KAZO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LESSON NOTES TERM TWO 2023

PRIMARY THREE LITERACY ONE

LESSON ONE:

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Animals

Read and write

Plants Animals Birds Insects

Breath Grow Feed move

Living things

Living things are things which have life

Groups of living things

Plants, Animals, Insects, Birds etc.

Examples of living things

Trees,Hens,People, cows, goats etc.

Characteristics of living things

- Living things reproduce.
- Living things feed.
- Living things grow.
- Living things breathe.
- Living things move.
- Living things sense.
- Living things excrete.

ACTIVITY

1. What are living things?
2. Name four examples of living things.
3. State any four characteristics of living things.

LESSON TWO:

THEME: Living things (animals) in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Living things

Read and write

Stones, Desks, Balls, Wall, Table

Lesson development

<u>Non-living things</u>

Non-living things are thing which do not have life

Examples of non-living things

Stones, Desks, Balls, Wall, Table

<u>Characteristics of non-living things</u>

- Non-living things do not breath.
- Non-living things do not feed.
- Non-living things do not move.
- Non-living things do not grow.
- Non-living things do not reproduce.

ACTIVITY

1. What are non-living things?
2. Give four examples of living things
3. State any three characteristics of non-living things
4. Why is a plant a non-living things?

LESSON THREE:

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Animals

Read and write

Horse Donkey Rabbit Milk Meat

Manure Transport Camel

Lesson development

Animals

<u>Types of animals</u>

- Domestic animals
- Wild animals

Domestic animals

Domestic animals are animals that are kept at home

Examples of domestic animals

Came, horse, dog, cow, rabbit, goat, donkey, sheep, pigetc.

Importance of domestic animals

- Some animals provide milk e.g. cows, goats.

- Some animals are used for transport e.g. horse, donkey and camels.
- Some animals are kept as pets e.g. dogs and cats.
- An ox is used for ploughing (digging).
- Some animals guard our homes e.g. dogs
- Some animals provide us with skins and hides.
- Animal droppings are used as manure.
- Some animals are sold to get money.
- Some animals provide us with meat.

ACTIVITY:

1. Write two types of animals.
2. What are domestic animals?
3. Give any four uses of domestic animals.
4. Mention two examples of pet animals.

LESSON FOUR

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Animals

Read the words

Wallet bag shoes bangles

Jacket wool

<u>Examples of animal products</u>

Skin , horns , meat , wool , milk

From animal products we can make the following:

a) From animal skin we make:

bag	wallet	shoes

b) From animal horns, we can make:

		
Ear rings	bangles	buttons

c) From animal wool we can make

		
jacket	socks	carpets

		
blanket	hat	shoes

d) From milk we can make

Yoghurt, ice cream, butter and cheese.

ACTIVITY:

1. From which animal product do we make buttons?
2. Name two items which can be got from milk.
3. Draw and name any four things made from animal skin.

LESSON FIVE

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Animals

Read and write

Pen kennel byre hutch

Kraal sty puppy kitten

Homes of domestic animals (Habitant)

A habitant is a home of some thing

<u>Examples of animal homes</u>

ANIMAL **HABITANT**

Cows	kraal
Pigs	sty / pen
Dogs	kennel
Rabbits	hutch
Goats	pens
Sheep	pen

ANIMAL YOUNG ONES

ANIMAL	**YOUNG ONE**
Cow	calf
Goat	kid
Sheep	lamb
Dog	puppy
Pig	piglet
Cat	kitten

A group of young rabbits born at the same time by one mother is called a litter

Caring for domestic animals

- Giving them food
- Giving them water
- Providing shelter
- Providing them with medical care
- Protecting them against wild animals and thieves
- Cleaning animal habitants

ACTIVITY:

1. What is a habitant?
2. Write the habitants of the following domestic animals
   Cow rabbits goat pig dog
3. Match animals to their young ones

Dog	kid
Pig	kitten
Cow	puppy
Rabbit	calf
Goat	lamb
Sheep	piglet
Cat	bunny

4. State two ways we can care for domestic animals.

LESSON SIX

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Animals

Read and write

Monkey elephant income tourists

Skins hides zebra giraffe

<u>Wild animals</u>

These are animals that live in the bush on their own

<u>Examples of wild animals</u>

Lion elephants monkey leopard

Zebra giraffe tiger

Uses of wild animals to people

- Some wild animals give us skins and hides.
- Some wild animals are kept in our homes as pets e.g. monkey.
- Some wild animals provide people with meat e.g. wild pigs, elephants.

ACTIVITY:

1. …… are animals that live in the bush on their own
2. 2. Give four examples of wild animals
3. State any two uses of wild animal

LESSON SEVEN

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Animals

Read the words

Den destroy forest

Baby snake let burrow

Dangers of wild animals

- Some wild animals bite and kill people e.g.Lions, leopards.
- Some wild animals destroy peoples crops e.g. monkey.
- Some wild animals spread diseases e.g. rats.
- Some kill domestic animals.

Caring for wild animals

- Protect wild animals from hunters
- Discourage bush burning
- Avoid destroying forests and bushes because they are habitants of many animals

Habitants of wild animals

- Lions live in a den.
- Monkeys live in forests.
- Snakes live in holes.
- Squirrels live in holes.
- Wild rabbits live in barrow.

Animal young one

Lion	cub
Snake	snake let

ACTIVITY:

1. Mention any four places where wild animals live
2. State two dangers of wild animals
3. Name the young one of an elephant
4. State any four ways we can care for wild animals

LESSON EIGHT

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and Insects

Read the words

Legs	feathers	lay

Wings beak comb

BIRDS

Birds are creatures covered with feathers

Birds live in the nest

The structure of a bird

MK Junior literacy pupils book 3 page 89

Characteristics of birds

- They lay eggs
- They have two legs
- Some birds fly using the two wings

NB: A bat is not a bird because

- It has no feathers
- It doesn't lay eggs

Types of birds

There are two types of birds

Domestic birds

Wild birds

ACTIVITY:

1. What are birds?
2. Mention any two characteristics of birds
3. Give two types of birds

LESSON NINE

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and Insects

Read and write the words

Shelter turkey pigeon decoration

Poultry

Domestic birds

These are birds that are kept at home

Examples of domestic birds

Hen turkey pigeon

Duck dove guinea flow

The keeping of domestic animals is called poultry keeping

Uses of domestic birds

- Domestic birds provide us with meat.
- They provide us with eggs.
- They provide us with feather for decoration.
- Domestic birds provide us with droppings which act as manure.

Ways of caring for domestic birds

Domestic birds should be cared for by:-

- Constructing shelter for them.
- Cleaning their shelter.
- Keeping records.
- Treating them with proper feeds.
- Being kind to them.

ACTIVITY:

1. Give three examples of domestic birds.
2. 2. Mention any three ways of caring for domestic birds.
3. Give three uses of domestic birds .

LESSON TEN

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and insects

Read the words

Embryo chalaza

York albumen shell

Parts of an egg

The prime pupils work book page 16

A young bird is called nestling

Diseases which attack birds

Gambaro Newcastle

Pneumonia fowl diarrhea

Corcodiosis black head

ACTIVITY:

1. How do we call a young bird?
2. Mention any two diseases which attack birds.
3. Name any one disease that attacks both birds and people.

LESSON ELEVEN

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and Insects

Read and write the words

Pollinate emblem ostrich

Zoo crown penguin

Wild birds

These are birds which live in forests, bush and protected areas like zoo and game parks.

