P.2 LITERACY LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

COMPETENCES : Defining environment

: Identifying and naming components of environment

: Drawing components of environment

CONTENT : Environment

What is environment?

Environment is the natural surroundings of people.

Environment are the things around us.

Components of environment

Our environment is made up of many things.

They are both living and non-living things

Examples

Living things	***Non – living things***		
Animals	water	lakes	valleys
Plants	air	hills	
Insects	soil	mountains	rivers
Birds			

Living things

Living things are things which have life.

Examples of living things

Animals

Plants

Insect

Birds

People

Characteristics of living things

- *Living things grow*
- *Living things respire*
- *Living things move*
- *Living things reproduce*
- *Living things respond to the stimuli*
- *Living things feed*

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment
SUB THEME : Common animals
COMPETENCES : Defining environment
: Identifying and naming components of environment
: Drawing components of environment
CONTENT : Environment

Non – living things

These are things which do not have life.

Examples of non – living things

- *Stones*
- *Soil*
- *Tables*
- *Chairs*
- *Books*
- *Clothes*
- *Cars*

Characteristics of non – living things

- *Non – living things do not grow*
- *Non – living things do not respire*
- *Non – living things do not move*
- *Non – living things do not reproduce*
- *Non – living things do not respond to the stimuli*
- *Non – living things do not feed.*

Animals

There are two types of animals in our environment.

Types of animals

- Domestic animals
- Wild animals

Domestic animals

Domestic animals are animals kept at home.

Examples of domestic animals

Cow cat dog pig

Goat rabbit camel

Sheep donkey horse

EXERCISE :

1. What is environment?
2. Give2 components of environment.
3. Name two types of animals.
4. What are domestic animals?
5. Write down 4 examples of domestic animals.
6. Give 4 uses of domestic animals.
7. Write down 3 animals used for transport
8. Give 8 examples of animal products.

Uses of domestic animals

- Cows give us milk and meat.
- Some animals are used for transport like donkey, horse and camel.
- We sell animals and get money.
- Animals give us skins and hides.
- A cat chases away rats.
- A dog guards our homes
- A sheep gives us wool and mutton
- A pig gives us pork

Animals used for transport.

donkey horse camel ***oxen***

Animal products

Animal products are things got from animals.

Example

-meat - milk -bone -blood -skin and hides -horns -manure - wool - ***hooves***

EXERCISE :

1. What are domestic animals?

2. Give four examples of domestic animals.
3. Mention six uses of domestic animals.
4. List down 3 animals used for transport.
5. Write down 4 examples of animal products
6. A _____guards our home.

Things made from animal skins and hides

There are different things made from animal skins and hides.

Examples

- shoes -belt -bags - caps - balls - drums - wallets etc.

Things made out of wool

- ***Blankets***
- ***Coats***
- ***Jackets***

Things made from animal horns *and hooves*

- glue - ***necklaces***
- buttons - **earrings**

Wild animals

Wild animals are animals which live in the bush.

Examples of wild animals

- lion - hare - fox
- buffalo - giraffe
- tiger - elephant - rhino
- antelope - snake - hyena
- leopard - tortoise - monkey
- baboon - gorilla - zebra
- crocodile

EXERCISE :

1. List down 4 things made from animal skins and hides.
2. Read and draw.

Drum	Bag	Belt	Buttons	Glue

3. What are wild animals?
4. Name 10 examples of wild animals.
5. Name 2 things made from animal horns.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

COMPETENCES : Defining wild animals

: Describing uses of wild animals

CONTENT : Uses of wild animals

Wild animals are useful to man in the following ways:-

- Wild animals are used for study purpose.
- Wild animals give us skins and hides
- Some wild animals give us horns
- Wild animals attract tourists.
- ***Some animals are eaten***

N.B: A tourist is a person who moves from one place to learn about some things.

Dangers of some wild animals

Wild animals are very dangerous in the following ways:-

- Monkeys ***destroy*** the farmers' crops.
- Lions, tigers can attack and kill people.
- Snakes may bite us.
- Some wild animals eat our domestic birds and animals.

Animal weapons

Animals protect themselves using their weapons.

For example.

