



Senior 1 English (New curriculum)

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Dr. Bbosa Science SCIENCE COLLEGE
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Term 3

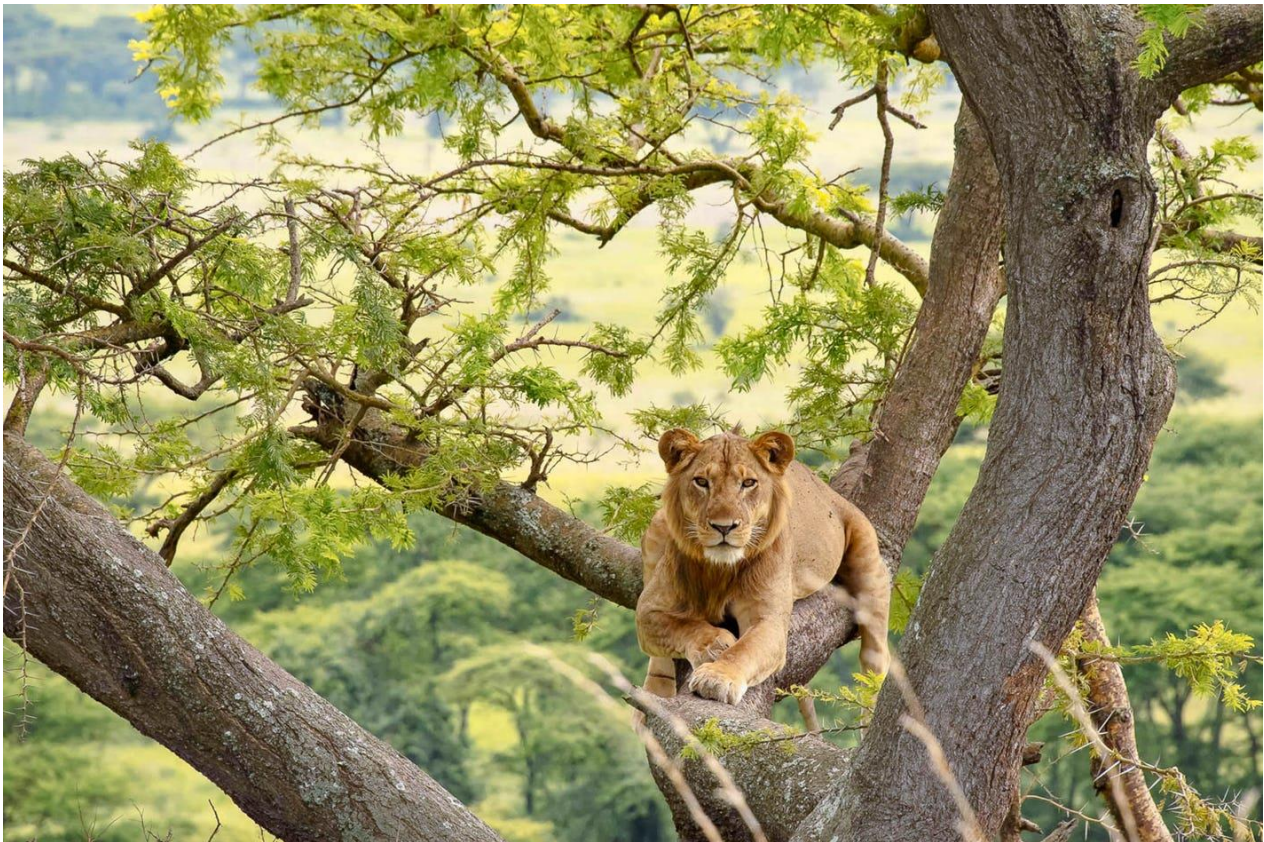
Topic 2/3: Tourism and Giving Directions

Competency: The learner gives and follows directions to a given tourist site, researches, reads and talks about the importance of tourism.

