and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the river marked L.
R. Achwa
- (b) Where was the homeland of the ethnic group that entered East Africa using route Y?
South Africa
- (c) Mention the traditional cash crop grown on the Island marked Z.
Cloves
- (d) How has the railway line marked X contributed to the economic development of Zambia
 - (i) **Access to the sea.** It gives landlocked Zambia a direct route to the port of **Dar es Salaam**.
 - (ii) **Copper exports.** Zambia can easily transport its heavy **copper** to other countries to earn money.

- (iii) **Cheaper transport.** Carrying large goods by train is much cheaper than using trucks on the road.
- (iv) **Importing goods.** It helps Zambia bring in essential items like **fuel**, machinery, and medicine.
- (v) **Opening up areas.** New towns and markets have grown along the railway line, creating many jobs.
- (vi) **Regional trade.** It has made it easier for Zambia to trade with its neighbor, **Tanzania**.

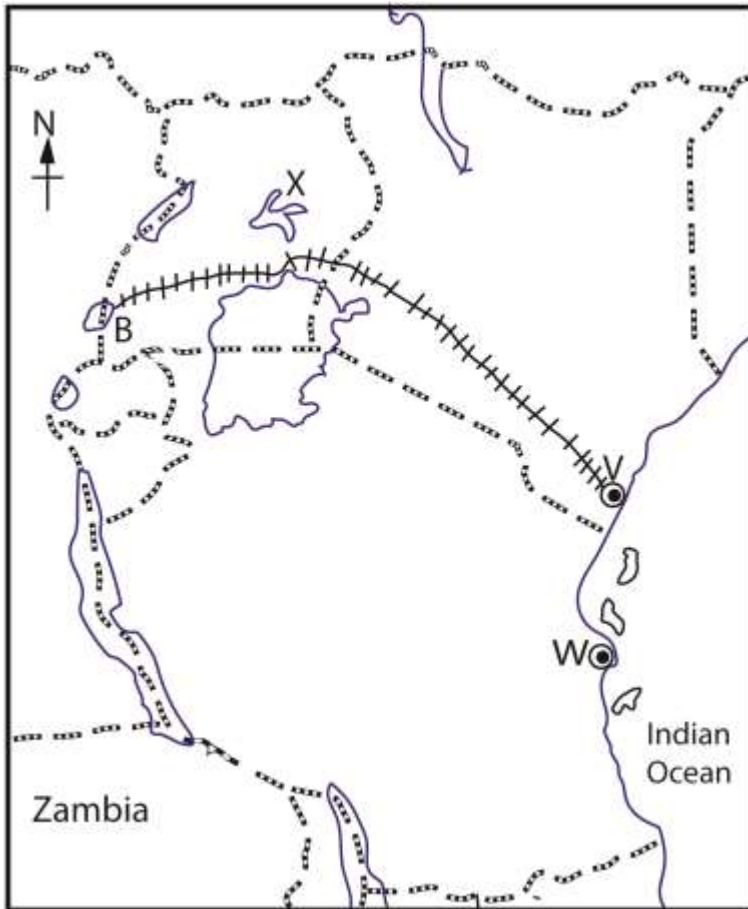
10. How does Sudan benefit from River Nile?

- (i) **It provides water for farming.** Large irrigation schemes like the **Gezira Scheme** use Nile water to grow cotton.
- (ii) **It generates electricity.** Huge dams like the **Roseires Dam** produce power for homes and factories.
- (iii) **It is used for transport.** Boats and ferries carry people and heavy goods along the river.
- (iv) **It provides fish.** Many people catch fish from the Nile to eat or sell for money.
- (v) **It provides water for animals.** Livestock like cattle and camels drink from the river, especially in dry areas.
- (vi) **It provides water for domestic use.** People use the water for drinking, cooking, and washing.