Examples of wild birds

Ostrich eagle crow sun bird

Weaver bird sparrow crested crane

<u>Importance of wild birds</u>

- Some birds are kept as pets e.g. doves.
- Some birds pollinate flowers e.g. sun birds.
- A crested crane is a bird is found in the middle of the Uganda flag ,It is the national emblem.

<u>Ways of caring for wild birds</u>

- By protecting their nests.
- By treating them.
- By feeding them.
- By protecting eggs.

ACTIVITY

1. What are wild birds?
2. Give four examples of wild birds.
3. Identify one wild bird which mostly kills domestic birds.
4. State any three ways of caring for wild birds.

LESSON TWELVE

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and Insects

Read and write the words

Bat fly wings produce

Night

BATS

A bat is not a bird but a flying mammal because it produces its young ones alive

<u>Characteristics of bats</u>

- A bat produces its young ones alive and do not lay eggs
- Bats fly
- Bats do not have feathers
- Bats feed at night
- Bats have wings

Aquatic animals

These are animals which live in water

Examples of aquatic animals

Fish frog tortoise

Crocodile snake

A young fish is called a fry.

Some animals live permanently in water as their habitant e.g. fish, crocodiles.

Some animals live in ponds of water e.g. frogs.

A pond is a small pool of water.

ACTIVITY:

1. What is a pond?
2. Name any two animals that live in water.
3. What are aquatic animals?
4. Give two examples of aquatic animals.
5. How is a fish related to a crocodile?

LESSON THIRTEEN

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and Insects

Read and write the words

Swim nostril gill cover

Smell mouth scales

FISH

A fish is an example of aquatic animals.

A young one of fish is called a fry.

Types of fish

Tilapia silver fish cat fish

Lung fish Nile perch mud fish

Parts of a fish

MK Junior book 3page 91

Uses of parts of a fish

- Eyes are used for seeing.
- Nostril is used smelling food.
- Mouth is used for feeding.
- Gill cover protects gills inside.
- Gills are used for breathing organs of a fish.
- Scale are used for protection.
- Lateral line is used for sensing sound waves in water to hear if there is danger.
- Tail fin is used for making corners.
- Pectoral fin and pelvic fins are used for breaking speed.

ACTIVITY:

1. Which body part of a fish is used for ;
   i) Protection
   ii) Breathing
   iii) Protecting gills
2. How useful are the following parts of a fish;
   i) Gills
   ii) Scales
   iii) Lateral line

LESSON FOURTEEN

THEME: Living things in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and Insects

Read the words

Antennae spiracles thorax wing

Abdomen

INSECTS

Insects are living things with jointed legs and segmented bodies

Structure of an insect

The prime pupils work book 3 page 20

The tree main body parts of an insect are head, thorax and abdomen

Uses of parts of an insect

- Insects use antennae / feelers for smelling.
- Insects use spiracles for breathing.
- Insects use long mouth called proboscis to suck food.
- Insects have large eyes called compound eyes which do not see.
- Insects have wings used for flying.

ACTIVITY:

1. How many pairs of legs does a true insect have?
2. Name the long mouth of an insect used for sucking food.
3. Name the three main body parts of an insect.

LESSON FIFFTEEN

THEME: Living things (animals) in our Sub County /division

SUB THEME: Birds and Insects

Read and write the words

A spider bee wasp mosquito

Tsetse fly flea bed bug

Examples of insects

Cockroach tsetse fly termite butterfly

Grasshoppers wasp red ants housefly

White ants v mosquito bee

Characteristics of insects

- Insects have six legs
- Insects breath through spiracles
- Some insects have wings

A spider is not a true insect because it has eight legs

Types of insects

- Useful insects
- Harmful insects

Useful insects

These are insects that benefit man

Examples of useful insects

- Grasshoppers -butterflies
- Bees

Bees provide honey to people

ACTIVITY:

1. Give two types of insects.
2. What are useful insects?
3. State one use of bees to people.
4. Mention two examples of insects.

LESSON 16

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Birds and Insects.

Read and write these words

Anthill web flea cockroach

Social solitary

Harmful insects.

These are insects that are dangerous to man by spreading disease germs to people or stinging and biting people.

Examples of harmful insects.

Fleas bed bugs cockroach wasp

Bees mosquito housefly

Groups of insects

Social insects: These are insects which live, work and move together. E.g. bees, white ants.

Solitary insects are insects which don't work and live together. E.g. cockroach, house flies.

Insects habitants.

White ants live in anthills.

A spider lives in a web.

Bees live in beehives

Activity.

1.What are social insects?

2.Write any two insects which are not eaten.

3.Why do you think a bee is a true insect?

4.Which stage of a butterfly destroys plants?

LESSON 17

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Plants and their habitants.

Read the words correctly.

Pineapple crop papyrus hyacinth Sisal

Plants

Plants are living things which grow in the soil.

<u>Examples of plants</u>

Maize plant

Banana plant

Yam plant

Potato plant

Sugar cane plant

Sunflower plant

Grass

Bean plant

Characteristics of plants

- They reproduce.
- They feed.
- They grow.
- They make food.
- They breathe.
- Plants move.
- Plants have different habitants.

Plant habitants are the places where plants grow.

(A) .Plants that grow in the garden are called **crops**.eg maize beans banana, pineapples, eggplants, potatoes.

(B).Plants that grow in dry rocky places.

Millet, cassava, sisal, cactus.

(c).Plants that grow in wetland/ swamps.

Papyrus ,rice, palm leaves, yams, sugarcanes.

(d).Plants that grow in water.

Hyacinth water lilies , Papyrus.

Activity

1.How do we call plants that are grown in the garden?

2.Write three characteristics of plants.

3.Give any two examples of crops grown in the garden.

4.Mention two plants that grow in swamps.

LESSON 18

Theme: Living things (palnts)

Sub theme: Parts of flowering plant and their uses.

Read and write the words.

Mushroom Ovacado Spares mosses,ferns

Types of Plants.

Flowering plants

Non flowering plants.

Flowering plants.

These are plants which bear flowers and produce by means of seeds.

Examples of flowering plants.

Oranges

Mangoes

Paw paw

Ovacado

2.Non flowering plants.

These are plants which reproduce by means of spores. Eg mushrooms, mosses, ferns.

Parts of flowering plant.

Mk Junior literacy pupil' book3 page 98

System of a flowering plant.

The root sytem

Shoot system

The root system: Consists of the following parts root hair, root cap,lateral roots

The shoot sytem: Consists of the following parts leaves, stem, terminal buds,flowers.

Activity

1.What are flowering plants?

2.Give three examples of flowering plants.

3.What are non-flowering plants.

4.Name two systems of a flowering plants.

5.Name three parts which are found on shoot system.

LESSON 19

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Parts of flowering plant and their uses.

Read and write

Minerals salts firmly tubes sorghum

The four main parts of a flowering plant.

- Roots
- leaves
- Stems
- flowers

Roots

A root is a part of a plant which grows into the soil.

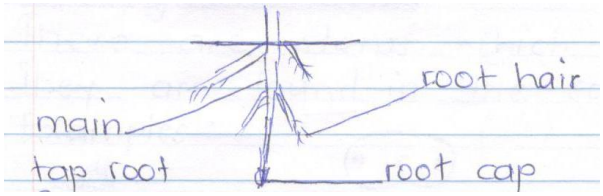
Function of roots to plant

- Roots hold the plant firmly in the soil.
- Roots collect water and mineral salts from the grounds.
- Some roots store food for the plant.
- The roots act as tubes to take water to the stem.

