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P.5 SOCIAL STUDIES SELF – STUDY LESSONS SET 1

WRITE THESE NOTES IN YOUR SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS WORKBOOKS AND DO ALL THE GIVEN ACTIVITIES.

LESSON ONE

TOPIC: THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: CLIMATIC REGIONS OF UGANDA

CONTENT : EQUATORIAL CLIMATE

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- (i) Describe the characteristics of equatorial climate**
- (ii) Identify areas in Uganda that experience Equatorial climate.**

The equatorial climate is a type of climate experienced by areas along the equator. It is characterized with high temperatures throughout the year and heavy rainfall.

Regions/ areas in Uganda that experience equatorial climate

- Regions in Uganda experiencing true equatorial climate are those found along the Equator.
- These areas receive rainfall throughout the year, although much of the rain is received in April, May and August to October.
- Equatorial climate is hot and wet throughout the year.

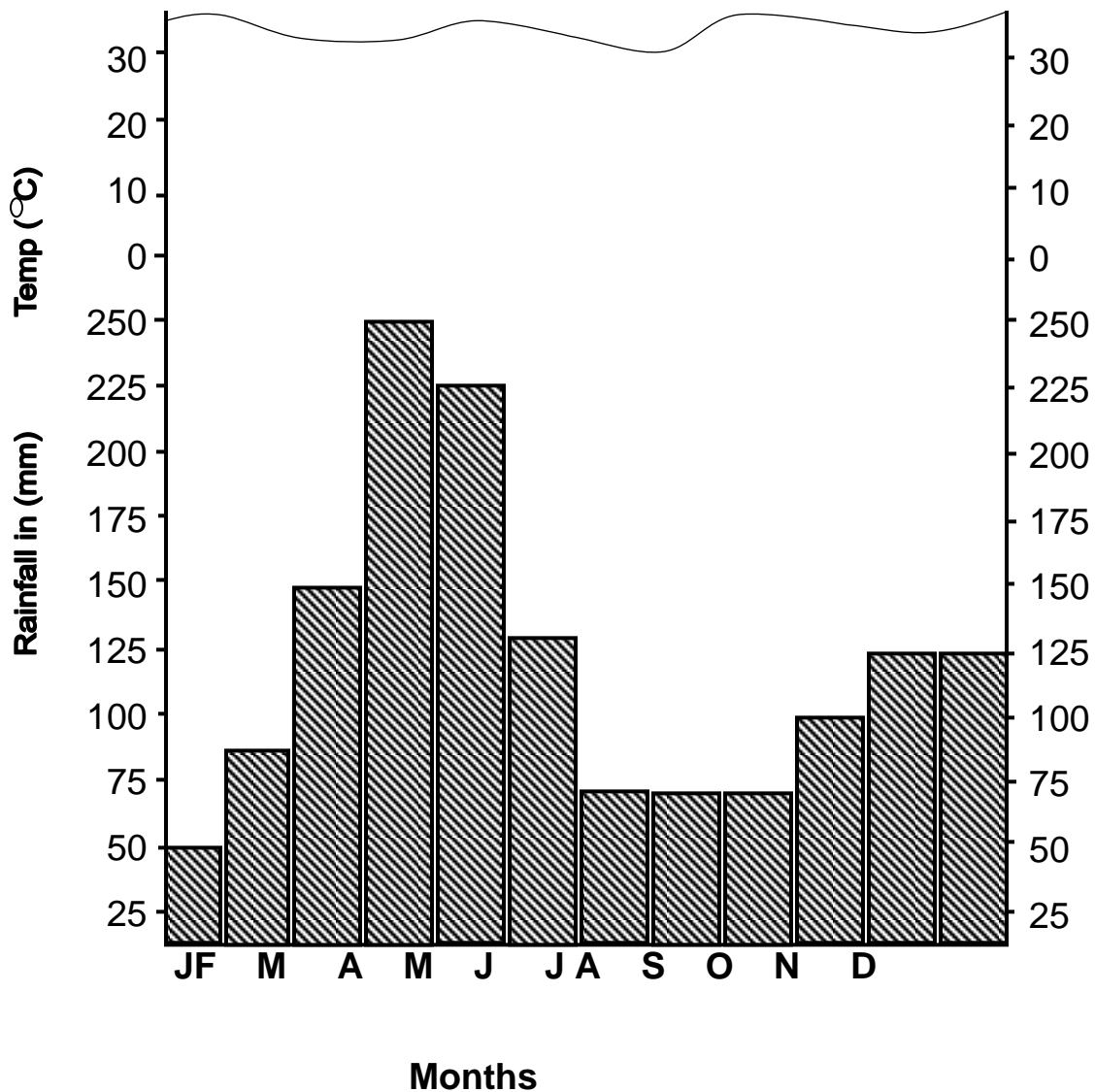
Examples of districts that experience Equatorial climate.