Lesson 1: Tourism-Meaning and Importance

Tourism is the activity of traveling to places away from one's home for leisure, education, business, or cultural experience.

A person who travels for tourism is called a **tourist**.



Tourism in Uganda

Types of Tourism

- (i) **Domestic Tourism** – traveling within one’s own country.
- (ii) **International Tourism** – traveling to another country.
- (iii) **Eco-Tourism** – visiting natural areas to enjoy and conserve the environment.
- (iv) **Cultural Tourism** – visiting places to learn about traditions, history, and heritage.
- (iv) **Adventure Tourism** – activities like hiking, mountain climbing, or rafting.

Examples of Tourist Attractions in Uganda

- (i) **Murchison Falls National Park** – famous for the waterfall and wildlife.
- (ii) **Bwindi Impenetrable Forest** – home to mountain gorillas.
- (iii) **Lake Victoria** – the largest lake in Africa.
- (iv) **Source of the Nile (Jinja)** – a popular site for boat rides and rafting.
- (v) **Kasubi Tombs** – cultural heritage site of the Buganda Kingdom.

Importance of Tourism

- (i) Provides employment (tour guides, hotel workers, drivers).
- (ii) Generates income for the country (foreign exchange).
- (iii) Promotes cultural exchange and understanding.
- (iv) Encourages conservation of wildlife and heritage sites.
- (v) Improves infrastructure like roads, airports, and hotels.

Exercise 1

1. What is tourism?
2. Mention two types of tourism.
3. Name two tourist attractions in Uganda.
4. Why is tourism important for a country?
5. What do we call a person who travels for tourism?

✓ Answers

1. Tourism is the activity of traveling to places away from one's home for leisure, education, business, or cultural experience.
2. Two types of tourism are domestic tourism and international tourism.
3. Two tourist attractions in Uganda are Murchison Falls National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest.
4. Tourism is important because it provides employment, generates income, promotes cultural exchange, and encourages conservation.
5. A person who travels for tourism is called a tourist.

Lesson 2: Information Provided to Tourists

(i) General Sight-Seeing Holidays

Information about **historical sites, monuments, museums, and cultural centers.**

Maps and guides showing **routes, opening hours, and entrance fees.**

Details about **local customs, traditions, and safety tips.**

(ii) Sun and Sand Holidays (Beach Tourism)

Information about **beach resorts, hotels, and restaurants.**

Weather forecasts and **best seasons for swimming or sunbathing.**

Safety guidelines for **swimming, surfing, or boat rides.**

Entertainment options like **nightlife, beach sports, and festivals.**

(iii) Special Interest Holidays

Winery Tourism: Information about vineyards, wine-tasting tours, production processes, and local wine culture.

Adventure Tourism: Details about hiking trails, mountain climbing, rafting, camping sites, and safety equipment.

Sports Tourism: Schedules of matches, stadium locations, ticketing, and fan activities.

Music Tourism: Information about concerts, festivals, local music traditions, and venues.

Exercise 2

1. What type of information is given to tourists on general sight-seeing holidays?
2. Mention two examples of information provided for sun and sand holidays.
3. What information is given to tourists interested in winery tourism?
4. Which type of tourism provides details about hiking and rafting?
5. Why is safety information important for tourists?

✓ Answers

1. Tourists on general sight-seeing holidays are given information about historical sites, monuments, museums, and cultural centers.
2. Two examples of information provided for sun and sand holidays are weather forecasts and safety guidelines for swimming.
3. Tourists interested in winery tourism are given information about vineyards, wine-tasting tours, and wine production processes.
4. Adventure tourism provides details about hiking and rafting.
5. Safety information is important for tourists because it helps them avoid accidents and enjoy their holiday securely.

Exercise 3

Read the dialogue below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

At the Town Centre

Tourist: Excuse me, could you help me? I'm looking for the Kasubi Tombs.

Student: Of course! The Kasubi Tombs are a famous cultural site here.

Tourist: Wonderful. How can I get there from here?