Types of roots.

1.Tap roots

This is the main root with small branches called **lateral roots**



Plants with tap roots are beans , soyabeans, peas, tea, coffee.

2.Fibrous roots.

These are very many roots growing and forming the root system.

Fibrous roots are found on plants like , maize, sorghum, millet, rice.

Prop roots.

These are roots which grow from the stems of plants.



Prop root

They are found on plants like maize sugarcane.

Activity

1.State any four functions of roots to a plant.

2.Name any three types of roots

3.which part on a root.

(a) Sucks water and mineral salts from the ground.

(b).Protects the young growing roots from damage

LESSON 20

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Parts of flowering plant and their uses.

Read and write

Climb sunlight twinning clasping

Pumpkin passion fruit

Stem.

<u>Function of stem to plants.</u>

- The stem holds the leaves in order to get sunlight.
- They hold flowers and fruits
- Stems store food for the plant.
- The stems take water from roots to the leaves.

Types of stems

Upright stem

Climbing stems

Underground stems

1.Upright stems

These are stems found on tree and other plants which grow upright e.g

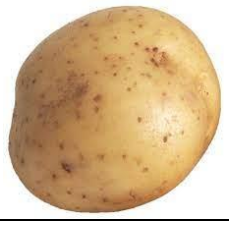
		
Muvule	maize	pineapple

2.Under ground stems

These are stems which grow below the soil

They are found in the soil.

Examples

onion	Irish potato	ginger	yams
			

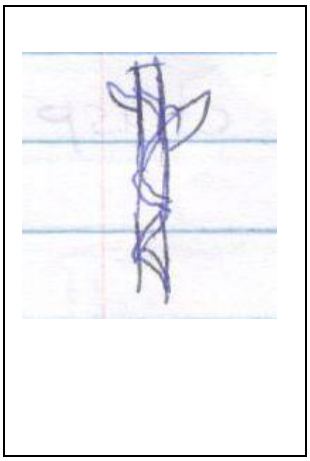
3.Climbing stems.

These are stems which are weak and cannot support themselves upright .

They climb other plants.

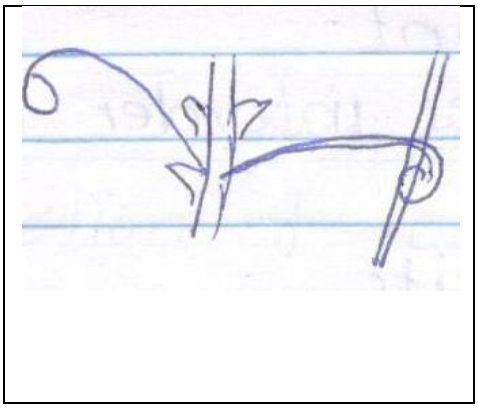
There are three ways in which they climb.

(i)By twinning or clasping e,g passion fruits, pumpkin.



The prime pupils work book 3 page 35

2.Using tendrils eg beans, passion fruits



3.Using hooks eg rose flower

Uses of stems to people.

- Most stems are used in building.
- Some stems are used as herbal medicine.
- Some stems are used as food.

Activity

1.Why do plants climb others?

2.State the three ways by which some plants climb others.

3.Name three types of stems.

4.Write any one example of a plant for each type of stems;

(a)climbing stem

(b)underground stem

(c)upright stem.

LESSON 21

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme : Parts of a flowering plant and their uses

Read the words correctly

Transpiration Photosynthesis Stomata chlorophyll

Leaves

Parts of a leaf

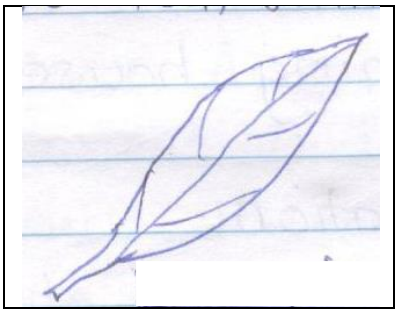
A new RS revised Thematic literacy I book 3 Pg 115

Types of leaves

Simple leaf **Compound leaf**

1. **Simple leaf**

Simple leaf is a leaf with one leaf blade and one leaf stalk.

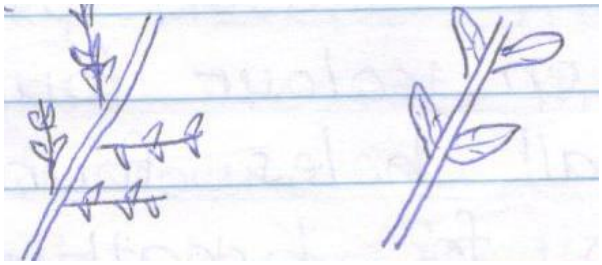


Example of plants with simple leaves

Avocado, Jackfruit , maize

2. Compound leaf

A compound leaf has many leaflets on one leaf stalk.



Examples of plants with compound leaves

Beans, cow peas, ground nuts

Uses of leave to a plant

- Leaves makes food for the plant
- Leaves help a plant to breathe through small holes called stomata
- Leaves carryout transpiration.

Transpiration is the process by which plants lose excess water in form of vapour to the atmosphere through stomata.

Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants make their own foor.

Condition needed for photosynthesis to take place.

a) Chlorophyll
   This is the green colour found in leaves
b) Sunlight

Raw material needed for photosynthesis to take place.

- Water .
- Carbon dioxide.

Uses of leaves to people

- Leaves are eaten as green vegetables.
- Some leaves are used as local medicine e.g mangoes leaves.
- Leaves are used for thatching houses e.g spear grass.

- Leaves are used for decoration.

Activity

1. Define the following.
   Photosynthesis .
   Transpiration.
2. Name the green colour found in leaves .
3. Name the small holes found on leaves used by plants for breathing.
4. Draw a compound leaf in the space below.

LESSON 22

Theme: Living things **in our sub county**

Sub theme : Parts of a flowering plant and their uses

Read and write

Anthers stigma pistil petal sepals stamen

A flower is a plant which produces seeds and fruits.

A flower is a reproductive part of a plant.

The internal structure of a flower.

A new Rs revised thematic literacy 1 for P.3 page 110.

<u>Function of each part of a flower</u>

Petals: Attract insects for pollination.

Anthers: Anthers produce pollen grains.

Filament: It holds the anthers in position.

Stigma: It receives pollen grains.

Style: It keeps the stigma upright.

Ovary: It keeps the ovules and develop into a fruit.

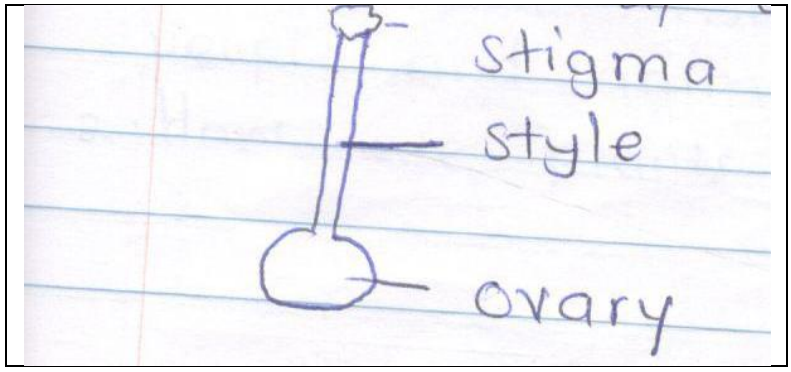
Ovules: They develop into seeds.

