

P.1 LITERACY I NOTES TERM I

Theme: **Our School**

Learning Area: Literacy I and II

Lesson one

1. How I come to school.

I come to school by

Other children go to school

a. by a car b. by a bus c. by a van d. on foot

e. by a motor cycle.

Activity.

Mention any three ways children go to school.

Lesson two

2. People in my class.

a. teachers b. children/ pupils.

Activity

a. Mention the names of your teachers in class.

b. Write three names of children in your class.

Lesson three

3. <u>Things on the way to and from school.</u>

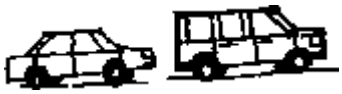
Cars, plants, roads, shops, sign posts markets, schools, hospitals, banks, rivers, hotels, petrol stations, post office, flowers, houses, churches, mosque, hills, lakes etc.

Activity

a. List any **six** things you see on your ways to and from school.

b. Name these things you see on your way to and from school.





Lesson four.

People in my school and the work they do

Teachers	teach children.
Cooks	cook school food.

Maids/ cleaners	clean the school.
Nurse	treat sick children/ pupils.
Headteacher	heads the school.
Burse	collects school fees.
Librarian	keep school books.
Gate keepers	open and shut the gate.
Secretaries	type homework and exams
Pupils	come to school to learn.

Activity

Name any **four** groups of people found in your school

Match correctly.

Teachers	collects school fees.
Nurse	cook food.
Bursar	heads the school.
Cooks	keeps school books
Head teacher	cares for sick children
Librarian	teach children.

Lesson five

Work, places of people in a school.

Teachers	classroom
Cooks	kitchen
Librarian	Library
Headteacher	office
Gate keeper/ guard	the gate
Nurse	sick bay
Cleaners/ maid	the school compound.

Activity.

1. Name the work places of the following people.

a. Librarian _____

b. Nurse _____

c. teachers _____

d. cooks _____

2. Which people do we find in these places of work?

Office _____

Sick bay _____

The school compound _____

At the gate _____

Lesson six

Things found in the school and their uses.

Chairs	for sitting on
Books	for reading and writing
Pans	for cooking food.
Chalk	for writing on the blackboard
Brooms	for sweeping the school.
Dusters	for cleaning the black board.
Tables	for writing on.
Pencils	for writing our work
Rags	for mopping the classroom
Books shelves	for keeping in books
Water	for cooking, drinking etc.

Activity

a. How are these things useful in a school?

Chalk _____

Pencils _____

Rags _____

Pans _____

Water _____

b. Draw and name any five things found in a school.

Lesson seven

Symbols of a school.

These are the things that make a school different from other schools e.g

School name school flag school badge school motto

School anthem school address/ location school mission

My school profile.

School name Kabojja Junior School

Location Plot 17 Acacia Avenue

It was founded in	1999.
Uniform	cream shirt, grey short. Scot shirts.

Motto We strive to achieve

Badge

Flag

Anthem Kabojja the custodian.

Activity.

a. List any four symbols of a school.

b. What is the name of the our school?

c. What is the name of our headteacher?

Lesson eight

School/ class rules and regulations

What we can and cannot do.

a. *Class rules*.

- do class work - get permission to get out. - sit properly in class

b. *School rules.*

- coming to school early. - Wearing school uniform when coming to school
- Keep the school clean.

Importance of class or school rules

- Keep order in a school - To keep discipline in a school.

Activity.

What can children do to keep order at school? Give four ways.

Lesson nine

Different school activities.

Swimming, reading, dancing, singing, writing work, painting, drawing, playing games, colouring, slashing, digging, sweeping, mopping etc.

Activity

Mention any four school activities.

Lesson Ten

Keeping the school clean.

Ways of keeping the school clean.

a. by sweeping b. By slashing c. By mopping d. by painting

Activity.

How can we keep the school clean? Give four ways.

Lesson even

Things used to keep the school clean these are:

Broom, brush, rag, mop, slasher, water, soap, dustbin, rake, hoe

Activity.

Draw and name seven things/ items used to keep the school clean.