Student: First, walk **straight** along this main road for about **ten minutes**. You will see a **large roundabout**.

Tourist: Okay, straight to the roundabout.

Student: Yes. At the roundabout, take the road that goes **left**. Continue for about **two kilometers**.

Tourist: Is it far?

Student: Not very far. The road is **smooth**, and taxis move **quickly** along it. You will pass a **big market** on your right.

Tourist: That sounds easy.

Student: After the market, look for a **signpost** showing “Kasubi Tombs.” The site is on a **hill**, so you will walk **slowly** uphill for a short distance.

Tourist: Thank you very much. That was very clear.

Student: You’re welcome! Enjoy your visit to the Kasubi Tombs.

Questions

1. Which cultural site was the tourist looking for?
2. How long should the tourist walk along the main road before reaching the roundabout?
3. Which direction should the tourist take at the roundabout?
4. What landmark will the tourist pass before reaching the site?
5. How is the road described by the student?

Full-Sentence Answers

1. The tourist was looking for the Kasubi Tombs.
2. The tourist should walk straight for about ten minutes before reaching the roundabout.
3. At the roundabout, the tourist should take the road that goes left.
4. The tourist will pass a big market before reaching the site.
5. The road is described as smooth, and taxis move quickly along it.

Lesson 3: Descriptive and Compound Words

(i) Descriptive Words (Adjectives and Adverbs)

These words describe nouns or verbs, giving more detail.

Examples:

The **long** journey was tiring. (adjective)

The bus moved **slowly** on the rough road. (adverb)

We arrived **safely** at the destination. (adverb)

👉 They make sentences more vivid and precise.

(ii) **Compound Words**

Compound words are formed when two words are joined to create a new meaning.

Types:

Closed compounds: notebook, football, railway.

Hyphenated compounds: mother-in-law, well-known, part-time.

Open compounds: high school, bus stop, ice cream.

👉 They enrich vocabulary and are common in travel language.

(iii) **Examples in Travel Context**

We stayed in a **well-known** hotel near the beach.

The **bus stop** was crowded with passengers.

It was a **long-distance** journey, but we arrived **happily**.

The **railway station** was busy and noisy.

We enjoyed **ice cream** after the trip.

Exercise 4

1. What is a descriptive word? Give one example.
2. What is a compound word?
3. Mention two types of compound words.
4. Write a sentence using a descriptive word about travel.
5. Write a sentence using a compound word related to transport.

 **Answers**

1. A descriptive word is an adjective or adverb that gives more detail. Example: *long*.
2. A compound word is formed when two words are joined to create a new meaning.

3. Two types of compound words are closed compounds and hyphenated compounds.
4. *The bus moved slowly on the rough road.* (descriptive word: slowly/rough).
5. *We waited at the bus stop for thirty minutes.* (compound word: bus stop).

Exercise 5

Read the story and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

My Ideal Holiday

Last December, I dreamed of an **ideal holiday** by the **sunny seaside**. The weather was **warm and pleasant**, and the **golden sand** stretched for miles. I stayed in a **well-known hotel** with **high-quality service** and **beautiful rooms** overlooking the ocean.

Before choosing this holiday, I needed special information. I checked the **travel brochure** for details about the **beach resort**, including the **room service**, **swimming pool**, and **air-conditioned rooms**. I also looked at the **weather forecast** to make sure the days would be **bright and sunny**.

The journey was **long-distance**, but the **comfortable bus** moved **smoothly** along the highway. At the destination, I enjoyed **ice cream**, played **football** on the beach, and listened to **live music** at night. The holiday was truly **memorable and exciting**, filled with relaxation and adventure.

Questions

1. What kind of holiday is described in the story?
2. Mention two descriptive words used to describe the weather.
3. What special information did the narrator check before choosing the holiday?
4. Which compound words are used to describe the hotel facilities?
5. How is the journey described in the story?