- Kampala
- Jinja
- Masaka

Characteristics of Equatorial climate

- It is hot and wet throughout the year
- It is always hot even at night
- Rainfall is heavy and it is received throughout the year
- Two heavy seasons of rainfall are received in a year.
- Crops such as coffee, tea, cocoa grow well in this region
- The region receives convectional rainfall

Climatic graph of Entebbe. (MK SST book 5, Page 32)



Activity

1. Describe the equatorial climate.
2. Give two characteristics of Equatorial climate
3. Outline two areas in Uganda that experience Equatorial climate
4. Which type of rainfall is received in equatorial climate?
5. Mention two economic activities in areas that experience equatorial climate.
6. State two crops are grown in areas with equatorial climate.

LESSON TWO

TOPIC: THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: CLIMATIC REGIONS OF UGANDA

CONTENT: TROPICAL CLIMATE

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to;

- (i) **Describe tropical climate**
- (ii) **Give activities carried out**
- (iii) **Mention areas where it is experienced.**

Tropical Climate

The tropical climatic region is found between the Tropics. This is the area North and South of the Equator.

Regions in Uganda which experience tropical climate;

The tropical climate covers most of the; Central, Northern , Eastern and the Southern parts of Uganda

Those regions experience Tropical savanna type of climate

The tropical climate is hot and wet

Uganda lies within the tropics and so it does not receive a true Equatorial climate

Characteristics of the tropical savanna climate

- It is hot throughout the year
- It has long dry seasons
- Rainfall received is less than that of Equatorial climate (it is between 100-1500mm per annum)
- It experiences high temperatures.

Crops supported by the tropical climate.

- Sim sim
- Sorghum
- Cotton
- Millet
- Pastoralism is also carried out in these regions.