Tropical Revision Exercises. (Lesson twelve)

Teachers should give revision exercises about the topic.

Lesson thirteen

Theme: Our Home

A home is a place where people or animals live.

Things that make up a home.

People buildings (mention them) animals plants roads compound

Activity.

a. A_____is a place where people or animals live.

b. Draw a good home.

Lesson fourteen.

Family : A family is a group of people living together related by blood or marriage.

Types of families

a. Nuclear family b. An extended family c. Single parent family.

Activity.

What do we call a group of people living, together related by blood or marriage?

Name the three types of families.

Lesson fifteen.

Nuclear family: A nuclear family is a family where we find father, mother and their own children.

An extended family: This is a family where we find father, mother, children and other relatives.

Examples of other relatives are: uncle, aunt, grandfather, grandmother, nephew, niece, cousin etc.

Single parent family: This is a family where we find one parent and his / her children.

Activity

a. Draw and name people we find in a nuclear family.

b. Name these people we find in an extended family.






Lesson sixteen.

Family and family relationships.

- My mother's father is my grand father.
- My father's wife is my mother
- My father's sister is my aunt
- My mother's mother is my grandmother
- The son of my father is my brother.
- The brother of mother is my uncle.
- My aunt's daughter is my niece.

Activity

- My mother's sister is my _____
- My father's father is my _____
- My fathers brother is my _____
- My mother's mother is my _____

Lesson seventeen.

Needs of a family

Basic needs of a family

Food water shelter clothes.

Other needs of a family are:

Security, land, money, love, medical care, education

Activity

a. Draw and name the four basic needs of a family.

b. Mention any four other needs of a family.

Lesson eighteen

Meeting family needs

Ways of meeting family needs.

- By farming
- By building houses
- By taking children to school
- By caring for sick
- By buying clothes.
- By buying food.

Activity

How do people meet their family needs? Give six ways.

Lesson nineteen.

Parent's roles and responsibilities in a family.

Duties or roles of a father in a family.

- A father buys food.
- A father buys clothes
- A father pays school fees.
- A father pays medical care.
- A father takes children to school.
- A father grows crops.
- A father builds a house.
- A father heads a family.

Activity.

List six roles or duties of a father in a family.

Lesson twenty

Duties or roles of a mother in a family.

- A mother cooks food
- A mother takes care of the children.

- A mother washes clothes
- A mother buys food
- A mother pays school fees.
- A mother cleans the home.
- A mother takes children to school
- A mother grows crops.

Activity

How is a mother useful in a family? Give six reasons.

Lesson twenty one

Roles or duties of children in a family.

- Children collect fire wood.
- Children fetch water.
- Children look after the animals.
- Children clean the house and compound

a. Children take care of the little ones. Roles or responsibilities of other family memberslhhljk

i. uncle ii. grand mother iii. aunt.

Lesson twenty two.

A house: is a building where people live.

Uses of a house.

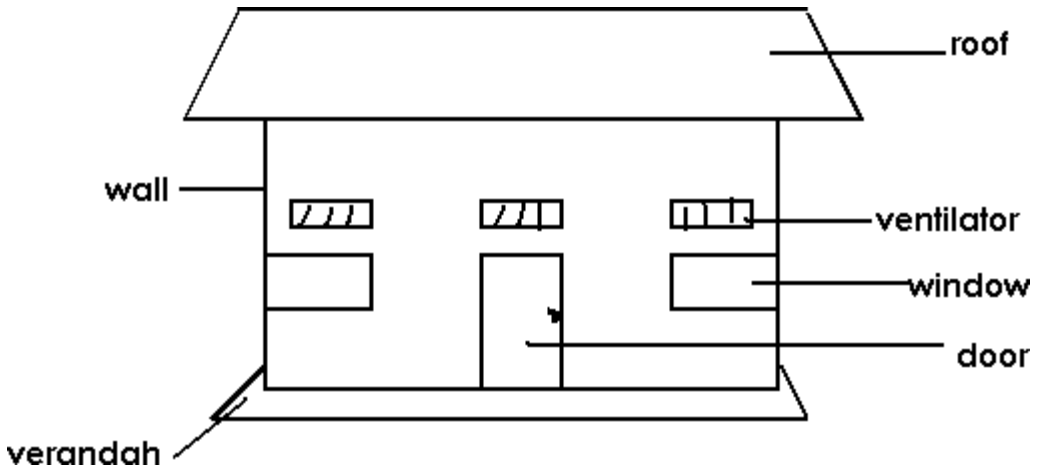
- For sleeping in.
- For keeping in property.
- For resting in
- For staying or living in
- It protect us from bad weather like rain, sunshine.
- It protects us from wild animals like snakes, lions, fox etc.
- It protects us from bad people like thieves, kidnappers etc.