Answers

1. The story describes an ideal seaside holiday.

2. Two descriptive words used to describe the weather are *warm* and *pleasant*.
3. The narrator checked the travel brochure and the weather forecast before choosing the holiday.
4. Compound words used to describe the hotel facilities include *room service* and *swimming pool*.
5. The journey is described as *long-distance*, but the bus was *comfortable* and moved *smoothly*.

Lesson 4: Verbs and Prepositions in Travel Language

(i) Common Verb + Preposition Combinations

Travel to – *We will travel to Nairobi next week.*

Arrive at – *They arrived at the bus station early.*

Arrive in – *We arrived in Kampala late at night.*

Go by – *She goes by bus every morning.*

Stay in/at – *We stayed in a hotel near the beach.*

Wait for – *The passengers waited for the train.*

Look at – *We looked at the map before leaving.*

Listen to – *They listened to the guide carefully.*

(ii) Examples in Sentences

We traveled to Murchison Falls by bus.

The tourists arrived at the airport on time.

We arrived in Paris after a long flight.

He stayed at a guesthouse near the park.

The students waited for the taxi patiently.

(iii) Why Prepositions Matter

Prepositions show the **relationship** between the verb and the object.

Using the wrong preposition can change or confuse the meaning.

✗ *We arrived to the airport.*

✓ *We arrived at the airport.*

Exercise 6

1. Which preposition is used with the verb *travel*?
2. Write a sentence using *arrive at*.
3. What is the difference between *arrive at* and *arrive in*?
4. Which preposition is used with the verb *wait*?
5. Write a sentence using *stay at*.

✓ Full-Sentence Answers

1. The verb *travel* is used with the preposition *to*.
2. *We arrived at the bus station early.*
3. *Arrive at* is used for specific places (e.g., bus station, airport), while *arrive in* is used for cities or countries.
4. The verb *wait* is used with the preposition *for*.
5. *We stayed at a hotel near the beach.*

Lesson 5: Language to Promote Tourism

(i) Descriptive Language

Tourism promotion uses **positive and appealing words** to attract visitors.

Beautiful landscapes

Exciting adventures

Rich cultural heritage

Peaceful environment

Unique wildlife experiences

(ii) Persuasive Expressions

Come and discover the hidden treasures of Uganda.

Enjoy unforgettable moments at Murchison Falls.

Relax on the golden beaches of Lake Victoria.

Experience thrilling adventures in the Rwenzori Mountains.

Taste the authentic flavors of local cuisine.

(iii) **Examples in Context**

Uganda is a land of breathtaking scenery and diverse wildlife.

Visitors will enjoy comfortable accommodation and friendly hospitality.

The cultural sites offer a fascinating glimpse into history and tradition.

Exercise 7

1. Why is descriptive language important in promoting tourism?
2. Write one persuasive sentence promoting a cultural site.
3. Mention two descriptive words that can be used to attract tourists.
4. Give an example of a sentence promoting wildlife tourism.
5. What kind of experience does persuasive language aim to create for tourists?

 **Answers**

1. Descriptive language is important in promoting tourism because it creates vivid images that attract and excite visitors.
2. *Come and explore the rich cultural heritage at the Kasubi Tombs.*
3. Two descriptive words that can be used to attract tourists are *beautiful* and *exciting*.
4. *Visitors will enjoy unforgettable wildlife experiences at Queen Elizabeth National Park.*
6. Persuasive language aims to create an appealing and memorable experience that encourages tourists to visit.



Kasubi tomb

Exercise 8

Read the passage below and answer the question that follow in full sentences

Tourist Promotion Passage

Discover the **beautiful landscapes** and **rich cultural heritage** of Uganda! From the **majestic Murchison Falls** to the **peaceful shores of Lake Victoria**, Uganda offers unforgettable experiences for every traveler.

Visitors can enjoy **wildlife safaris** in Queen Elizabeth National Park, where lions, elephants, and hippos roam freely. For adventure lovers, the **Rwenzori Mountains** provide thrilling hikes and breathtaking views. Cultural explorers will be fascinated by the **Kasubi Tombs**, a UNESCO World Heritage Site that tells the story of the Buganda Kingdom.