Sepals: These protect the flower, when it is still young.

Flower stalk: It holds the flower in an upright position.

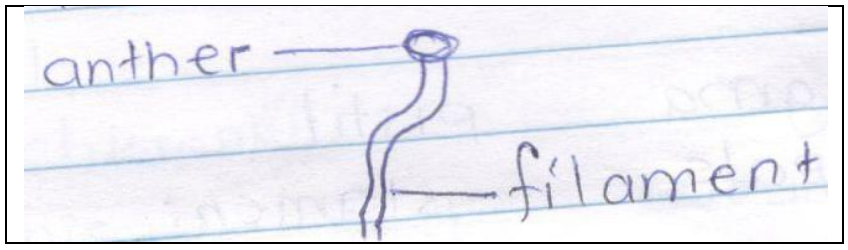
The Pistil : This is the female part of a flower

It is made up of the following.



The stamen: The stamen is the male part of a flower

It is made up of the following anthers the filament



Uses of flowers to people

- Some flowers are used to make perfumes.
- Some flowers are used for decoration.
- Some flowers are used to make insecticides.
- We sell flowers and get money.

Flowers produce a sweet juice called nectar which bees use to make honey.

Activity

1. Name the reproductive part of a plant
2. Name the part of a flower which;
   a) Develop into a fruit
   b) Receive pollen grains
3. Why are petals of most flowers brightly coloured ?

LESSON 23

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme : Parts of a flowering plant and their uses

Read and write

Timber charcoal decoration manure destroy pests

Importance of plants to people and animals

- Some flowering plants act as food.
- Flowers from flowering plants help in decorating our homes.
- Stems are used in making charcoal.
- We sell some plants to get money.
- Some plants are source of timber.
- We get firewood from plants.

Importance of animals to plants

Animals provide manure to plants to grow well.

Dangers of some plants to people and animals

- Some plants are poisonous to people and animals.
- Plants herbour some pests and vector.
- Sometimes some plants break and destroy properties.
- Some plants have thorns which hurt our bodies.

Activity

1. Mention any two danger of some plants to people and animals
2. How are plants important to people

LESSON 24

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Crop growing practices

Read and write

Weak spray wed support, pruning, branches, competition

Crops are plants grown by people

Ways of caring for crops

- Watering them using the watering can.
- Spraying the crops using insecticides.
- Weeding to prevent competition for nutrients .
- Harvesting.
- Supporting the weak stems.
- Putting manure in the garden.

- Pruning un wanted branches.
- Mulching.

Activity

1. What is a crop?
2. Mention four ways of caring for crops.
3. Which garden tool is used for watering?

LESSON 25

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Parts of a flowering plant and their uses

Read and write

Sickle trowel leveling garden leave

Crop growing practices

Crop growing practices are the steps taken and ways of caring for the crops.

Clearing the land

The first step in growing of crop is clearing the land.

Ways of clearing the land

- Slashing the grass
- By ploughing
- By digging

Garden tools

Tool	Diagram	Use

The table showing garden tools .

A new Rs revised thematic literacy I book 3 page 119

Ways of caring for garden tools

- Garden tools must be kept clean
- We should not leave them outside at night.

Activity

1. Give three ways of clearing the land.
2. What is the use of a panga to a farmer?
3. Draw these garden tools and give their uses

Spade	Slasher	hoe

LESSON 26

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Crop growing practices

Read and write

Seedling nursery bed transplanting trowel

Planting

Seeds should first be planted in a seed bed.

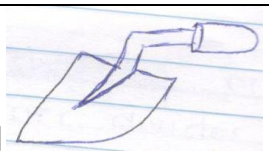
A young plant is called a seedling.

A nursery bed is a small garden where some seeds are first planted before taking them to a well prepared garden.

Diagram of a nursery bed

The prime pupils work book 3 page 43

When seedlings are ready , a farmer transplants them using a trowel

Trowel 

Transplanting is the transfer of seedlings from a nursery bed to a well prepared garden.

Transplanting is best done in the evening to avoid excess transpiration which can cause wilting.

Activity

1. Name the place where some seeds are first planted before being taken to a well prepared garden
2. Name any three seeds which are first planted in the nursery bed
3. How do we call young plants in the nursery bed?
4. What is transplanting?
5. Which time is best for transplanting seedlings?
6. Which garden tool is used for transplanting?

LESSON 30

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Parts of a flowering plant and their uses

Read and write

Control season fertile leguminous, nitrogen, practice

Crop rotation

Crop rotation is the practice of growing different types of crops on the same piece of land season after season.

Importance of crop rotation

- Crop rotation control pests and diseases .
- Crop rotation helps in keeping soil fertile.
- Crop rotation helps in keeping soil with nitrogen that is added by leguminous plants.

A table showing crop rotation

If a farmer divides his/her piece of land into five parts and grows maize, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, ground nuts in the first season, in the other season he/she may interchange the gardens. As shown in the table below.

Seasons A	**Season B**
Garden I – maize	Garden 1-Cassava
Garden 2- beans	Garden 2- Maize
Garden 3- ground Nuts	Garden 3- Cassava
Garden 4- cassava	Garden 4- Beans
Cassava 5 - potatoes	Garden 5 ground nuts

Activity

1. What is crop rotation
2. Give two importance of crop rotation

LESSON 27

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Crop growing practices

Read and write

Simsim sorghum , broken, pests

Qualities of a good planting materials

- Should be free from pests and diseases.
- Seeds should not be broken.
- Seeds should be mature.
- Seeds should not have holes .
- Planting material should be healthy.

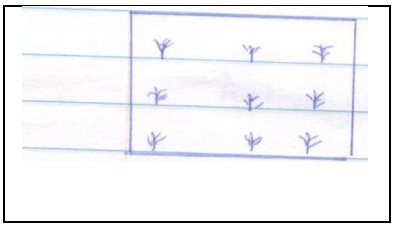
Ways of planting crops

a) Row planting

This is done in rows

Examples of crops grown in rows

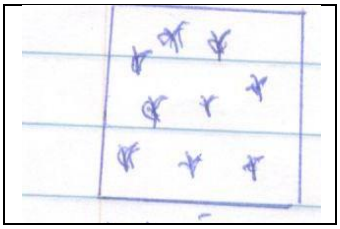
Beans , maize, cassava , tea etc



b) Broad casting

Here seeds are just spread

Examples of crops grown by broad casting are rice, millet, sorghum, simsim etc.



Activity

1. Write two ways of growing crops.
2. Name any two crops grown by row planting .
3. State any four qualities of good planting material.

Lesson 28

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Crop growing practices

Read and write

Weevil termites, locust, squirrel , destroy, spoil

Crop pests

A pest is a living organism which spoil or destroy crops.

Examples of crop pests

- Birds like hens
- Insects like bean weevil, maize , weevil, locusts, termites etc
- Animals like rats squirrels , cows , goats, sheep , pigs etc

Activity

1. What are pests?
2. Give two insect crop pests.

LESSON 29

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme : Crop growing practices

Read and write the words

Weed , fence, pesticides, chase, monkey, rust

Examples of crop diseases

- Bean rust
- Cassava mosaic
- Panoma diseases
- Potato blight etc

Ways of controlling pests and diseases

- Practice crop rotation.
- Regular weeding.
- Fence the garden.
- Planting early.
- Early harvesting.
- Up root the infected plants and burn them.
- Spray with chemicals called pesticides.
- Use scare crows to chase away birds and monkey.

