GREENHILL ACADEMY P2 NEWS

NOTES TERM ONE

NEWS NOTES

THEME: OUR SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

SUB THEME: **Name and location of our school.**

Ref: MK SST, Comprehensive SST, Monitor SST BK2.

WK 2

LESSON 1

What is a school?

- A school is a place where we go to learn.

What is the name of our school?

- Our school is Greenhill Academy.

Location of our school

1. It is found along Mbogo road
2. In mosque zone.
3. Our school is found on Kibuli hill.
4. In Makindye Division.
5. In Kampala district

NB. Take a trip around the school.

A picture of our a school.



Our school- **Greenhill Academy**

Lesson 2

People in our school

Rector- Mrs. Joy Veronica Maraka
Head Administration- Ms. Namayanya Susan
Headmaster- Mr. Steven Mwesigwa
Deputy Administration- Mr. Kirinya Moses

Deputy Academics-	Teachers	Cooks
Secretaries	Cleaners	Guards

Things found in our school.

Examples;Plants, class, toilets,offices,kitchen, field, gates, sickbay, swimming pool, parking yard etc.....

		
Table and chairs	**Chalk board**	**Broom**

LESSON 3

Buildings in our school

Kitchen/Dining hall	Primary block	Laboratory block
Music shade	Secondary block	
Reading shade	Administration block	

Rooms in our school

Dining	Offices	Kitchen
Sick bay	Library	Toilets
Music room	Staff room	
Computer room	Art room	

Plants in our school

Sisal plant	Tomato plant	Pawpaw plant
Beans plant	Jackfruit plant	Sugar cane
Coffee plant	Mango plant	Banana plant

2. Name these plants found in our school.

3. Name two examples of buildings in our school.
   Classes, toilets, kitchen, offices, sickbay etc.....
4. Why do we need toilets in our school?
   We need the toilets to go and urinate or defecate.
5. Which classroom is used for learning computers?
   We use the computer laboratory when learning the computer.

Lesson 4

Symbols of a school

What are symbols of a school?

These are things which make a school look different from others.

Examples:

School flag, badge, anthem, motto, prayer, signpost, name, mission, and vision, uniform

The school name

Our school name is **GREENHILL ACADEMY**

Lesson 5

Uses of the school symbols

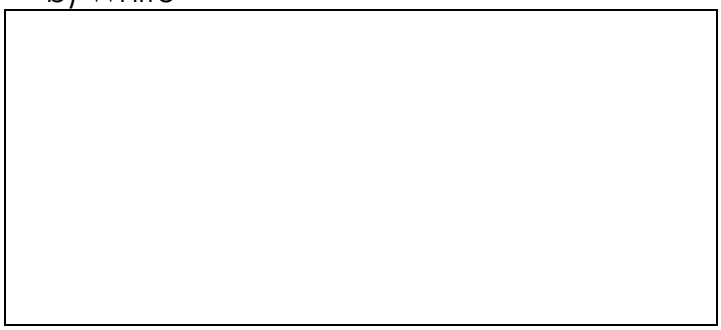
1. School uniform

Why do we need a school uniform?

- Is used for identification.
- It shows uniformity.

What are the colours of our school uniform?

a) Navy blue
b) White



LESSON 5

2. School badge

How important is a school badge?

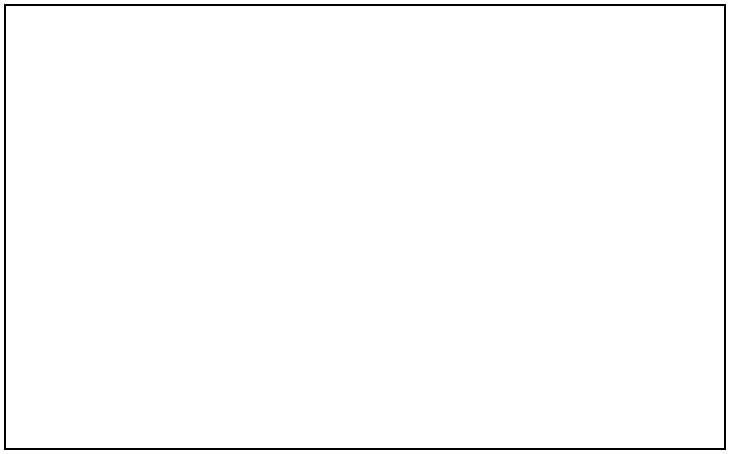
-The school badge is also for identification.

- Our school badge is found on the following:

a) On the school uniform
b) On the school flag
c) On the school sign post
d) On the school wrappers

What things do we find on our school badge?