Uganda also offers **comfortable accommodation**, **friendly hospitality**, and **delicious local cuisine**. Whether you want relaxation, adventure, or cultural discovery, Uganda is the perfect destination.

Come and experience the **Pearl of Africa**—a land of beauty, excitement, and lasting memories!

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Questions

1. Which natural attraction is mentioned in the passage?
2. What can tourists see in Queen Elizabeth National Park?
3. Which cultural site is promoted in the passage?
4. How is Uganda described at the end of the passage?
5. Why is Uganda called the “Pearl of Africa”?

✔ Full-Sentence Answers

1. The natural attraction mentioned in the passage is Murchison Falls.
2. Tourists can see lions, elephants, and hippos in Queen Elizabeth National Park.
3. The cultural site promoted in the passage is the Kasubi Tombs.
4. Uganda is described as a land of beauty, excitement, and lasting memories.
5. Uganda is called the “Pearl of Africa” because of its beautiful landscapes, rich culture, and diverse attractions.

Exercise 8

Read the poem below and answer the question that follow in full sentences

The Kasubi Tombs

On a **green hill** that rises high,

Stands a **sacred place which tells the story of kings gone by.**

Its **ancient walls, which are built with traditional reed and wood,**

Guard the **royal heritage that has shaped a nation’s good.**

The **wide courtyards, which welcome visitors with calm and grace,**

Show the **beautiful gardens that surround this holy space.**

Inside are **sacred rooms which are carefully protected every day,**

Holding **historical treasures that guide culture in a timeless way.**

Kasubi Tombs is a **unique site that combines history, culture, and pride**, A memorable **landmark which attracts tourists from far and wide**.

Dr. Aida Namitala

Revision Questions

1. Which adjective describes the hill where the Kasubi Tombs stand?
2. Write one relative clause from the poem that describes the walls.
3. What do the wide courtyards show according to the poem?
4. Which adjective describes the site as combining history, culture, and pride?
5. Why is Kasubi Tombs described as a memorable landmark?

✔ Full-Sentence Answers

1. The hill is described as **green**.
2. One relative clause that describes the walls is *which are built with traditional reed and wood*.
3. The wide courtyards show the **beautiful gardens that surround this holy space**.
4. The site is described as **unique** because it combines history, culture, and pride.
5. Kasubi Tombs is described as a memorable landmark because it attracts tourists from far and wide.

Exercise 9

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow

Bwindi's Hidden Wonder

In the **dense forest that stretches across the rolling hills**,

Lives the **gentle gorilla which fascinates visitors with its calm gaze**.

The **green canopy, which shelters countless birds and butterflies**,

Creates a **peaceful world that welcomes travelers seeking nature's prize**.

The narrow paths, which wind through misty valleys,
Lead to sparkling streams that refresh the weary adventurers.
It is a magical place that protects rare species and ancient trees,
A beautiful sanctuary which attracts tourists from countries overseas.

Bwindi is a unique forest that combines wildlife, culture, and breathtaking scenery, A memorable destination which offers joy, discovery, and lasting harmony.



Questions

1. Which adjective describes the forest in the first stanza?
2. Write one relative clause from the poem that describes the gorilla.
3. What does the relative clause *which shelters countless birds and butterflies* explain?
4. Which adjective describes the sanctuary that attracts tourists?
5. Why is Bwindi described as a unique forest?

✔ Full-Sentence Answers

1. The forest is described as **dense** in the first stanza.
2. One relative clause that describes the gorilla is *which fascinates visitors with its calm gaze*.
3. The relative clause *which shelters countless birds and butterflies* explains the green canopy.

4. The sanctuary is described as **beautiful** because it attracts tourists from countries overseas.
5. Bwindi is described as a unique forest because it combines wildlife, culture, and breathtaking scenery.

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Thank you

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