11. Mention any one condition of weather that affects water communication.

- (i) **Strong winds:** They create big waves that can capsize small boats and shift large ships off course.
- (ii) **Heavy rain:** This reduces visibility, making it hard for captains to see other boats or the land.
- (iii) **Thick fog:** It creates a "white wall" that makes it very dangerous to move because sailors cannot see where they are going.
- (iv) **Storms and lightning:** These are very dangerous for people on open water and can damage the electronic equipment used for talking to other ships.
- (v) **Floods:** Too much water can make rivers flow too fast, making it difficult for boats to dock safely at the pier.
- (vi) **Extreme drought:** If it is too dry, water levels in lakes and rivers drop, and boats can get stuck in the mud or hit rocks.

12. Study the sketch map of East Africa below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the ports marked V and W.

V – Mombasa

W – Dar es Salaam

(b) Why was the railway built from port V to country B?

- (i) **To transport copper.** It was built to carry copper ore from **Kilembe Mines** to the coast.
- (ii) **To promote trade.** It helped move agricultural products like **cotton and coffee** from Western Uganda.
- (iii) **To lower transport costs.** Moving heavy minerals by train was much cheaper than using trucks.
- (iv) **To develop Western Uganda.** The railway led to the growth of towns and markets along the route.
- (v) **To link the region.** It connected the western part of the country to the main line at **Kampala** and then to **Mombasa**.

- (c) Why is water transport difficult on the lake marked X?
- (i) **It is very shallow.** Large ships cannot move easily without hitting the bottom.
 - (ii) **Sudds and water weeds.** Floating plants like **water hyacinth** block the paths for boats.
 - (iii) **Floating islands.** Large pieces of land and plants move around and trap boats.
 - (iv) **Hidden rocks.** Boats can easily hit rocks hidden just under the shallow water.
 - (v) **Sudden winds.** Strong winds can cause dangerous waves on the flat, open lake.

13. (a) Name the animal which is used for transport in desert areas.

Camel

- (b) Mention any two factors which have enabled the animal you named in (a) above to survive desert conditions
- (i) **Water storage:** They can go for many days without drinking water.
 - (ii) **Special feet:** They have wide, padded feet that do not sink into the soft sand.
 - (iii) **Protection:** Their long eyelashes and closing nostrils protect them from blowing sand.
 - (iv) **Ship of the Desert:** Because of these features, they are often called the "**Ship of the Desert.**"

(c) State any one area that can support farming in the desert.

Oasis

14. What does the road sign shown below mean?



Humps a head

15. What safety wear is used by passengers crossing water bodies to protect their lives?

Life jacket.

- **It keeps you floating.** It prevents you from sinking if you fall into the water.
- **It is bright.** The colors make it easy for rescuers to see you.
- **It has a whistle.** This helps you call for help if you are lost in the water.
- **It fits all.** There are different sizes for both children and adults to stay safe.

16. Why was the railway extended from Kampala to Kasese?

- (i) **To transport copper.** It was built to carry copper ore from **Kilembe Mines** to the coast.

- (ii) **To promote trade.** It helped move agricultural products like **cotton and coffee** from Western Uganda.
- (iii) **To lower transport costs.** Moving heavy minerals by train was much cheaper than using trucks.
- (iv) **To develop Western Uganda.** The railway led to the growth of towns and markets along the route.
- (v) **To link the region.** It connected the western part of the country to the main line at **Kampala** and then to **Mombasa**.

17. Give any one traditional means of communication.

- (i) **Drumming:** Different drum beats sent messages about meetings, ceremonies, or danger.
- (ii) **Smoke signals:** Smoke from fires was used to send signals over long distances.
- (iii) **Horn blowing:** Animal horns were blown to gather people together for a message.
- (iv) **Messenger (Runners):** Fast people were sent to run from one village to another to deliver news.
- (v) **Whistling:** Specific whistle sounds were used to communicate in the bushes or forests.
- (vi) **Firewood/Fires:** Big fires on hilltops signaled emergencies or celebrations to distant neighbors.
- (vii) **Bells:** Metal or wooden bells were rung to call children to school or people to church.