Activity

a. A building where people live is called a _____
b. How is a house useful to man? Give five ways.

Lesson twenty three

Parts of a house



Activity

Draw and name the parts of a good house.

Lesson twenty four.

Rooms in a house and their uses.

- Bed room – for sleeping in
- Kitchen – for cooking in food
- garage – For keeping in cars
- Bathroom – for bathing in
- Study room – for reading in books.
- Sitting room – for resting in and entertainment.
- store – for keeping in things.
- Toilet – for easing in.
- Dinning room – for eating in food.

Activity.

What is the importance of the following rooms found in a house.

a. kitchen b. Bathroom c. bedroom d. garage
e. sitting room f. Dinning room g. Study room h. toilet
i. store

Lesson twenty five.

Things found in different rooms of a house.

a. Bedroom – beds, clothes, wardrobes, blanket, bed sheets, mirrors, pillows etc.
b. Kitchen – cups, plates, glasses, saucepans, cookers, fridge, forks, spoons etc.
c. sitting room – chairs, tables, mats, television, radio, carpets etc.
d. Garage – cars.
e. Dining room - chairs , tables, tablemat etc.
f. Study room – books, pens, pencils, bookshelves, chairs, table etc.
g. Bath room – basin, water, towel, sponge, soap, tabs, slippers etc.
h. Toilet – toilet paper, soap, water etc.
i. store – food, charcoal, garden tools etc.

Activity

a. Draw and name five things found in a house.
b. List four things found in the following rooms of a house.

a. kitchen b. sitting room c. bedroom d. bathroom
e. Toilet f. Toilet g. store h. garage i. study room

Lesson twenty six

Types of houses.

a. Permanent houses b. Temporary houses

Permanent houses : are the houses which last for a long time e.g bungalow and flat.

Temporary houses: are the houses which last for a short time e.g hut, Kiosk, tent, unipot, caravan, mud house etc.

Activity .

a. List the two types of houses.

b. Draw the following examples of houses.

i. bungalow ii. flat iii. hut iv. tent

Lesson twenty seven

Building materials

Building materials for permanent houses.

cement, bricks, stones, sand, tiles, timber, iron bars, Iron sheets, blocks, nails, metals, glasses.

Activity

a. Name any eight materials used for building permanent houses.

b. Draw the following building materials.

i. bricks ii. sand iii. nails iv. cement v. stones vi. iron sheet.

Lesson twenty eight.

Building materials for temporary houses.

Grass, mud, reeds, sticks, strings, poles, banana fibres, papyrus, cowdung, banana leaves, canvas etc.

Activity

a. Write five building materials for temporary houses.

b. Draw the following building materials

i. grass ii. reeds iii. sticks iv. strings.

Lesson twenty nine.

Sources of building materials.

Material	source
Bricks	clay/ mud
Stones	rock
Timber/ poles	trees
Steel bars	metal
Blocks	cement/ sand
Grass, reeds, papyrus	plants

Iron sheets	metal
Sand	soil

Mud	soil

Activity

Match the building materials to their sources

Iron sheets	clay
Timber/ poles	plants
Bricks	rocks
Stones	metals
Grass, reeds	trees

Lesson thirty

Domestic animals

Domestic animals and their uses.