The climatic graph and tables of Kasese

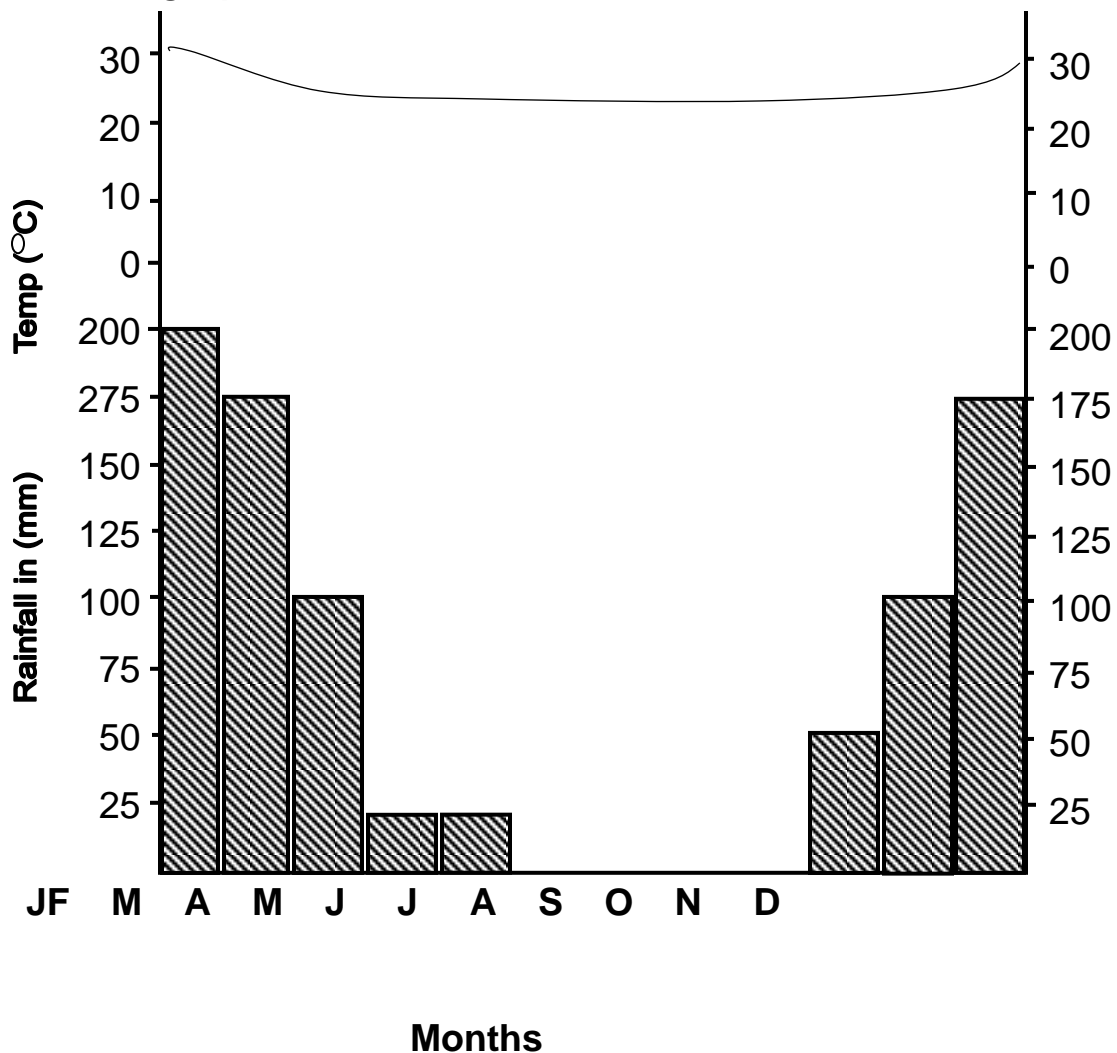


Table of tropical or savannah climate

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. ^o C	26	25	24	23	21	20	20	20	21	24	25	25
Rainfall mm	200	175	100	25	20	---	---	---	---	50	100	175

Activity

1. The climatic graph below shows the amount of rainfall and temperature received by Kasese district in 2018, use it to answer questions that follow
 - a) Which month received the highest rainfall
 - b) Which months received the same amount of rainfall?
 - c) Which month experienced the highest temperature?
2. Give the relationship between temperature and rainfall
3. Which climatic zone covers the biggest part of Uganda?
4. . Describe tropical climate
5. Give one characteristic of tropical climate

LESSON THREE

TOPIC: THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: CLIMATIC REGIONS OF UGANDA

CONTENT: SEMI –DESERT/ SEMI-ARID CLIMATE

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to;

- describe the semi-arid climate**
- give the characteristics of the semi-arid climate**
- mention places that experience the semi-arid climate**

This is a type of climate experienced in areas that receive little rainfall throughout the year.

Such areas include: North Eastern Uganda

The North-Eastern districts that experience the semi-arid climate include;

- Kotido
- Moroto
- Nakapiripiriti district

Characteristics of the semi-arid climate

- It has low rainfall ranging between 400-500mm.
- The temperatures are high. They range between 26⁰c- 28⁰c.
- It is hot and dry throughout the year.