Dog/ cat	-	claws / teeth
Cows	-	horns
Goat	-	horns
Snake	-	poisonous teeth

EXERCISE :

1. What are wild animals?
2. List 4 examples of wild animals/
3. How are wild animals useful in our environment?
4. Give 3 dangers of wild animals in our environment.
5. *What do these animals use to protect themselves*
   i) Snake
   ii) Cat
6. List down any 3 dangerous animals you know.
7. How are monkeys dangerous in our environment?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

COMPETENCES : Identifying animal young ones

: Naming animals young ones

: Describing animal movement

CONTENT : Animals and their young ones

Different animals have different animal young ones

Examples

Animals	**Young ones**
cow	calf
goat	kid
pig	piglet

sheep	lamb
elephant	calf
rabbit	***kit***
dog	puppy
cat	kitten
lion	cub
man(people)	baby
fish	fry

Animal movement

Likewise different animals have different movements.

Animals	**Movement**
man	walking
baby	crawling
snake	gliding
frog	hopping
dog	running
caterpillar	wriggling
birds	flying
grasshopper	jumping
fish	swimming

EXERCISE :

1. What are domestic animals?
2. How are monkeys dangerous in our environment?

3. Fill in correctly.

Animals	**Young ones**
Cow	_____
_____	Kid
Pig	_____
_____	Lamb

Elephant	_____
_____	Puppy
Cat	_____
_____	Cub
Man	_____
_____	Fry

4. **Match animals to their movement.**

snake	wriggling
baby	gliding
dog	flying
birds	walking
man	running
grasshoppers	crawling
caterpillar	jumping

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

COMPETENCES : Identifying animals

: Describing why animals move.

CONTENT : Reasons why animals move.

Animals as a factor of life, animals, move due to the following reasons.

- To look for food
- To look for water
- To look for shelter
- For protection
- To look for mates
- ***To look for their lost young ones***

Animals sounds

Animals also make sounds as a mean of communication

Examples

Animals	**sounds**
dog	barks
sheep	bleats
cat	*mews/ purrs.*
goat	*bleats*
horse	*neighs*
cow	moos
lion	roars
monkey	chatters
pig	grunts
snake	hisses

EXERCISE :

1. Listen and write

- barks
- bleats
- chatters
- grunts
- roars

2. Why do animals move?

3. Match animals to their sounds

snake	grunts
pig	bleats
cat	maws
cow	lows
lion	roars
sheep	chatters
dog	hiss
goat	
monkey	barks

4. How does a snake move?

By:_____

5. which animal moves by wriggling ?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

COMPETENCES : Identifying animals homes

: Describing and naming animal homes

CONTENT : Animal homes

A home is a place where animals stay / live.

A home of animals is called a habitat

A habitat is a home of ***an animal***

Animal homes

Animals	**Homes / *Habitat***
snake	burrow
cow	byre/ *kraal*
rabbit	hutch
dog	kennel
donkey/horse	stable
goat / sheep	shed
lion	den
bee	beehive
pig	sty
hen	pen / cage
fish	water
bird	nest
snail	shell

Animal meat

Different animals have different kinds of meat

Examples of animal meat.

cow	beef
pig	pork
sheep	mutton
rabbit	***rabbit meat***
hen	***chicken***

EXERCISE :

1. Listen and write.
2. What are the homes of the following animals?

dog	cow	goat/sheep
rabbit	donkey/horse	lion
man	bird	bee

3. Match animals to their meat

sheep	beef
rabbit	pork
hen	mutton
cow	veal
pig	chicken

4. What is a home?
5. What is a habitat?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

COMPETENCES : Identifying how animals protect themselves

: Naming the external parts of a cow.

CONTENT : How animals protect themselves

Different ways of protecting themselves.

Animals	**ways of protection**

Chameleon	Changing colours
Dog	barking /***biting***
Cat	Scratching
Birds	flying away
Tortoise	hiding ***in the shell***

EXERCISE :

1. How does a chameleon protect its self?
2. A tortoise is the slowest animal, it protect it self by_____.
3. How does a dog protect it's self?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

COMPETENCES : Identifying animals which live in water

: Naming animals which live in water

: Naming external parts of a fish

CONTENT : Animals which live in water

Some animals live in water as their home. These are called aquatic animals

Examples of animals which live in water.