1. The crested crane.
2. The school name.
3. The school motto.
4. A book.

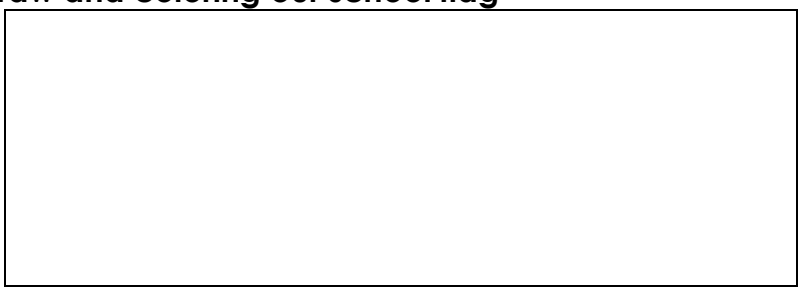


3**. The school flag**

- The school flag gives us a feeling of unity.
- **Which colours make our school flag?**

a) Yellow
b) Navy blue
c) White
d) Light blue

Draw and coloring our school flag



LESSON 6

4. School motto

a) Our school motto is " **Extend Your Horizons**"
b) Our school motto tells us to work hard.

NB: Our school motto is found on:

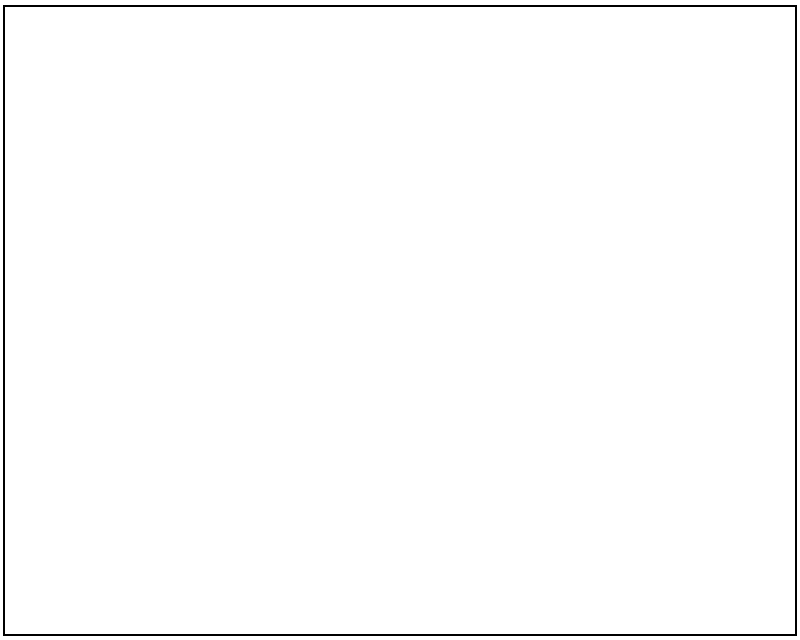
1. The school badge.
2. The school signpost.

5. School anthem

- This is a special song for a school.
  What is the title of our school anthem?
- The title of our school anthem is, Forge a Head".
  How many verses does our school anthem have?
- It has two verses.
- The Greenhill Academy School Anthem,

Activity singing the school anthem

ANTHEM



NB. What must we do when singing the school anthem?

- We must stand up straight.

Occasions when the school anthem is sang.

1. During assembly
2. On sports day.
3. Swimming gala.
4. On the concert day.
5. On the school debate.

WEEK 3

LESSON 1

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. On which hill is our school found?

It is on Kibuli hill.

3. Write down any three symbols of a school.

School uniform, flag, badge, sign post, name, anthem, prayer etc.....

3. How is a school uniform important?

For identification, for smartness, for uniformity

4. Draw and name three things found in a school.

6. Why do you come to school?

We come to school to learn how to read and write

6. Why do schools have sign posts?

To locate the school easily

To tell visitors more about the school

Lesson 2

Uses of the school to the neighbourhood

1. Our school gives jobs to people in the neighbourhoood.

Which jobs are given to such people?

a) Rector – generally heads the school
b) Head teacher – heads the school
c) Deputy – assists to head the school
d) Cooks - cooking food
e) Headmaster- heads a school
f) Deputy – assists the headmaster
g) Cleaners - cleaning the school
h) Teachers - teaching the learners
i) Guards - guarding the school
j) Builders – building in the school
k) Secretaries – typing school work
l) Nurses – caring for the sick children
m) Accountants – taking care of the school money
n) Carpenters- make furniture
o) Plumbers- repair water pipes
p) Librarian- giving out books from the library

Name these people working in the school.

		
Carpenter	**Teacher**	**Nurse**

LESSON 3

How is the school important to the neighbours?

a) Gives people jobs
b) Neighbours use the school play ground.
c) Neighbours sell food to the school.