Climatic graph and table showing semi-desert climate (MK SST book 5, Page 33)

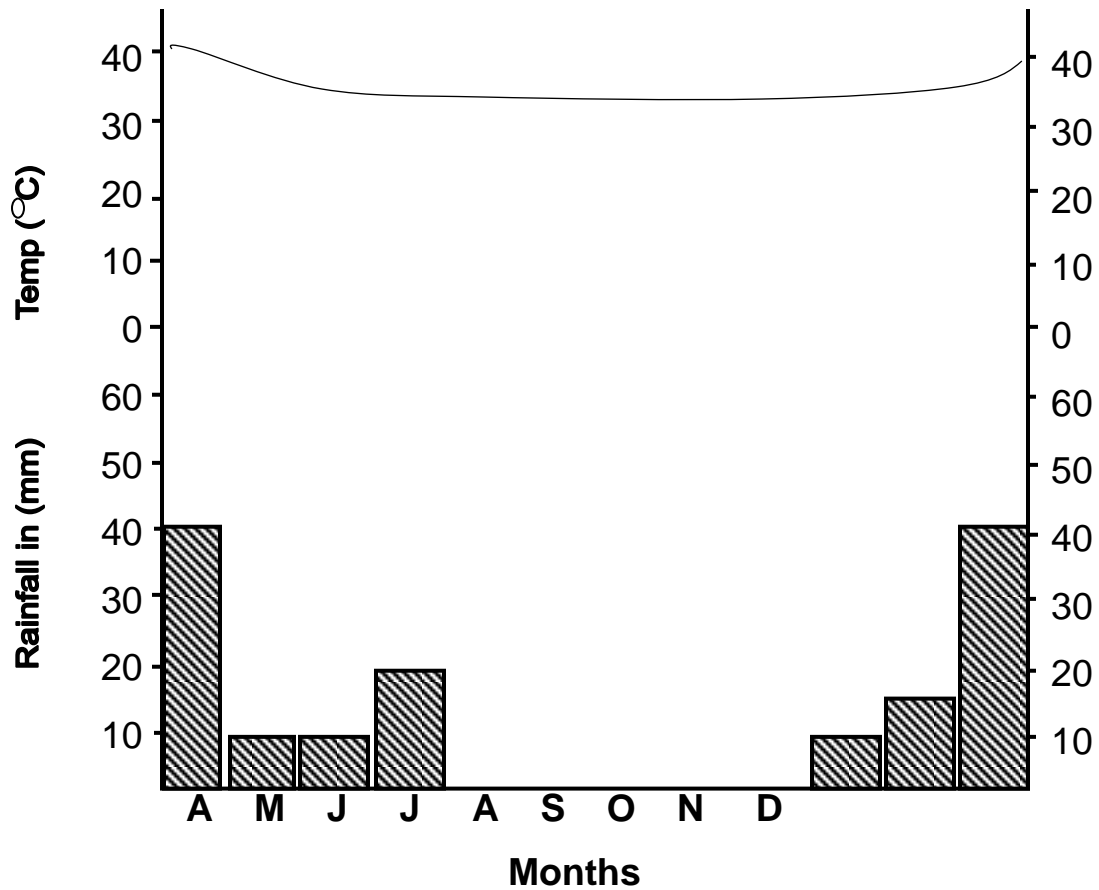


Table of Semi- arid climate

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp.°C	26	26	27	29	31	33	35	34	33	32	30	27
Rainfall mm	38	15	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	8	18	36

Activity

1. Briefly describe semi-desert climate.
2. Give one way people in semi-desert areas grow crops.
3. Mention the area in Uganda with semi-desert climate
4. Give one characteristic of semi-desert climate
5. Mention the major economic activity carried out in semi-desert climate.
6. Why do people in semi-desert areas wear light clothes

LESSON FOUR

TOPIC: THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: CLIMATIC REGIONS OF UGANDA

CONTENT: MOUNTAIN CLIMATE

By the end of the lesson you should be able to;

- Define the mountain climate and mention its characteristics
- Explain how altitude affects the climate of an area
- State and explain the factors that influence the climate of an area.

Mountain climate is a type of climate experienced in areas of high altitude.

Altitude is the height above sea level.