Animals	uses.
A cow	kept for milk, meat, skin.
A goat	kept for milk, meat, skin.
A sheep	kept for mutton , wool
A pig	kept for pork
A rabbit	kept for meat
A donkey	kept for transport
A camel	kept for transport and meat
A dog	kept for security and hunting
A cat	kept for chasing rats
A horse	kept for transport.
Oxen	kept for ploughing
A hen	kept for meat and eggs.

Activity

a. How are the following animals useful in a home?

i. a dog ii. a sheep iii. a hen iv. a pig

Lesson thirty one

Animals homes

- A cow lives in a kraal
- A pig lives in a sty
- A sheep lives in a fold
- A dog lives in a kennel
- A horse lives in a stable
- A person lives in a house

- A rabbit lives in a hutch
- A hen lives in a pen
- A cat lives in a basket.
- A goat lives in a goat pen.

Activity

Fill in the gaps correctly.

a. A pig lives in a_____. b. _____lives in a stable.

c. A rabbit lives in a_____.

Lesson thirty two.

Animals young ones.

i.	cow – calf	ii.	goat – kid	iii.	sheep – lamb
iv.	Donkey – foal	v.	pig – piglet	vi.	Dog – puppy
vii.	cat – kitten	viii.	rabbit – bunny	ix.	Horse – foal

Animals and their sound.

i.	a dog barks	ii.	A cow mows	iii.	A horse neighs.
iv.	A pig grunts	v.	A sheep bleats	vi.	A goat bleats.
vii.	A donkey brays.	Viii.	A cat mews	ix.	A hen clucks

Activity

a. Match these correctly.

sheep	bunny
pig	calf
cat	kid
dog	kitten
rabbit	foal
cow	lamb
goat	piglet
donkey	puppy

b. Fill the gaps correctly.

i.	A horse_____.	ii.	A_____mews	iii.	A pig_____.
iv.	A_____mows.	V.	A_____barks.	Vi.	A donkey_____.

Lesson thirty three

Topical revisional Exercises.

Teachers should give revision exercises about the previous topics

THEME: Our community

Lesson thirty four.

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

A trip to communities around the school.

Lesson thirty five.

People we find in a community.

Teachers	doctors	farmers	butcher	cobbler
Nurse	tailors	carpenter	shopkeeper	barber
Bankers	gardener	pilot	baker	police
Builder	mechanic	hair dresser	cattle keeper	secretaries
Fishermen	priest	sheik	soldier	

Activity

a. listen and write

carpenter	shopkeeper	butcher	pilot	gardener
cobbler	secretaries	doctor	farmer	

b. List any fifteen people we find in a community.

Lesson thirty six

Activities done by different people in our community.

- Teacher - teaching children/ pupils.
- Farmer – grows crops and keeps animals
- Barber – cuts people hair
- butcher – cuts and sells meat
- baker – bakes cakes and bread
- builder – builds houses
- mechanic – repairs cars
- cattle keeper - keeps cows.
- sheik – leads prayers in a mosque.
- Doctor – treating sick people.
- carpenter - makes furniture.
- shopkeeper – sells things in a shop
- cobbler – mends shoes.
- police – keeps law and order.
- driver – drives cars
- Dentist – treats our teeth.
- priest – leads prayers in a church.

Activity

How are these people useful in a community?

i. doctor _____ ii. teacher _____ iii. Shopkeeper _____

iv. carpenter _____ v. farmer _____ vi. butcher _____

Lesson thirty seven

People in our community and their places of work.

- teacher – school
- doctor – hospital / clinic
- barber - salon
- baker – bakery
- carpenter – carpentery workshop
- Mechanic – garage
- shopkeeper – shop
- tailor – tailoring workshop
- farmer – garden.

Activity

a. Mention the people who work in these places.

i. Hospital _____ ii. school _____ iii. farm _____

iv. shop _____ v. carpentery _____ vi. butcher _____

b. Give the work places of the following people.

i. barber _____ ii. mechanic _____ iii. tailor _____

iv. baker _____ v. banker _____

Lesson thirty eight

People and what they use to do their work.