Activity

1. Name any three crop diseases.
2. State any four ways of controlling pests and diseases .
3. Match diseases with plants they affect.

Diseases	**plants**
Bean rust	Banana
Pamoma	Cassava
Cassava mosaic	Beans

LESSON 30

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Crop growing practices

Read the words

Cassava pineapple pawpaw juice passion fruit

Food and cash crops

Food crops

These are crops which are grown for food

Examples of food crops are

- Banana
- Maize
- Sweet potatoes
- Cassava

Examples of fruit crops are

- Jackfruits
- Passion fruit
- Oranges
- Pineapple
- Pawpaw

- Watermelon

Some crops give us juice , they are:-

- Passion fruits.
- Oranges.
- Pineapples .

Uses of food crops

- They give us food.
- They give us fruits.
- They give us juice.

Activity

1. What are food crops?
2. Give three examples of food crops .
3. How are food crops important to people.

LESSON 31

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Sub theme: Crop growing practices

Read and write

Tobacco cigarette simsim perfume , flavor

Cash crops

These are crops which are grown for sale.

Examples of cash crops and their products.

CASH CROP	**PRODUCT**
Flower	Perfume
Cotton	Thread , clothes

Coffee	Coffee for tea
Sisal	Ropes , sacks
Coconut	Cocoa for tea
Tea	Tea leaves
Rubber	Rubber , tyres
Vanilla	Flavours
Sun flower	Cooking oil , simsim
Wheat	Baking flour
Barley , sorghum	Used for making beer
Palm seeds	Cooking oil , soap
Tobacco	Cigarettes
Trees like pine	Wood , timer

Importance of cash crops

- Cotton is used for making threads and clothes.
- Coffee is used for making coffee to put in tea.
- Tea is used for making tea leaves.
- Sisal is used for making ropes and strings.
- Flowers are used for making perfume .

Activity

1. What are cash crops?
2. Name four examples of cash crops which are not eaten at home.
3. Why do we grow cash crops?
4. Name two types of crops.

Lesson 32

Theme: Living things in our sub county

Subtheme: Crop growing practice

Read and write the words correctly

Germination growth seedling

Cotyledons warmth carbon dioxide

Germination

Germination is the growing of seeds into seedlings

Stages of plant growth

Seed	Germinating seed	Seedling

Diagram on MK junior literacy one book page 110

Conditions necessary for germination

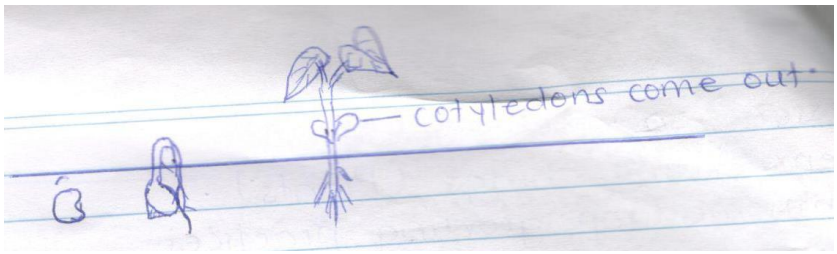
- Air (Oxygen)
- Moisture (Water)
- Warmth (right temperature)

Types of germination

a. Epigeal germination
b. Hypogeal germination

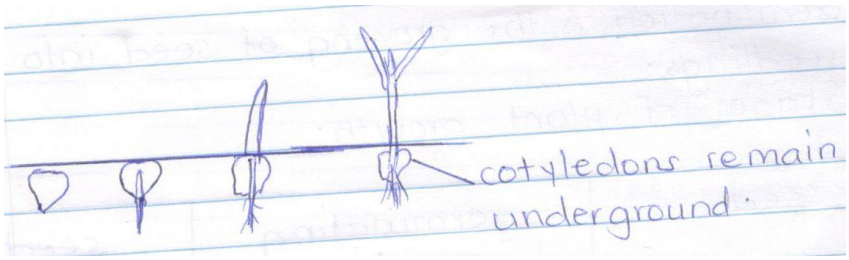
Epigeal germination

This is the type of germination in which the cotyledons come out of the ground e.g. beans, peas, soya bean, ground nuts.



Hypogeal germination

This is the type of germination in which the cotyledons remain below the ground e.g. maize , rice, sorghum.



During germination, seeds use oxygen and give off carbondioxide

Activity

1. What is germination?
2. Give the conditions necessary for germination to take place.
3. What name is given to a young plant
4. Name two types of germination.
5. In which types of germination does the cotyledon remain under the ground

Lesson 33

Theme: Managing resources in our sub County

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write the words

Recourses Fuel

<u>Recourses</u>

<u>Resources</u> are the things used to make other things

Example of resources

-Water -Food

-Land -Fuel

-Time -Plants

-Money

Types of resources

There are two main types of resources.

- Nature resources.
- Artificial resources.

<u>Nature resources</u>

These are resources or things made by God.

Examples of natural resources are;

Lakes, rivers, forests, swamps , mountains, hills , minerals etc

Examples of mineral e.g copper , oil, gold.

Artificial resources.

These are resources made by people

Building, money, vehicle etc

Activity

1. What are resources?
2. Mention any four examples of basic resources.
3. Give any three artificial resources.
4. Name two types of resources.

LESSON 34

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Taste , ocean, seas, colourless

Water as a resource

Uses of water

Water is used for;

-Washing clothes -Washing utensils

-Constructing houses -Watering and spraying plants

-Cooking food

-Drinking

-Mopping our houses

Properties of water

- Water is tasteless
- Water is colourless

- Water has no smell

Sources of water

a. **Nature sources**

These are sources which are created by God.

Examples of nature sources of water.

Rain, river, oceans, lakes , seas etc.

b. **Artificial sources of water**

These are sources which are made by man.

Examples of artificial sources of water.

Well, boreholes, dams, taps, tanks etc.

LESSON 35

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read words correctly

Hygiene preservation serve dirty

Containers roast

Food as a resource

Food is any things good to eat or drink

Sources of food.

Food is got from plants and animals.

Places where food can be got from.

Garden, shop, market, forests, rivers, lakes etc

Food hygiene.

This is the keeping of food free from germs.

How food get dirty

When it is served from dirty places

When it is served from dirty containers

When it is served with dirty hands

When flies land on the food with their hairy body.

Food preservation

Food preservation is the keeping of food safely in good condition for a long period of time.

Ways of preserving food

- By freezing
- By sun drying
- By tinning or canning
- By salting
- By smoking
- By roasting and frying

LESSON 36

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write words

Security Save Granary Prevent

Healthy

Food security

Food security is when people use different ways having and saving enough food to be needed in times when food is not enough.

Ways of food security

- Growing a lot food in the right time or season.
- Water crops in dry season.
- Keep food in the granaries.
- Keeping food in baskets.
- Keeping food in sacks.
- Keeping food in the store.

Reasons why people eat

- People eat to live.
- People eat to grow healthy.
- People eat to be strong.
- People eat to prevent diseases .

Activity

1. Give any 3 reasons why people eat.
2. State any 3 ways of food security.
3. What is food security?

LESSON 37

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Cholera, diarrhea, germs , disease, faeces, dispose, toilet

The 4Fs (FOOD, FINGER, FLIES, FAECES)

The 4Fs shows how diseases can be spread because of bad handling of food.

Finger-Food-Flies-Faeces

If we eat food with dirty fingers the germs enter our bodies and cause diseases.