Uses of the neighbourhood to the school

How does the neighbourhood help the school?

- By providing security.
- By providing workers.
- By providing transport services.

- By providing food.
- By providing building materials.
- By providing accommodation to the workers.

Draw and name three things the neighbourhood gives to the school.

		
fruits	firewood	Building materials

LESSON 4

Important places near our school.

Name the important places near our school.

a) Mosques
b) Hospitals
c) Markets
d) Schools
e) Industries
j Banks
f) Fuel stations
g) Churches
h) Police stations
i) Super markets

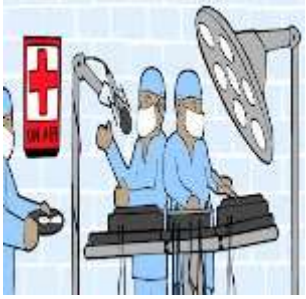
Match these places with their functions.

1. Fuel station	where fuel is sold
2. Taxi park	where sick people go for treatment
3. Hospital	where food is sold
4. Industries	where taxis park
5. Fuel station	where goods are made from

Important people and their places of work in the school neighbourhoood

1. Teachers---------- Schools
2. Doctors---------- Hospitals
3. Nurses---------- Clinics
4. Drivers ----------On the road
5. Bankers ---------- Bankers
6. Carpenters ---------- Carpentry workshop
7. Bankers ----------Banks
8. Cobblers ----------Salons
9. Shopkeepers ----------Shops
10. Police officers ----------Police stations
11. Priests, Pastors. Reverends, Bishops , Nuns------- Churches
12. Imam, Mufti ---------- Mosque etc.....

Name these important places.

		
Market	**Church**	**Hospital**

Lesson 5

Problems between the school and the neighbourhood

1. Theft
2. Quarrels
3. Fire
4. Fights
5. Breakages and damages
6. Use of bad language
7. Tress passing

Causes of the above problems

-Theft -Fights -Lack of unity
- Poverty -Misunderstandings
- Lack of respect -Carelessness

Solutions to the above problems

- Fencing the school - hiring guards
- Observing rules and regulations - Promoting unity

Lesson 6

Topical questions

1. Write down any four things a school buys from it neighbour hood.
   Firewood, cement, food, bricks, plates, cups, clothes etc.....
2. Identify two important places near our school.
   Churches, mosque, shops, markets, fuel stations, police stations etc.....
3. How important is a hospital to people in that area?
   They go there for treatment.

4. Match these people with their places of work.
   a) Imam Garden
   b) Pilot Banker
   c) Farmer Airport/airstrip
   d) Banker Mosque

5. Draw and name three important places near your school.

		
Market	**Church**	**Carpentry workshop**

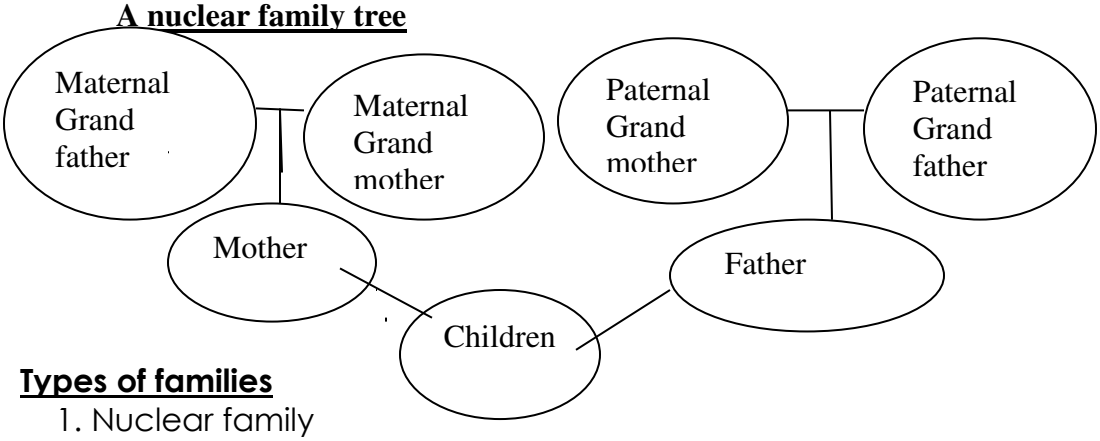
Week 4
Lesson 1

THEME: 2 OUR HOMEAND COMMUNITY
SUB – Theme: Relationship among family members.
Ref: Mk. English BK 2 PG 98.....
MK. SST BK 2
Monitor SST BK 2
Topic: Types of families

What is a family?

A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage.

A nuclear family tree



Types of families

1. Nuclear family
2. Extended family

What is a nuclear family?