Places that are found at a higher altitude experience cooler conditions compared to places found at a low altitude. For example, why Kabale is found to be cooler than Gulu is because Kabale is on a higher altitude than Gulu

Therefore the effect of altitude on the climate of an area is that areas or places on a higher altitude are cooler than areas on a lower altitude. Hence the saying “ The higher you go the cooler it becomes”

Examples of areas in Uganda with mountain climate

- Areas around Mt. Elgon
- Areas around Mt. Mufumbiro
- Areas around Mt. Rwenzori

Examples of districts with mountain climate

- Mbale
- Kabala
- Bundibugyo

Characteristics of mountain climate

- It has cool temperatures
- It is experienced in mountainous areas

FACTORS THAT AFFECT CLIMATE

These conditions make some places to receive too much rainfall and others make some areas to receive little rainfall. They influence the climate experienced in different areas.

- Distance from the Equator
- Altitude
- Wind
- Vegetation
- Nearness to large water bodies
- Human activities
- Relief of the area
- Ocean currents

1. Altitude

Altitude refers to the height of land above sea level.

Areas on a high altitude are cooler than areas on a low altitude.

The higher you go, the cooler it becomes and the lower the temperatures and air pressure.

2. Latitudes (distance from the Equator)

Places nearer the Equator are hotter and receive plenty of rainfall.

3. Wind

Winds which blow over water bodies pick up moisture and clouds are formed which result in rainfall

4. Vegetation

Areas with plenty of vegetation have a high rate of transpiration which leads to the formation of rainfall. The clouds result in convectional rainfall.

5. Nearness to large water bodies

Places nearer to water bodies receive more rainfall than places far away as the water bodies help in rainfall formation.

In which way do water bodies modify climate?

Water bodies evaporate which helps in the formation of convectional rainfall.

6. Human activities

Some human activities increase rainfall while others reduce rainfall.

Activities of man that increase rainfall include;

- Afforestation
- Re-afforestation
- Agro-forestry
- Crop rotation

Activities of man that reduce rainfall are;

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Swamp reclamation
- Bush burning
- Industrialization
- Poor methods of farming like monoculture
- Human settlement
- Road construction

Activity

1. What is altitude?
2. Give two examples of mountainous areas in Uganda
3. Why is Kabale cooler than Kotido?
4. Mention the type of rainfall received in mountainous areas.
5. How does altitude affect the climate of an area?
6. Which side of the mountain does not receive rainfall?

LESSON FIVE

TOPIC: THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

SUB TOPIC: CLIMATIC REGIONS OF UGANDA

CONTENT: INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Human activities refer to all types of work done by people.

Some of the human activities done by people depend on the climate or are influenced by the type of climate experienced in that area.

EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE INFLUENCED BY CLIMATE ARE;

- Farming
- Cattle keeping
- A forestation
- Pit-sawing or lumbering

Farming

- Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

How does climate influence farming?

- In wet areas, people grow crops
- In dry areas, people practice cattle keeping / Nomadic pastoralism
- Uganda produces a variety of crops because of its different climatic regions
- In the region of the Equatorial type of climate, people practice farming and pit sawing (lumbering)

We have 2 major types of crops grown. These are;

Food crops :

These are crops grown for eating (food)

Cash crops

These are crops grown for selling to get cash.

Types of cash crops

- Traditional cash crops
- Non-traditional cash crops

Traditional cash crops: These are crops that people have grown for sale for a long time.

Examples of Traditional cash crops

- Coffee
- Tobacco
- Cotton
- Tea

Non-traditional cash crops: These are crops which were originally (formally) grown for food but are now exported and sold for cash.

Examples of non-traditional cash crops

- maize
- beans
- soya beans
- sun flower
- vanilla
- ground
- nuts

Reasons why non-traditional cash crops were introduced by the government.

- To create more sources of income.
- To create more employment in the farming industry

What does the diversification of the farming economy mean?

It means improving the farming economy to create more sources of income in the farming industry.

Activity

1. Define the following terms;
 - i. cash crops
 - ii. food crops
 - iii. traditional
 - iv. non-traditional cash crops
2. List down any two examples of traditional cash crops.
3. State two reasons why non-traditional cash crops were introduced by the government of Uganda.
4. Mention four farm products produced in Uganda.
5. Why are people advised to practice afforestation?