Flies from faeces can also come to our food and leave there germs or lay their eggs which cause diseases.

The diseases caused through the 4Fs are

- Diarrhea
- Ebola
- Cholera etc

Ways of preserving diseases caused by 4Fs

- Washing hands before eating food.
- We should cover food properly.
- We should cover the pit latrines.
- We should wash hands after visiting latrines or toilets.
- We should only dispose faeces in toilets or latrines..

Activity

1. Write 4Fs in full
2. What diseases are caused by 4Fs
3. How do we control diseases caused by 4Fs

LESSON 38

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Coin notes transport construction

Salary loan

<u>Money as resources</u>

Money is a medium of exchange

Uses of money

- It is used for buying clothes.
- It is used for paying school fees.
- It is used for paying medical bills.
- Money is used to pay for transport.
- It is used for construction.
- Money is used to buy food.

Types of money

Notes Coins

Ways how people get money

- By trading.
- By getting loans for bank.
- Through working to get salary.
- People can get money through donations.

Activity

1. Give 4 ways how people get money.
2. What are the two types of money in your sub county?
3. Give any three uses of money as a resources.

LESSON 39

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Spend profit negotiation compare bargaining

Ways how people keep their money safe

- By keeping it in banks
- By buying important things which can be sold to make profits.

Examples of banks in our sub county

- Stanbic bank - Opportunity bank
- Centenary bank - Equity bank
- Post bank

Ways of spending money wisely

1. Budgeting for our money

   A budget shows the amount of money we have and the different things we want to buy.

2. Comparing the quality of the things we need in the shop.
3. Not buying things in hurry.
4. Bargaining or negotiating prices.
5. Making a shopping list.

Activity

1. Give four examples of commercial banks in your sub county.
2. Suggest any two ways how people keep their money safe.
3. A part from the bank, give other places where people keep their money.

LESSON 40

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Inheriting mountain tourists cover minerals

<u>Land as a source</u>

Land is the part of the earth which is not covered by water.

Uses of land as a resource

- Land is used for building houses.
- Land is used for growing crops.
- Land is sold to get money.
- Some land forms attract tourists e.g mountains.

Ways how people get land

- By buying it.
- By inheriting it.

Examples of resources found on land

Forests Animals

Minerals Buildings

Human beings

N.B: Land is the most important resources because it is the base of most of the resources.

Activity

1. What is land?
2. Why is land regarded as the most important resources?
3. Give any two uses of land as a resource.
4. Suggest any two ways how people in your division obtain land.

LESSON 41

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Plywood , timber , fruits, firewood, forest, medicine, formation.

<u>Plant (forests) as a resource</u>

A forest is a group of trees growing together .

Forests form part of vegetation.

Types of Forests

Natural forest.

Artificial forests. (Planted forests)

Examples of each type of forest.

Things we get from forests

- Firewood
- Timber
- Fruits
- Poles
- Polywood
- herbal medicine

Importance of forests

- They help in rain formation.

- They give us firewood.
- Forests are homes for wild animals.
- Forests attract tourists who bring income.
- Forests prevent soil erosion.
- Forests give us herbal medicine.

Activity

1. The biggest natural forest in Uganda is _____
2. How are forests important to people?
3. What things do we get from forests?

LESSON 42

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Security, transport, domestic, wild, giraffe, attract, tourists

<u>Animals as a resources</u>

Types of animals

- Domestic animals
- Wild animals

Examples of animals

Dogs, cats, cows, donkeys, camels, zebra, lion, goats, horse, giraffe etc

Uses of animals as a resource

- Animals attract tourists who are a source of income.
- Some animals are source of meat.
- Their hides and skins are used for making things e.g bags , hats, belts etc

- Some animals provide us with milk.
- Their droppings are used as manure.
- Some animals guard our homes e.g dog
- We sell them and get money.
- Some animals help in transport.

Activity

1. Which animal keeps security at home?
2. Mention two types of animals.
3. How is a camel important to people.

LESSON 43

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Digging , learn, harvest, farmer, weed, clear, poverty

<u>Time as a resource</u>

Time is the quantity that is measured in minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, seasons, years etc.

Examples of activities pupils carry out that need time

- Cleaning at school.
- Pupils playing.
- Pupils taking lunch at school.
- Pupils learning at school.

Examples of activities farmers carryout that need time

- People clearing the land.

- People weeding.
- People harvesting .
- People digging .

What happens when pupils mismanage time?

When pupils mismanage time they:-

- Fail to do the right activity at right time.
- Fail to complete exercises.
- Fail to have meals on time.
- Fail exams .
- Repeat classes.

What happens when farmers fail to manage time?

When farmers mismanage time they

- Get poor yields.
- Failure to grow some crops.
- Lack enough food to feed their families.
- Live in poverty.

Activity

1. _____is the quantity that is measures in minutes, hours , days, week.
2. Mention any 4 activities that pupils carry out at school that need time.
3. Write any 3 things that happen when people mismanage time.

LESSON 44

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Wind ,balloons, speed, boat, spread, strong

<u>Wind as a resource</u>

Wind is moving air.

Uses of wind

- It helps farmers in winnowing.
- It helps in the formation of rainfall.
- It helps to move boats.
- Helps in flying kites and balloons.

Dangers of wind

- Strong winds cause soil erosion.
- It speeds up the spread of diseases.
- Strong winds destroy people's houses.
- Strong winds cause accidents.
- Strong winds destroy people's crops.

Activity

1. What term is used to mean moving air?
2. Mention two dangers of wind as a resource.
3. How wind is important to the environment?

LESSON 39

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Fuel , diesel, vehicle , income, charcoal, machine

Fuel as a resource

Fuel is something that burns and produces heat or power to do work.

Or

Fuel is anything which when burnt produces heat and light energy.

Examples of fuel

- Petrol
- Gas
- Diesel
- charcoal
- Kerosene
- Firewood

Sources of fuel

- Minerals e.g petrol , paraffin, coal etc
- Plants e.g wood, charcoal
- Companies e.g shell, total , mogas etc

Examples of fuel stations

Total , shell, mogas, city oil etc

Uses of fuel as a resource

- Fuel is used to run machines.
- Fuel moves vehicles.
- Fuel helps in cooking food.
- Fuel provides heat.
- Fuel is source of income.

Activity

1. What is fuel?

2. Mention any 2 sources of fuel.
3. Write any 2 kinds of fuel got from minerals.
4. State any 3 uses of fuel.
5. Name any two places where fuel can be got from.

LESSON 46

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Save, budget, wastage, project, future

Saving

Saving means using less of something.

Or

Saving is the storing of something so that it can be used in the future.

Ways of saving resources

- People save resources by:-
- Repairing things that have been spoilt
- Budgeting
- Switching off electrical appliances when not in use.
- Recycling.
- Keeping money in bank.
- Proper use of materials.
- Planting trees.
- Preparing enough food.

Reasons for saving resources

- For future use.
- To start projects.
- To avoid wastage.
- To buy basic needs.
- To become rich.

Activity

1. What is saving?
2. Suggest any two ways in which people save resources.
3. Mention any three reasons why people save.
4. State any two importance of saving.

LESSON 47

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Saving our resources

Read and write

Electricity, salary, profit, furniture, repair, expenditure.

Records are written information on various activities people carryout.

Or

Records are documents kept and used for future use.

Examples of records kept at home

Water, food, medical care, clothes, transport, repairs, electricity etc.