This is a family where we find **father, mother** and their **own children**.

Draw a nuclear family.



LESSON 2

Why is it good to have a nuclear family?

- There is security
- There is enough food
- There is enough love from the parents

Disadvantages of a nuclear family

- There is loneliness.
- Work is not done easily.

Roles of people in a nuclear family

A) Father and mother.

1. They plan for the family.

LESSON 3

Roles of the father

- By buy food.
- By paying school fees.
- By buying clothes.
- By providing medical care.
- By providing shelter.

2. Shows good example to the family.
3. Shows love to the family.
4. Provide security to the family.
5. Make the family happy and health.

Roles of the mother

1. Cooking food
2. Mopping the house
3. Sweeping the compound/ house
4. Caring for the children

LESSON 4

Roles of children in a home

- The children help the parents in doing housework.

What housework do children do at home?

a) cooking
b) sweeping
c) taking care of the young
d) mopping
e) washing
f) dusting
g) organizing the house

	
Washing clothes	Sweeping the house

Draw yourself doing any housework.

LESSON 5

Extended family

What is an extended family?

This family where we find parents and their children with other relatives

Examples



Advantages of an extended family

- Work is done easily since members are very many
- Sharing is encouraged
- People get to know their relatives easily
- There is enough company and friends

Disadvantages of an extended family

- Food might not be enough for all the members

- Space is not enough for all the members
- Sometimes there are quarrels
- Sometimes there is Insecurity in the family

LESSON 6

Other relatives in an extended

a) Grandfather
b) Grandmother
c) Uncles
d) Aunts
e) Cousins
f) Nephews
g) Nieces

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. What is a family?
   A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage.
2. Name the two types of families.
   a) Nuclear family b) extended family
3. How are parents important in a family?
   They provide basic needs.
4. Give two examples of work done by children at home.
   a) Sweeping b) washing c) cooking d) mopping etc.....
5. Draw a nuclear family?

5. Match the people below to their relationships.

A) Uncle	Father to my mother.
b) Grandfather	Children to my uncle.
c) Niece	Brother to my father.
d) Cousins	Daughter to my sister.

WEEK 5

LESSON 1

Cultural practices and values in the community

What is a community?

A community is a group of people living or working together.

What is culture?

Culture is the acceptable way of behaving in a society.

N.B Most Ugandan cultures encourage their people to behave well.

How is culture important in society?

1. For discipline
2. For unity
3. For peace

Things which make culture

- Language
- Greeting
- Cultivating
- dressing
- naming children
- addressing people
- Food
- Praying
- (Tr. Explains)
- songs
- cooking
- Dances
- Serving and eating
- houses
- celebrating

Examples of cultural things






(Tr. Draws and children copy)

Lesson 2

Cultural practices in the community.

There are many cultural practices in Uganda e.g.

- Introduction
- Dancing
- Wedding
- singing
- circumcision
- Marriage
- Twin celebrations
- burial
- funeral rites

Draw and name the cultural foods for these people.

Baganda	
	matooke
Basoga	
	Sweet potatoes

Acholi	 millet
Bakiga	
	Irish potatoes

Lesson 3

TOPICAL QUESTIOS

1. What is culture?
   Culture is the way of living in a society.
2. Draw and name two cultural practices.

	
Greeting, kneeling	wedding

3. Name any one tribe that practices circumcision.
   a) Bagisu b) Bakonjo c) Sabin
4. Draw and name the cultural food for the Karamanjong.


Sorghum

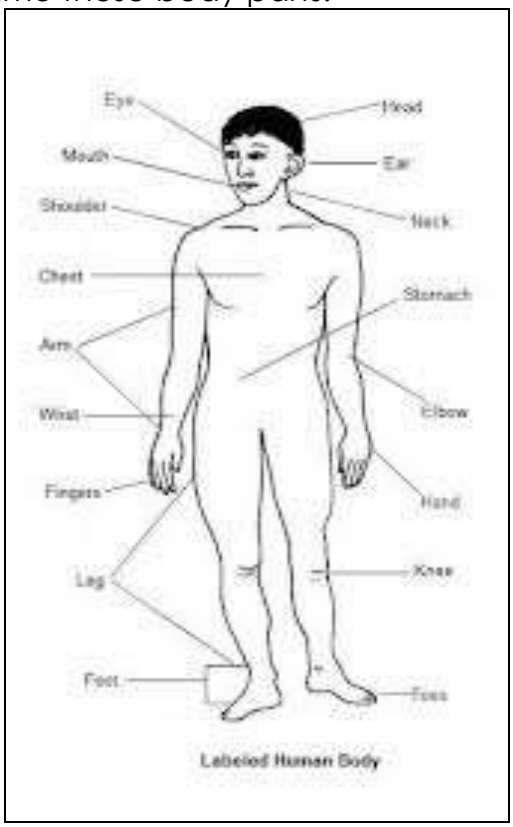
4. What is your culture name?
   My cultural name is.....