18. Which type of transport is most suitable for carrying flowers from Uganda to the United Kingdom?

Air transport

19. (a) Give any two uses of mobile phones.

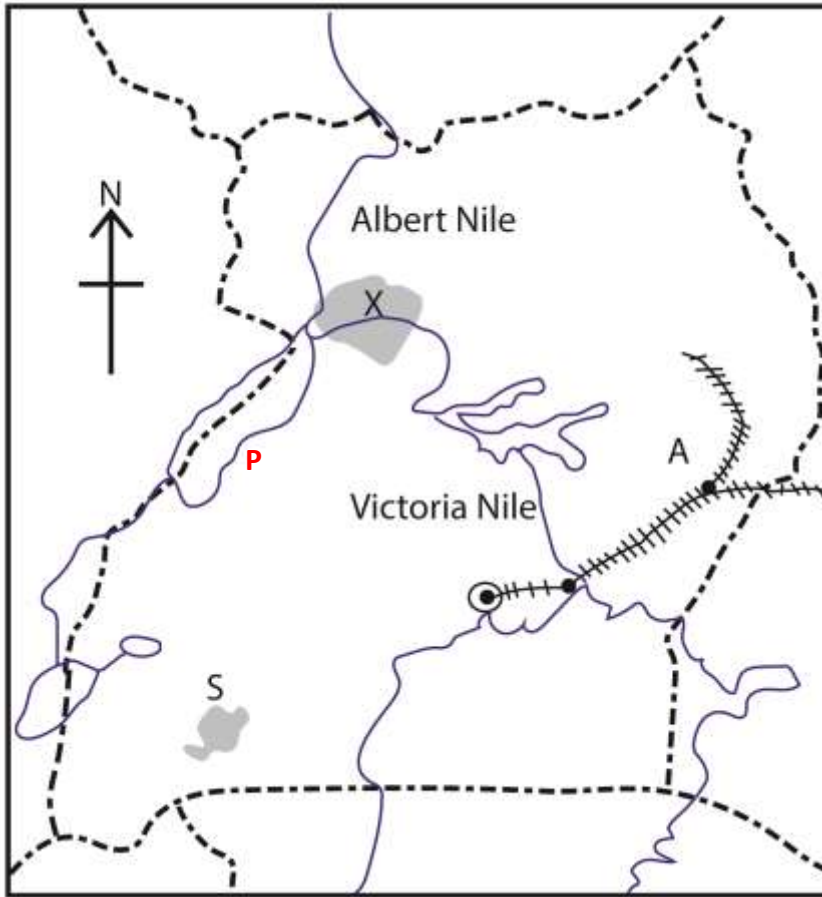
- (i) **Making calls.** We use them to talk to our friends and family far away.
- (ii) **Sending messages.** We can send quick text messages (SMS) to share information.
- (iii) **Mobile Money.** We use phones to send and receive money or pay for school fees.
- (iv) **Learning.** Students use the internet on phones to research and find information.
- (v) **Taking photos.** We use the camera to keep memories of special events.
- (vi) **Entertainment.** We can listen to music, watch videos, or play games.
- (vii) **Emergency help.** We can call the police or an ambulance quickly if there is trouble.

(b) Give any two disadvantages of mobile phones.

- (i) **They are expensive.** Buying the phone and paying for airtime costs a lot of money.