- teacher – chalk, pen, rulers, markers
- Gardener – hoe, axe, panga, knife etc
- Carpenter – hammer, nails, wood
- butcher – panga, knife etc
- Police/ soldier - gun

Activity

List the things the following people use to do their work.

a. Gardener b. butcher c. teacher

d. carpenter e. Police/ soldier

Lesson thirty nine

Garden tool and their uses.

- Hoe – for digging/ ploughing
- Garden fork – for ploughing.
- Spade – for scooping
- Wheelbarrow – for carrying crops, manure, tools
- rake – for collecting rubbish
- Watering can – for watering plants/ crops.
- knife – for harvesting/ peeling
- Axe – for cutting big trees
- panga – for cutting
- slasher – for slashing grass.

Activity

a. Match correctly.

Watering can	for digging.
Slasher	for scooping
Hoe	for collecting rubbish
Rake	for watering plants
Knife	for slashing
Spade	for harvesting

b. Draw and name five garden tools

Lesson forty

Needs of people in our community

Shelter, food, water, clothes, education, medical care, land, transport etc.

Activity

a. Mention any five needs of people in our community.

b. Draw these needs of people in a community

i. food ii. water iii. shelter iv. clothes

Lesson forty one

Important places/ features in a community (physical and man made)

Hospital school churches mosques markets

Hills valleys rivers lakes banks petrol stations

Activity

Mention any five features found in your community.

THEME: The human body and health

Lesson forty two

External parts of the body and their uses parts of the head.

Eyes, ears, mouth, chin, cheeks, neck, nose, teeth, eyebrows, eyelashes, forehead, face

Activity

Naming the labelled parts of the head.

Lesson forty three

parts of the arm.

Shoulder, Elbow, hand, finger, thumb, fingernails, wrist, armpit etc.

Activity

Name the labelled parts of the arm.

Lesson forty four

Parts of leg.

Thigh, knee, calf, foot, heel, toes, ankle, shin, sole etc.

Activity

Name the labelled parts of the leg.

Lesson forty five

Others parts of the body.

Belly, chest, buttocks, breasts, back, navel, waist

Activity

Name the body parts below. (A picture of a human body)

Lesson forty six

The sense organs and their senses

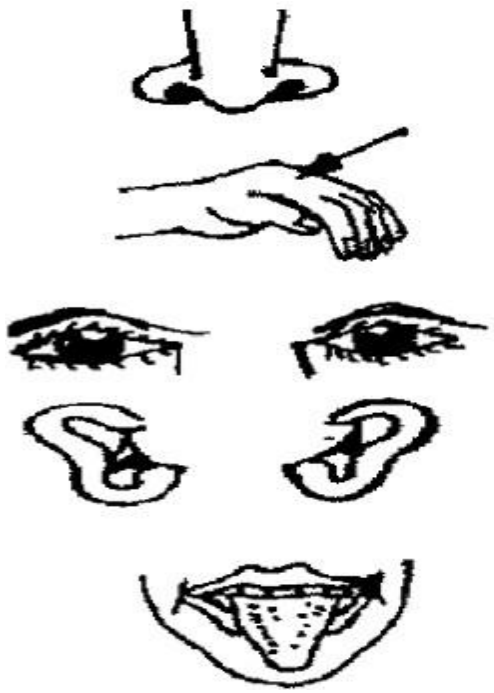
- Eyes - for seeing
- ears - for hearing
- nose – for smelling
- tongue – for tasting

- skin – for feeling

Activity

Match the organs to their senses.

Pictures



seeing

hearing

smelling

tasting

feeling

Lesson forty seven

Use of other parts of the body.

- Finger – catching
- hand – holding/ writing
- legs – walking
- knees – kneeling
- bums – sitting
- foot – kicking

Activity

Match correctly.

Legs	sitting
Knees	catching
Hands	walking
Fingers	kneeling
Buttocks	holding

Lessons forty eight

Personal hygiene (keeping the body clean)

Personal hygiene helps to: - avoid bad smell. (odour)

- prevent common diseases
- keep away germs

- keep smart.
- promote good health.

What is the importance of personal hygiene. Give (5) five importance.

Lesson forty nine

Ways of caring for the body.