Lesson 4

THEME: 3 THE HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH
Sub theme: Parts of the body and their functions.
REF: Integrated Primary Science BK 2
MK English BK 2

Parts of the body

Name these body parts.



Parts of the body and their functions

a) eyes ---------- for seeing
b) ears ---------- for hearing
c) tongue ---------- for tasting / talking
d) nose ----------for smelling
e) hands ----------for holding / carrying
f) fingers----------for touching / writing
g) teeth ----------for chewing / biting /talking
h) feet----------for walking / running
i) hair ---------- for covering the head
j) mouth ---------- for eating talking
k) neck ----------for supporting the head
l) belly ---------- for storing

m) nails ---------- for scratching our selves
n) buttocks ---------- for sitting

Lesson 5

Draw the parts of the body used for;

	
seeing	walking
	
tasting	biting

What part of the body part of the body is used when?

1. cooking - hands - Legs
   - Eyes - Nose

2. **Writing** - hands
   - Eyes

3. **Playing games**

- Hands - Eyes
- Legs - Ears
- Feet

5. **eating** - teeth - Tongue - Nose
   - Mouth - Eyes

6. **reading**
   - Eyes - Tongue
   - Mouth - Hands
   - Teeth

LESSON 6
TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Which body part helps us in ;

a) Walking – legs, feet
b) Eating – mouth, teeth, tongue
c) Kneeling – legs, knees
d) Supporting the head -neck

2. How useful is the tongue?
   For tasting
3. Draw the body and name these parts.
   (Hair, ears, neck, breasts, ankles)

4. What is the use of the nose to us?
   - It is used for breathing.
   - It is used for smelling.

5. Draw the body parts used for:

	
talking	holding

Caring for our body parts

1. By bathing
2. By brushing our teeth
3. By combing our hair
4. By cutting finger nails

Week 6

Lesson 1

Sanitation

Ref; - MK Integrated Science for P.2
- MK Integrated Science for P.3

What is sanitation?
Sanitation is the general cleanliness of a place.

Areas that need to be kept clean

1. **Which areas should be kept clean at home?**
   a) toilets / latrines
   b) bed rooms
   c) sitting rooms
   d) kitchen
   e) store
   f) compound
   g) birth room / shower room
   h) dining room

2. **Draw and name these ways of cleaning.**

slashing	picking rubbish	Sweeping

LESSON 2

At school

a) classrooms
b) offices
c) toilets
d) kitchen
e) dining hall
f) stores
g) sick bay
h) library
i) compound
j) swimming pool
k) field
l) main hall
m) stationary shop canteen

Ways of keeping places clean.

1. By sweeping
2. by mopping
3. by slashing
4. by cob webbing
5. by burning rubbish

LESSON 3

How do we clean these areas?

1. **Compound**
   a) slashing the grass
   b) sweeping it
   c) weeding the flower garden
   d) disposing off rubbish
   e) burning rubbish
2. **House**
   a) Mopping the house
   b) Sweeping it
   c) Dusting
   d) Scrubbing the floor / walls
   e) Cob webbing
   f) Wiping the windows

3. **Bath room**

a) Scrubbing b) Cob webbing c) Mopping the floor

4. **Pit latrine**

a) Smoking it c) Sweeping

b) Mopping the floor d) Cob webbing

5. **Kitchen**

a) Scrubbing b) Sweeping c) Mopping

6. **Classroom**

a) Sweeping c) Mopping

b) Cob webbing d) Scrubbing

e) Dusting f) Rubbing the c/board

8. Field

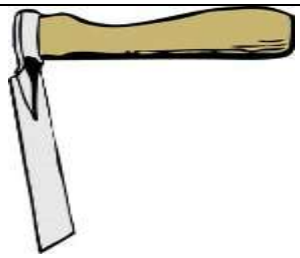
a) Picking rubbish b) Slashing c) Weeding

LESSON 4

Name these ways of keeping clean

	
Picking litter	mopping

Name these tools used for sanitation.

			
Soap	Slasher	Wheel barrow	Hoe
			
Scrubbing brush	Rag	Broom	Waste paper basket

LESSON 5

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. What is sanitation?
   It is the general cleanliness of an area.
2. Name any three places that should be kept clean at home.
   a) ..... b).....
   b) .....
3. Draw the following.

Children sweeping	Mum mopping the floor

4. Why do we smoke pit latrines?
   To reduce the smell
5. Why do we use soap when mopping?

- To make the place clean.
- To kill the germs.