Fish frog crocodile ***hippopotamus***

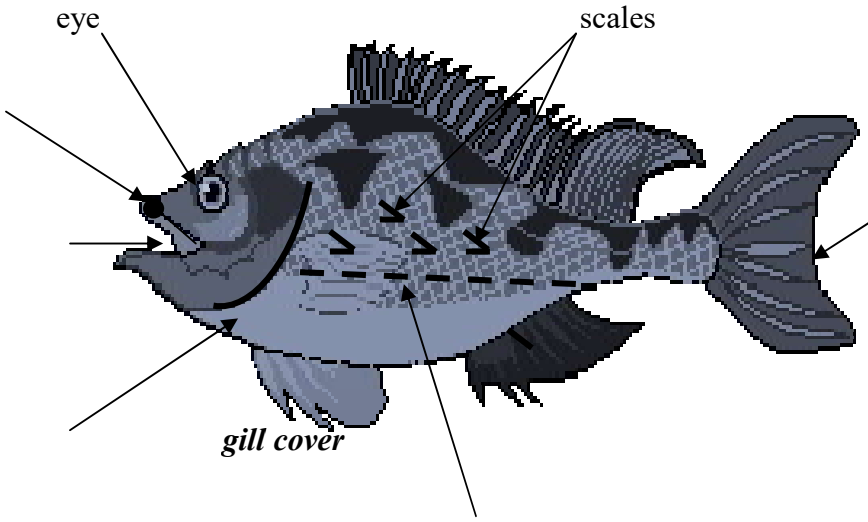
rhino snakes

Fish

A fish is an animal which live in water. It's body is covered by scale.

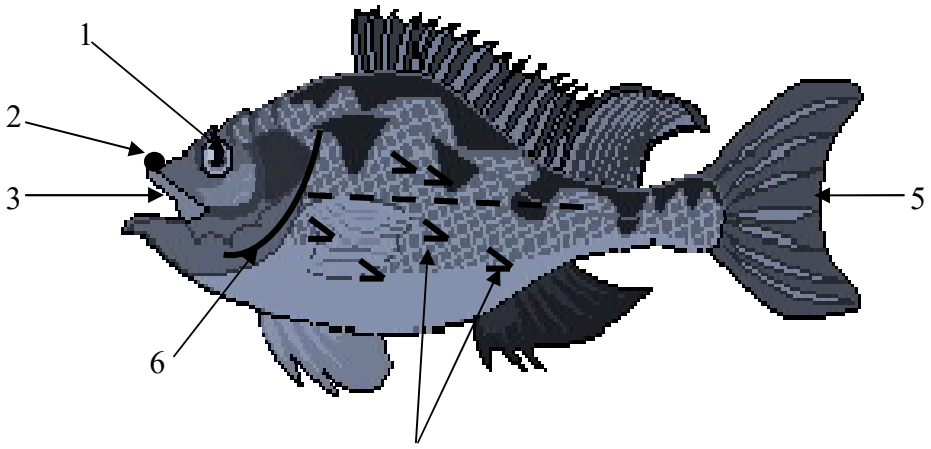
A fish breathes using gills.

External parts of a fish.



EXERCISE :

1. Listen and write
2. List down 4 animals which live in water.
3. A fish breathes through _____
4. Name 3 types of fish.
5. Name the parts of a fish



1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

6._____

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common birds

COMPETENCES : Identifying types of birds

: Naming examples of birds

: Drawing examples of birds

CONTENT : Birds

Birds are some of the components of environment. There are two types of birds in our environment.

Types of birds

- Domestic birds
- Wild birds

Domestic birds

Domestic birds are birds kept at home.

Examples of domestic birds

- ***Chicken***
- Turkey
- Duck
- Pigeon
- Guinea fowl

Uses of birds

- Birds give us eggs and chicken.
- They give us feather for decoration.
- Their droppings ***are used as*** manure.
- We sell birds and get money.

Exercise

1. Write down 2 types of birds in our environment.
2. What are domestic animals?
3. List down 6 examples of domestic animals
4. How are domestic birds useful to us?

5. Draw these domestic birds

Hen	Duck	Turkey

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common birds

COMPETENCES : Defining wild birds

: Identifying and naming wild birds

CONTENT : Wild birds

Wild birds are birds which live in the bush.