- Brushing the teeth
- combing hair/ cutting hair short
- Bathing the body
- cutting finger/ toe nails short
- Washing hands after visiting the toilets/ latrines
- wearing clean clothes.
- Washing hands before and after eating.

Activity

Give six ways you can keep your body clean

Lesson fifty

Things we nee to keep our body clean.

Water, razorblade, soap, toothpaste, towel, toilet papers, sponge, comb, pair of scissors, twigs, toothbrush, nail cutters.

Activity

a. Draw and name any six things people use to clean their body

b. Which body parts do we clean using the following items?

i. sponge ii. razorblade iii. toothbrush iv. water v. comb

Lesson fifty one

Caring for the teeth. (ways of caring for the teeth)

- proper brushing
- brushing every after meal
- not eating too hot / cold food
- Avoid eating much sweets.
- Not eating too hard things.

Activity

How do you care for your teeth. (Give four ways)

Lesson fifty two

Things we use to clean the toilet/ latrines.

Broom, rag, water, soap, brush, vim.

Ways of keeping the toilet / latrines clean.

- By sweeping using a broom
- by smoking using dry banana leaves
- By mopping using a rag.
- By scrubbing using a brush

- By washing using water
- by flushing.

a. Draw these things we use to clean our toilets.

i. broom ii. rag iii. water iv. soap v. brush

b. Give five ways how people can keep their latrine/ toilets.

Lesson fifty three

Proper use of the toilet/ latrine

- squatting properly
- using toilet papers
- Washing hands with soap after using the toilet.
- urinate or defecate in the
- flushing after using.

Lesson fifty four

Rubbish disposal

Proper ways of disposing rubbish.

- picking rubbish
- raking rubbish
- Putting rubbish in the rubbish pit
- Putting dust / rubbish in the dustbin
- sweeping dust (dusting)
- burying rubbish
- burning rubbish

Things we use to dispose rubbish

- hands for picking
- rake for collecting rubbish
- Rubbish pit – for putting in rubbish / dust.
- broom for sweeping
- dustbin for putting in rubbish/ dust.

Activity

a. Mention any three ways how people can dispose rubbish at home.

b. Match these correctly.

Broom	for picking rubbish
Rake	for putting in rubbish
Hand	for putting in dust/ rubbish
Dustbin	for collecting/ raking rubbish
Rubbish pit	for sweeping rubbish / dust.

Lesson fifty five

Common diseases (curable and non – curable)

Malaria cough influenza dystentery cholera Diarrhoae HIV and AIDS

Tuberculosis mumps Trachoma scabies chicken pox Polio

Ringworms measles ebola typhoid

a. Mention any twelve examples of common disease.

Lesson Fifty six

Causes of common diseases.

Common diseases are caused by germs like virus, bacteria.

How common diseases are spread.

- Malaria – spread by female anopheles mosquitoes.
- Dysentery - eating dirty food/ house flies.
- cough – through air or sharing cups.
- Cholera – spread by houseflies and drinking dirty water
    - eating dirty food
- Trachoma – spread by houseflies
- HIV and AIDs – sharing sharp objects
- Typhoid – drinking dirty water
- Scabies/ chicken pox – sharing clothes
- Ring worm – sharing combs, sponge or failure to bathe.

Activity

How are the following diseases spread?

i.	Cholera	ii.	cough	iii.	Diarrhoea	iv.	trachoma
v.	HIV and AIDS	vi.	scabies	vii.	ring worms	viii.	Malaria
ix.	Dysentery	x.	typhoid				

Lesson fifty seven

Ways of preventing common diseases.

- Washing hands before and after eating.
- Washing hands after visiting the toilets
- Washing cups and plates with soap after use
- Washing fruits and vegetables before eating them.
- Avoid sharing sharp objects e.g razorblade
- Cooking and covering the food properly
- Sleeping under a mosquito net
- Drinking boiled water
- Using the toilet or latrines properly
- immunizing children
- proper bathing.

Activity

a. How can we prevent malaria?

b. Give eight ways of preventing common diseases.