Lesson 6

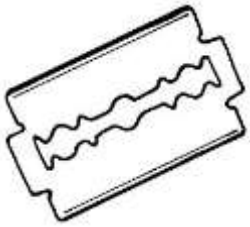
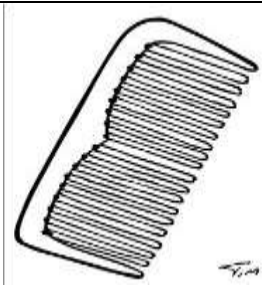
Personal hygiene

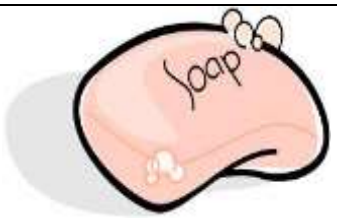
- **MK Integrated Science BK 2 pg 22 - 26**
- **Integrated Science pg 7 - 11**
- **MK Integrated Science Bk 3**

What is personal hygiene?

Is the general cleanliness of a human body.

Draw and name the things we use in sanitation?

		
Towel	Razor blade	comb

		
toothbrush	water	Pair of scissors
		
Sponge	soap	Nail cutter

Ways of keeping clean.

			
Brushing the teet	bathing	Combing the hair	Washing hands

<u>WEEK 7</u>
<u>LESSON 1</u>
Practical work on personal hygiene

a) Brushing the teeth
b) Polishing shoes
c) Combing the hair
d) Washing handkerchiefs

1. Why do we keep our bodies clean?
   - To prevent skin diseases.
   - To prevent body smell.
2. Why do cut our nails short?
   To prevent germs
3. Why do you brush our teeth?
   - To prevent tooth decay.
   - To prevent bad breath.
4. Why do we cut our hair short?

- To look smart.
- To prevent lice.

5. Why do we comb our hair?
   To look smart

Lesson 2

Common diseases and how they are spread.

1. Malaria – anopheles mosquitoes
2. Diarrhoea – houseflies
3. dysentery - houseflies
4. typhoid - houseflies
5. cholera - houseflies
6. measles _ air bone
7. flu _ air bone
8. cough _ air bone
9. chicken pox _ air bone

Common diseases and their prevention

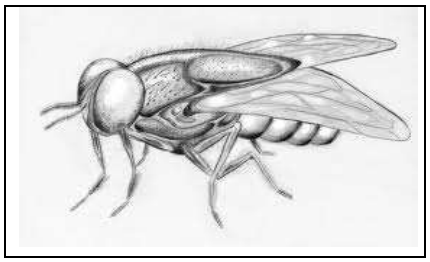
1. Malaria - sleeping under treated mosquito net
   - spraying insecticide
   - cutting the bush around the house
   - draining stagnant around
   - removing broken containers
2. Diarrhoea , dysentery , typhoid , cholera
   - washing hands after visiting the toilets
   - boiling water for drinking
3. Measles – by immunization

Lesson 3

TOPICAL QUESTION

1. What is personal hygiene?
   Personal hygiene is the general cleanliness of the human body.
2. How do we keep our teeth clean?
   By brushing them
3. Draw and name three things you need when bathing.

4. How do we keep our nails clean?
   By cutting the short
5. List down any four common diseases?
   Flu, cough, measles, diarrhea, malaria, dysentery, etc.....
6. How dangerous is an anopheles mosquito?
   It spreads malaria.
7. Why is stagnant water dangerous to us?
   It bleeds mosquitoes.
8. How can we prevent mosquitoes when sleeping?
   By sleeping under treated mosquito nets
9. Write down any two diseases spread by houseflies.
   a) diarrhoea b) dysentery c) cholera d) typhoid
10. Why do we boil water for drinking?
    To kill germs
11. **Draw a housefly.**

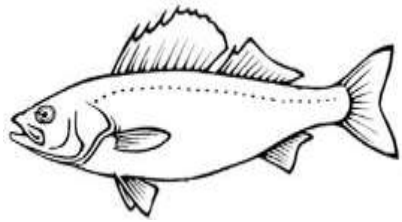
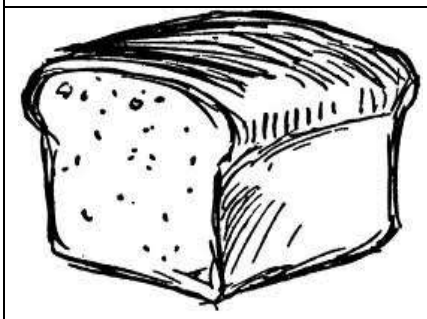
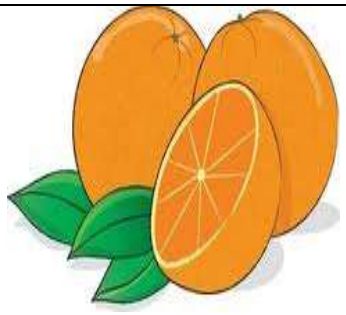
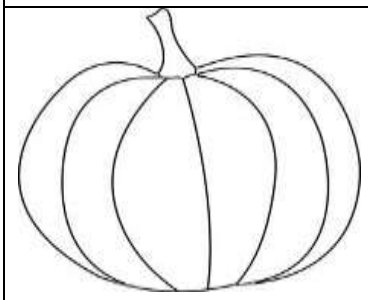