Examples of records kept at school.

Money spent on food, water, stationery , furniture, salaries, construction etc number of pupils per class.

Importance of record keeping.

- It helps to make proper planning.
- For proper use of time.
- It helps to know profits and losses.
- It reduces on the expenditures.

Activity

1. _____are documents kept and used for future reference.
2. Write any 3 things whose records should be kept at home.
3. State any important reasons for keeping records.

LESSON 48

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county.

Sub theme: Saving our resources.

Read and write

Rubbish, budget, spend, careless, bargain, polythene

Spending

Spending is the buying of things using money.

Or

Spending means using resources to get something.

Ways of spending resources properly

- Budgeting for our money.
- Comparing quality of things.
- Comparing prices.
- Negotiating /bargaining.

Examples of proper use of resources

- Turn off all the taps when they are not in use.
- Turn off electric switches when not in use.
- Keeping the land safely without dropping polythene bags.
- Using our time properly.
- Make a budget for your resources.

Activity

1. What is spending?
2. List down any two examples of proper use of resources.
3. How do people in your sub county spend resources properly?

LESSON 49

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: spending our resources

Read and write

Budgeting , negotiation, price, quality, quantity

Ways of spending wisely

People should spend wisely by;

- Budgeting
- Comparing the quality and the quantity
- Negotiation
- Comparing the prices.

Ways how some people misuse resources

- Using the resources carelessly.
- Throwing rubbish anywhere they find.

- Buying unwanted or unnecessary things .

Activity

1. Give two ways in which people misuse resources.
2. State any two ways how people can spend resources wisely.

LESSON 50

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: spending our resources

Read and write

Shelter, security, medicine, electricity, furniture

Budgeting

Budgeting is planning the way you will spend the money you have or you hope to have.

Examples of things budgeted for in the family.

- Food
- Water
- Clothes
- Schools fees
- Shelter
- Transport
- Medicine
- Electricity

Examples of things – budgeted for at school

- Electricity
- Repairs
- Furniture
- Food
- Water
- Security
- Stationery
- Salaries
- Textbooks
- Construction

Activity

1. State any three items that a family budget for.
2. What is budgeting?
3. Write any 4 major items that a school budget for:-

LESSON 51

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Spending our resources

Read and write

Agreement , discuss, visit, cheat, company, quality, quantity

Comparing quality and quantity

Quality: Quality is how good or bad something is.

Quantity: Quantity is the amount of something.

Negotiating

It means discussing something with some body to reach an agreement.

Comparing prices

One should visit different shops or companies to look for the best prices before spending.

Importance of spending wisely

- Controls overspending.
- Helps one to get quality items.
- Controls cheating.
- Helps one to save.

Activity

1. Define the following

Quality
Quantity

2. Give any two important reasons for spending wisely.

LESSON 52

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Projects

Read and write

Labour , capital, poultry , rear, skills , knowledge

Projects

A project is a planned pieces of work that has particular aims.

Or

A project is an activity carried out by people to get knowledge , skills or money.

Examples of projects

- Bees keeping
- Poultry keeping
- Brick making
- Cultivation
- Rabbit keeping
- Cattle keeping
- Tree planting
- Crop growing
- Goat rearing

Things needed to start a project

- Capital /money
- Time
- Land
- Transport
- Labour
- knowledge and skills

Activity

1. What is a project?
2. Write ant four examples of projects a P.3 pupils can start up.
3. List any four things needed to start up a project.

LESSON 53

Theme: Managing resources in our sub county

Sub theme: Projects

Read and write

Manage , committee, employment, maintain , record

How to manage projects

- Keeping records on the project.
- Being committed.
- Maintaining the progress of the project.

Importance of a project

- They help people to get skills.
- Projects keep us busy.
- They help people to earn money.
- They provide employment opportunities.

Activities carried out in projects in farming

- Spraying
- Thinning
- Pruning
- Cultivation
- Record keeping
- Mulching

Activity

1. Mention any two importance of a project to P.3 pupils

2. Name the activities carried out in farming as a project.

LESSON 54

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: Living in peace with others

Read and write

Danger , freedom, crime, protection, obey, report, repent, quarrel

Peace and security

Peace: This is a situation in which there is no war between groups of people.

Or

Peace is the state of being free from crime.

Security means freedom or protection from danger.

Ways of promoting peace with others

- Avoiding quarrels and conflicts.
- Keeping law and order.
- Repenting when we wrong others.
- Forgiving those who repent.
- Obeying leaders and elders.
- Reporting wrongdoers.
- Accepting others with their differences.

Activity

1. Give the meaning of the following terms
   (a) Peace
   (b) Security
2. State any three ways of promoting peace and security in your Sub County.

3. Mention any two ways how P.3 pupils can promote peace and security in his/her Sub Country.

Lesson 55

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: Living in peace with others

Read and write

Barracks, refugee, justice, prison, army, concern

Importance of peace and security

- Peace helps people to carry out their work properly .
- Peace promotes security .
- Peace promotes love, care and concern.
- Peace promotes unity among the people.
- Peace promotes law and order and justice.

Groups of people who help to keep peace and security.

The police, the army, the leaders, the private security companies.

Places where people who keep peace and security work from.

Churches , mosques, police station/post, refugee camps, barracks, offices, courts, prisons.

Activity

1. Draw and name two groups of people who keep peace and security.
2. Write any three importance of keeping peace and security.
3. Write IGP in full.
4. Write UPDF in full.

LESSON 56

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: Living in peace with others

Read and write

Boundary ,, detector, enforce, rescue, investigate, arrest, breakers.

How does the police keep peace and security?

- Arresting law breakers
- Investigating crimes
- Putting out fire
- Controlling traffic on busy roads
- Rescuing people who have got accidents

How does the army keep peace and security?

- The army keeps security both within and outside the country.
- The army guards the country's borders and boundary.
- The army can assist the police to enforce law and order.

Things which the police and the army use to enforce law and order.

- Security cameras
- Guns
- Hand cuffs
- Metal detectors
- Sticks or batons
- Tear gas
- Fire brigade
- dogs
- patrol cars
- posters

Activity

1. Draw the following tools used in promoting peace and security.

Gun	Dog	Baton	Bow and arrow

2. State any one way how a dog is important in your sub county.
3. What is the major role of the police in your sub county.

LESSON 57

Theme: Living in peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: Living in peace with others

Read and write

Rapist, terrorists, thieves, robber, murderers, witches

Insecurity

Insecurity is when there no peace among people

Groups of people who cause security

Law breakers rebels Terrorists

Rapists witches robbers

Kidnappers murderers mob justice

Causes of insecurity

Poverty

Bad leaders

Jealous and hatred

Unemployment

Conflicts and misunderstanding

Abuse of human rights

Lack of life skills and values

Dangers of insecurity

- Wars
- Fighting
- Injuries
- Diseases
- Death
- Hatred
- Destroying crops
- Destroying property like house

Activity

1. Mention three causes on insecurity
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____
   (iii) _____
2. What is insecurity?
3. Write three groups of people who cause insecurity
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____
   (iii) _____

LESSON 58

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: Children's rights

Read and write

Listen, leaders, education, children, parent, protect

Children's rights

Children's rights are natural freedoms which all children must enjoy.

Examples of children's rights.

A right to have a home.

A right to play.

A right to have education.

A right to be listened to.

A right to have both parents.

A right to feed.

A right to have medical care.

N.B: A child is a person below eighteen years

Groups of people who protect children's rights

Army parent

Police religious leaders

Teachers

N.B: A right is natural freedom one must have.