Lesson fifty eight

Immunisation: Immunisation is a way of giving a vaccine to a person to prevent certain diseases.

What is a vaccine? A vaccine is a fluid used to immunize.

The childhood immunisable diseases.

Polio tetanus influenza B whooping cough Hepatitis Tuberculosis (TB) Measles Diphtheria

Activity

a. _____is a way of giving a vaccine to a person to prevent certain diseases.

b. Write the right childhood immunisable diseases.

Lesson fifty nine

Signs of immunisable diseases

a. Sign of measles.

- The child has skin rash
- The child has fever
- The child has sores in the mouth.
- The child has dry cough.

b. sign of polio.

- Having weak muscles
- Lame arms/ legs
- Having high fever

Activity

a. Which immunisable disease causes lameness in infants?

b. What are the common signs of measles. (Give three)

c. How can we prevent childhood immunisable diseases?

Lesson Sixty

c. Signs of T. B (Tuberculosis)

- Coughing for a long time
- Sweating at night
- Becoming thin

d. Signs of Tetanus.

- Stiff muscles/ tight muscles
- Difficult in breathing.

e. Signs of Diphtheria

- Swollen neck
- sore throat

f. Signs of Whooping cough

- Coughing that ends in vimiting
- fast breathing

- Loss of weight.

Activity

a. Give one sign for each of the following diseases.

i. Diphtheria ii. Whooping cough iii. Tetanus

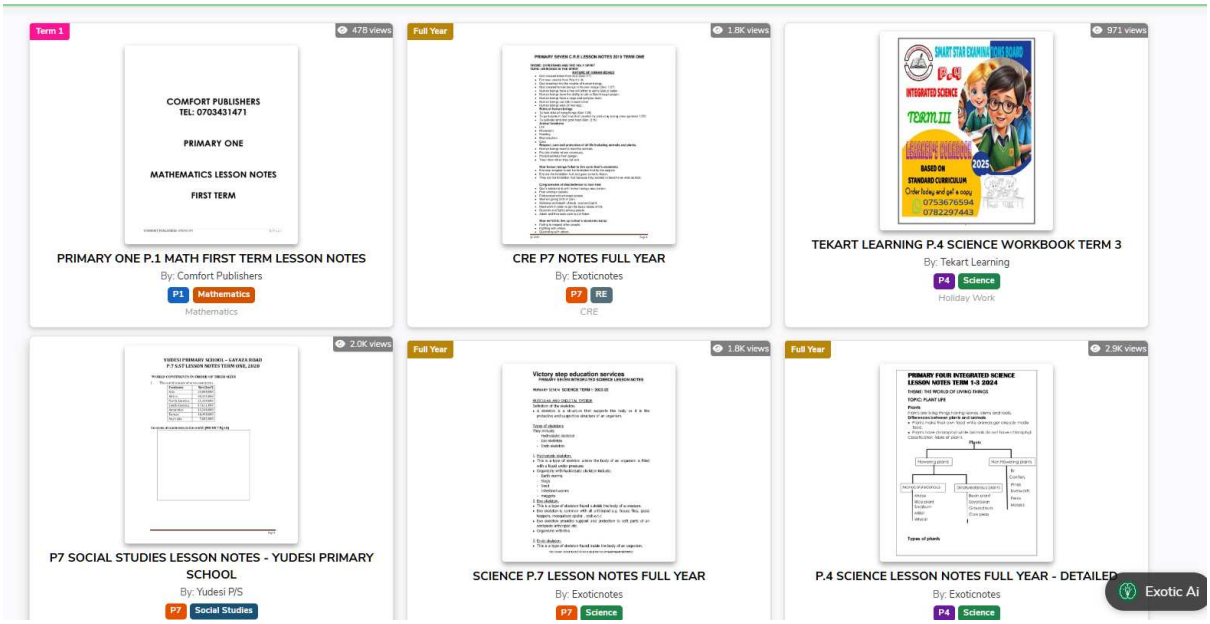
iv. Measles v. Tuberculosis

b. What is the importance of immunisation in children ? (Give two)

Lesson Sixty one.

Different revision exercises for the covered Themes.

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