LESSON 4

THEME: 4 FOODS AND NUTRITION
Sub Theme: Classes of food.
Ref; MK Integrated Science BK 2 PG 88 – 92.
Integrated Science Course BK2 pg 57 – 58

What is food?
Food is anything we eat or drink.

Example of food

 Fish	 Rice
	
Cabbage	Millet
	
Bread	Orange
	
Pumpkin	Sugarcane

LESSON 5

Uses of food
Why do we eat food?
a) To grow. b) To be healthy

c) To have energy.

Where do we get food?

From the; garden, market, farm, animals, bird etc

Classes of food

1. Proteins
2. Carbohydrates
3. Vitamins

These foods have other names.

a) Proteins – Body building foods.
b) Carbohydrates _ Energy giving foods.
c) Vitamins – Healthy giving foods.

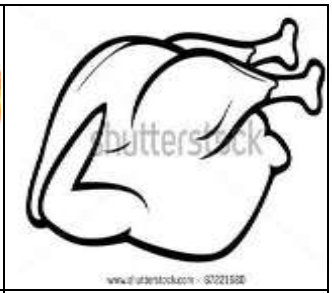
LESSON 6

Classes of food

A) Which foods have proteins in them?

1. eggs 2. milk 3. meat 4. groundnuts 5. beans 6. fish 7. chicken 8. cowpeas 9.soyabeans 10. simsim

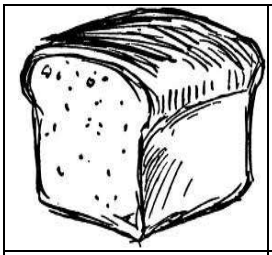
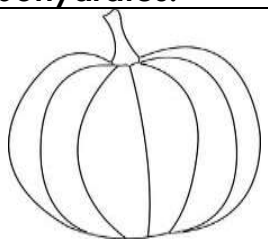
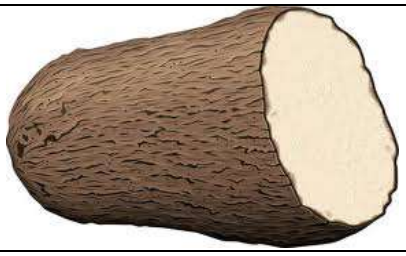
Draw and name four food rich in proteins.

			
Eggs	Beef	Ground nuts	Chicken

B) Which foods are rich in carbohydrates?

1. Cassava 2. Sweet potatoes 3. Iris potatoes 4. Bread 5. millet 6. rice 7. matooke 8. Yam 9. Pumpkins 10. Maize flour

Draw and name four foods rich in carbohydrates.

			
Bread	Millet	Pumpkin	Yam

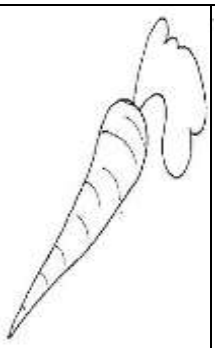
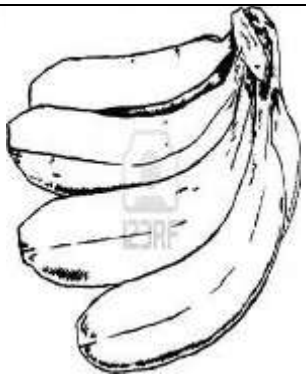
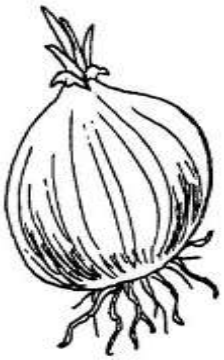
WEEK 9

LESSON 1

C) Which foods are rich in vitamins?

1. oranges 2. bananas. 3. mangoes 4.pawpaws 5. tangerines 6. nakati 7. pineapples 8.bittertomates 9.guavas 10. Carrots 11. jackfruit 12. cabbages 12. onions 13. tomatoes 12egg plants 13. Sugarcanes 14. sikuma wiki apples etc.....