Examples of wild birds

-parrot - dove -eagles - vulture - ***ostrich***

-owl -kiwi -flamingo -crested crane

How birds protect them selves

- By scratching using claws.
- By pecking using beaks
- By flying away.

EXERCISE :

1. What are wild birds?
2. List down 5 examples of wild birds.
3. Name the following parts of a bird.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common insects

COMPETENCES : Identifying insects in our environment

: Naming insects in our environment

: Drawing insects

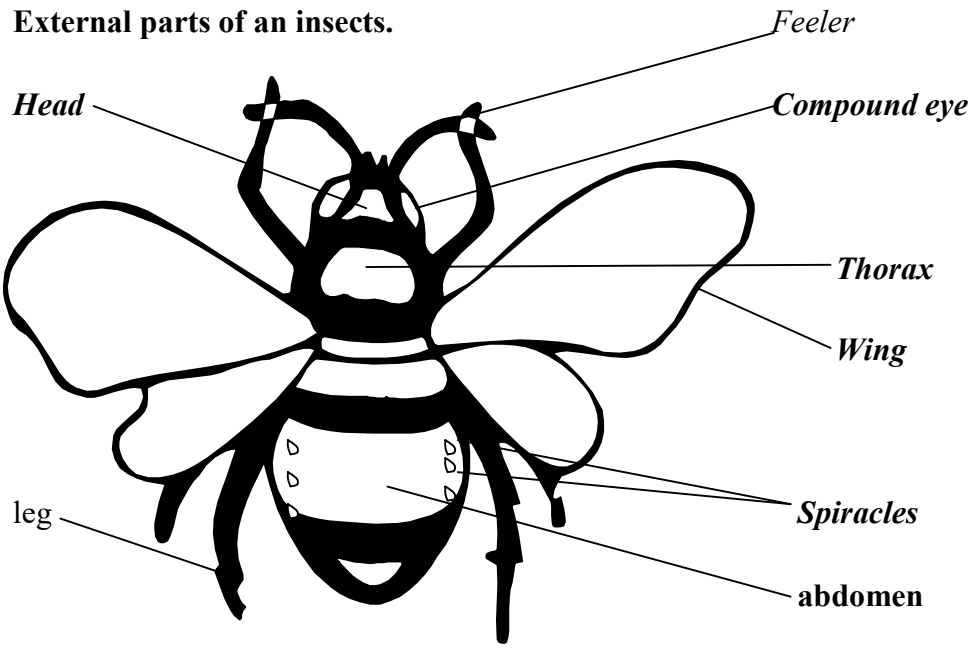
CONTENT : Insects

Insects are ***also*** components of our environment.

Examples of insects

- grasshopper -tsetsefly
- bees -flea
- housefly - butterfly
- white ants -wasps
- termites -locust

External parts of an insects.



- A true insect has 3 main body parts ie. head, thorax and abdomen.
- An insect uses spiracles for breathing
- A true insects has 6 legs (3 pairs)
- ***A spider is not an insect because it has 4 parts of legs.***

EXERCISE :

1. How many main body parts has an insect?
2. Name the main body parts of an insects
3. Name the parts of an insect.
4. How many legs has a true insect?
5. An insect breath as through_____
6. ***Why is a spider not an insect?***
    - It has eight legs while an insect has six legs
    - It has two main body divisions while an insect has three main divisions

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : **Our environment**

SUB THEME : **Common insects**

COMPETENCES : **Identifying types of insects**

: **Naming types of insects**

CONTENT : **Types of insects**

There are two types of insects in our environment ie.

- Harmful insects
- Useful insects

Harmful insects

Harmful insects are insects which are dangerous to us.

Examples of harmful insects

- Mosquito
- Flea
- Wasp
- Bedbug
- Tsetse fly
- Housefly
- Cockroaches
- Lice

How are insects harmful to man?

- ***Some insects bite us e.g. termites***
- ***Some insects sting e.g. wasps.***
- ***Some insects spread diseases e.g. housefly, mosquitoes.***

EXERCISE :

1. Name 2 types of insects in our environment.
2. List down 6 examples of harmful insects
3. A true insect has _____main body parts.
4. Name *any body* parts of an insect.
5. An insect breaths through _____
6. Draw these harmful insects.