- (ii) **They cause distraction.** Some children stop studying or doing chores to play games.
 - (iii) **They can be stolen.** Thieves often target people with expensive mobile phones.
 - (iv) **Bad content.** Children might see violent or scary things on the internet.
 - (v) **Health issues.** Looking at the screen for too long can hurt your eyes.
 - (vi) **Cyber-bullying.** Some people use phones to say mean things to others.
 - (vii) **Battery failure.** If the power goes out, you cannot charge the phone to use it.
20. Give any one advantage of a tarmac road over a murrum road.
- (i) **It is all-weather.** You can use it easily even when it rains heavily.
 - (ii) **It is not muddy.** Cars do not get stuck like they do on wet murrum roads.
 - (iii) **It has no dust.** This keeps the air clean and helps people stay healthy.
 - (iv) **It is smoother.** Vehicles travel faster and do not break down as often.
 - (v) **It lasts longer.** Tarmac does not get washed away by rain like soil or gravel.
 - (vi) **It is safer.** You can paint clear white lines to help drivers stay in their lanes.
21. Mention any one way in which farmers in the rural areas can be helped to transport their produce to bigger market.
- (i) **Building better roads.** Grading murrum roads and paving them helps trucks reach farms easily.
 - (ii) **Providing group trucks.** Farmers can join **cooperatives** to buy or hire one big lorry together.
 - (iii) **Building storage stores.** Modern stores near the farm keep crops fresh while waiting for transport.
 - (iv) **Extending railway lines.** Trains can carry very large amounts of food to the city cheaply.
 - (v) **Fixing broken bridges.** This ensures that trucks do not get stuck when crossing rivers.
 - (vi) **Using refrigerated vans.** These special trucks keep milk and tomatoes from spoiling during the trip.

22. Study the sketch map of Uganda below and then use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the town marked A
Tororo
- (b) Mention the tourist attractions places marked X and S.
X – Murchison Falls National Game Park
S – Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
- (c) Use letter P to show the lake where oil has been discovered in Uganda.
23. (a) Give any two means of transport on Lake Victoria.
- Ferries:** Large vessels that carry many people, cars, and heavy buses across the lake.
 - Ships:** Big boats used to transport heavy cargo like oil, cement, and food between countries.
 - Engine boats:** Smaller boats with motors used by people to travel quickly between islands.
 - Canoes:** Traditional wooden boats, often moved using paddles, used by local fishermen.
 - Water taxis:** Small covered boats that act like minibuses to take people to different landing sites.

- (vi) **Rail ferries:** Special ships with tracks inside that carry loaded **train wagons** across the water
- (b) State any two ways in which transport, as a service, provide employment to the people.
- (i) **Driving vehicles.** Many people work as **drivers** of buses, lorries, and taxis.
 - (ii) **Operating motorcycles.** Many youth earn a living as **boda-boda** riders.
 - (iii) **Piloting and sailing.** Skilled people work as **pilots** for planes and **captains** for ships.
 - (iv) **Vehicle repairs. Mechanics** earn money by fixing broken cars and motorcycles.
 - (v) **Road construction.** People are hired to **build and repair** roads and bridges.
 - (vi) **Loading and unloading. Porters** are paid to carry heavy goods onto trucks and trains.
 - (vii) **Selling tickets.** Clerks and conductors earn a salary by **selling travel tickets** to passengers.
 - (viii) **Traffic control. Traffic police** and guides are employed to keep the roads safe.
24. (a) What kind of goods are usually transported by ship?
- (i) Heavy goods
 - (ii) Bulky goods
 - (iii) Durable goods
- (b) Why are flowers transported from Uganda to Europe by air?
- Flowers are perishable
- They are expensive so can foot the bill of air transport
- (c) Give two disadvantages of air transport.
- (i) **It is very expensive.** Tickets for passengers and fees for cargo cost a lot of money.
 - (ii) **Small carrying capacity.** Planes cannot carry very heavy or bulky goods like trains or ships can.
 - (iii) **Affected by weather.** Heavy rain, fog, or strong winds can cause flights to be delayed or cancelled.
 - (iv) **High risk of accidents.** Although rare, air accidents are usually very fatal and leave few survivors.
 - (v) **Pollutes the air.** Aeroplanes release gases that are harmful to the environment.
 - (vi) **Limited reach.** Planes can only land where there are expensive **airports or airfields**.
 - (vii) **Strict security.** Passengers must spend a long time checking in and following many rules.

Thank you

Dr. Bbosa Science

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