Draw these foods rich in vitamins

			
carrot	pineapple	banana	tomatoes

Practical work

- Collect as many examples of foods as you can.
- Let the children arrange them in their classes.
- Allow children to study the classes made and correct any mistakes made,

Lesson 2

Importance of these classes of food

1. **Proteins**
   - They build our bodies.
   - They repair our bodies
   - They help our bodies to grow.
2. **Carbohydrates**
   - They give us energy
3. **Vitamin**
   - They protect us from diseases.
   - They help our bodies to be healthy.

Balanced diet

What is a balanced diet?

It is a meal that contains all food values in their right amount.

Practical work

- Using the foods you collected, make balanced diet meals for;
  a) breakfast
  b) lunch
  c) super

Lesson 4

IMPORTANCE OF A BALANCED DIET

- For good health.
- For good grow
- For getting energy/strength

Draw the foods in a balanced meal that you would wish to have for super.

N.B A balanced diet helps us to have good feeding.

Effects of poor feeding

1. Malnutrition

What is malnutrition?

Malnutrition is a poor condition of health caused by lack of the right type of food.

LESSON 5

Causes of malnutrition

- lack of food
- lack of right types of food
- lack right a mount of food

Signs of malnutrition

- Loss of weight
- Swollen body
- Change of hair colour
- Loss of appetite
- Body weakness
- Dullness

2. Death
   - Due to lack of food.
3. Blindness
   - Due to.....
4. Poor body shape
   - Due to.....

LESSON 6

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. What is food?
   Food is anything we eat or drink.
2. Name any four examples of food.
   Sorghum, matooke, rice, oranges, fish, groundnuts, yams, blueband, milk, sugarcane etc....
3. Which class of food protects our bodies from diseases?
   Vitamins

5. Draw and name three foods rich in vitamins.

6. Give two reasons to why we eat food.
   - To grow, to be healthy, to have energy

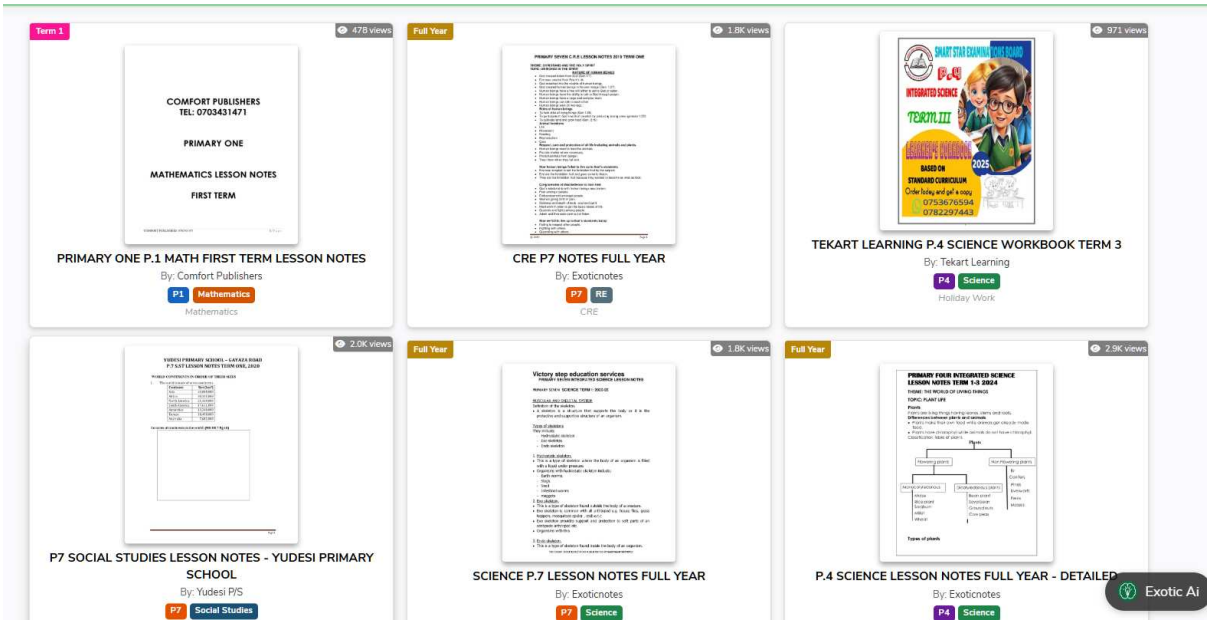
7. Name two signs of malnutrition.
   (Loss of weight, swollen body, loss of appetite, body weakness, dullness)

Approved by: _____ **Approved by:** _____

Date: _____ **Date:** _____

(Science Head of Department) **(SST Head of Department)**

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