Activity

1. List any four examples of children's rights
2. What term is used to mean the natural freedoms which every child must have?
3. Mention any four groups of people who protect children's rights.

LESSON 59

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: Children's rights

Read and write

Addict, confidence, healthy, violence

Groups of people who abuse children's rights

- Strangers
- Rebels
- Drug addict
- Kidnappers
- Rapists

Importance of children's rights

- They protect children against violence.
- They help children grow socially.
- They help children grow health.
- They promote self confidence.

Activity

1. Write any four groups of people who abuse children's rights.
2. State any three importance of children's rights.

LESSON 60

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: children's rights, needs and their importance

Read and write

Sacrifice , violation, punishment, physical, emotional, sexual

Child abuse

This is the violation of children's rights

Examples of child abuse practices

- Burning of children
- Denying children food
- Repeated verbal abuse
- Raping children
- Child sacrifice
- Giving corporal punishments
- Defilement
- Child battering

Forms of child abuse

a) Physical child abuse.
   Examples of child abuse practices under physical child abuse.
- Child battering.
- Making children carry heavy goods (luggage).
- Burning of children.
- Giving children corporal punishment.
- Child sacrifice.
- Denying children health facilities.

Activity

1. What is child abuse?
2. Write any four examples of child abuse.
3. State the three forms of child abuse.

LESSON 61

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: children's rights, needs and their importance

Read and write these words

Defilement , kidnapping, raping, corporal, threatening.

Forms of child abuse

b) Emotional child abuse

Examples of child abuse practices under emotional child abuse

- Denying children friends.
- Barking at children .
- Repeated verbal abuse.
- Threatening of children.

c) Sexual child abuse under sexual child abuse

- Defilement .
- Touching their private parts.
- Taking sexual abusive words.
- Having sex in open places

Ways how children's rights are abused

- Through kidnapping.
- Through raping.
- Through giving corporal punishments.
- Through defilement
- Through using abusive language towards them.

Activity

1. Write two examples of practices under each of the following.
   a) Emotional child abuse.
   b) Physical child abuse.
   c) Sexual child abuse.

2. Under which form of child abuse are the following
   a) Burning of child_____
   b) Child sacrifice _____
3. Mention any three ways in which children's rights are abused.

LESSON 62

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: Children's rights, needs and their importance

Read and write these words

Disabilities, hatred, strangers, drug, imprisonment

Causes of child abuse

- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Mental disorders
- Large families
- Unemployment
- Death of some family members
- Poor housing conditions
- Poverty
- Less patience

Effects of child abuse

- Children may become lame.
- It leads to death.
- Children may run away from homes to become street children.
- It leads to hatred.
- It leads to imprisonment.
- It leads to disabilities.

Ways of avoiding sexual child abuse

- Avoiding lonely places.
- Avoid walking at night.
- Avoid taking gifts from strangers.
- Shouting when attacked.
- Reporting to parents and teachers immediately when in danger.

Activity

1. Write any three causes of child abuse.
2. State any two results of child abuse.
3. Suggest any two ways how a P.3 child can avoid sexual child abuse practices.

LESSON 63

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: children's rights, needs and their importance

Read and write these words

Deny , load, burn, harsh

Child battering

This is when children are given harsh punishments .

Examples of child battering practices.

- Burning children.
- Making them carry heavy loads.
- Over beating .
- Denying them food.

Activity

1. What is child battering?

2. State any three child battering practices.

Lesson 64

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: children's rights, needs and their importance

Read and write these words

Splitting, mopping, utensils , compound , fetching

Children's responsibilities .

The word responsibility means things we must do.

children's responsibilities are things which children must do.

Responsibilities of children

a) At home

i) Girls

- Mopping the house.
- Sweeping the compound .
- Caring for the baby.
- Washing utensils .
- Washing clothes .

ii) Boys

- Splitting firewood.
- Collecting firewood.
- Slashing the compound.
- Fetching water .

b) In the society

- Carrying communal work.
- Helping the elderly.
- Respecting the elders in the community.

Activity

1. Define
   a) Responsibility
   b) Children's responsibilities
2. List down any four responsibilities of children at home.
3. Give any one responsibility of a child in class.
4. State any one activity that must be done in a community
5. Draw the following activities done by children

Cleaning class	Fetching water	Mopping the house

LESSON 65

Theme: Keeping peace in our Sub County

Sub theme: children's rights, needs and their importance

Read and write

Behaviour , respect, morals, talent, unity

General responsibilities of children

- Respecting others in the community.
- Keeping law and order.
- Promoting good behavior.
- Supporting children with special needs.
- Respecting rights of other people.

Importance of children's responsibilities

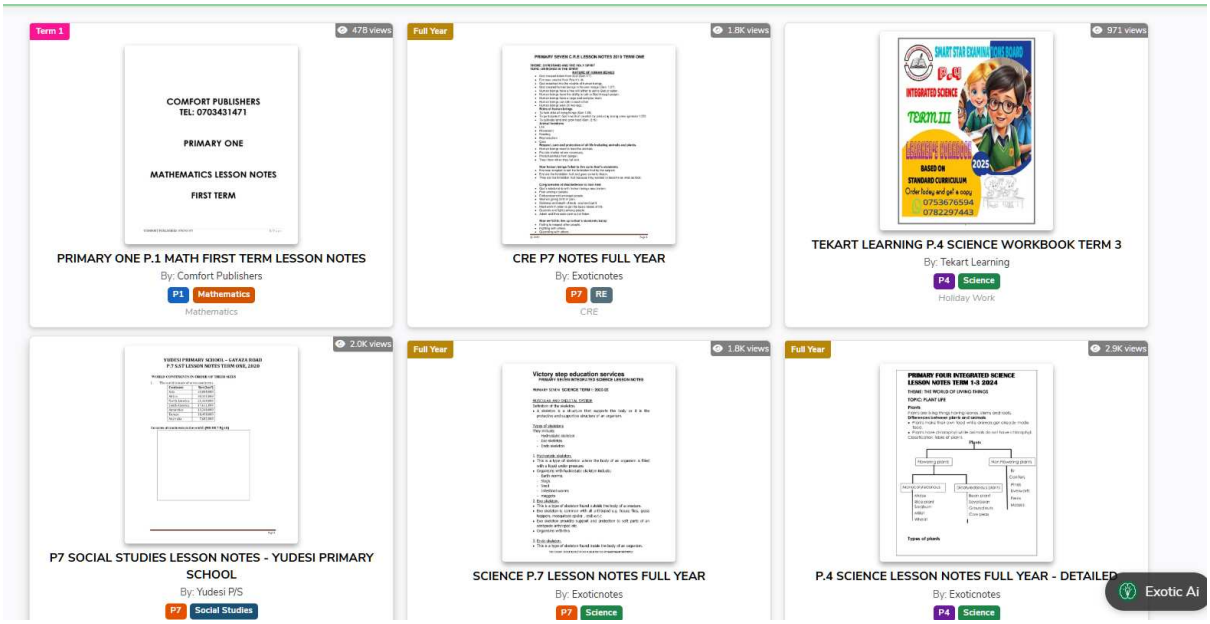
- They promote health growth of children.
- They promote children's talents.
- They help children to develop socially.
- They promote unity among children.

- They help children to become responsible.
- They help them in time management.
- They help children to live peacefully.

Activity

1. List down any four responsibilities of children.
2. How are children's responsibilities important in a community?

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