Housefly	Mosquito

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common insects

COMPETENCES : Identifying harmful insects

: Describing how insects are harmful

CONTENT : *Examples harmful insects and their dangers.(4)*

Some insects are harmful to people, plants and animals in the following ways

Insect	Danger
Mosquitoes	- Spread malaria
Houseflies	- Spread trachoma, diarrhoea and cholera, dysentery, typhoid
Cockroaches	- Spread dysentery, polio and ***destroy*** books
Bees / wasps	- Sting people and animals
Spider	- Bites people
Tsetse flies	- Spread sleeping sickness in people and nagana in animals
	- Bubonic plague
Bedbug	- Destroy crops
Termites	

EXERCISE ***for lesson 5*** **;**

1. List down examples of harmful insects
2. How are mosquitoes harmful to us?
3. _____spreads sleeping sickness in people and Nagana in animals.
4. Name two useful insects in our environment.
5. Give 2 insects eaten by people.
6. How are bees useful to us?
7. Name 2 diseases spread by a housefly.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common insects

COMPETENCES : *Describe useful insects*

: State examples of useful insects

: Identify the types of useful insects

CONTENT :

Useful insects.

These are insects which are good/ useful to man.

Examples of useful insects.

- *Bees*
- *White ants*
- *Grasshopper*
- *Butterflies.*

How these insects benefit man.

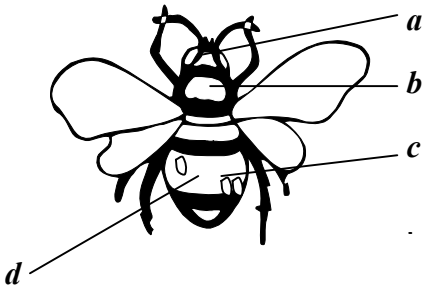
- *Bees give us honey*
- *Grasshoppers and white ants are eaten as food.*
- *Butterflies pollinate flowers*

These are the main features of the insects

- Insects have three main body parts
- Insects have a pair of feelers
- They have compound eyes
- They have 3 pairs of legs(6 legs)
- They have jointed legs
- They breath through spiracles
- They have 2 pairs of wings (4 wings)

Exercise

1. ***Name the following parts of an insect***



2. ***Give any 3 examples of useful insects.***
3. ***Identify two examples of insects eaten by people***
4. ***How does an insect breathe?***

   Through _____

Date	*Class*	*L. area*	*No. of children*	*Time*

THEME **:** ***Our environment***

SUB THEME **:** ***Common insects***

COMPETENCES **:** ***Define a life cycle***

: ***State the two types of life cycles in insects***

: ***Define insects under a complete life cycle.***

: ***Identify insects under a complete life cycle***

: ***Draw the life cycle.***

CONTENT **:**

<u>Life cycle of an insect</u>

A life cycle refers to the stages an insect goes through during its growth.

Or

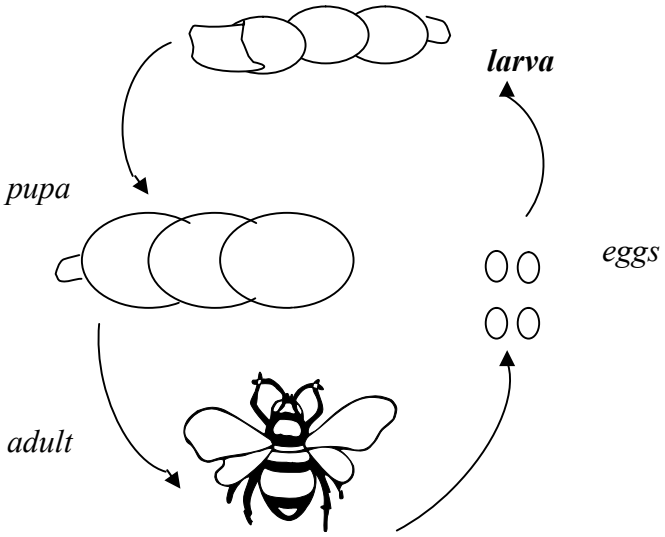
A life cycle are the stages insects undergo when growing .

<u>Types of lifecycles</u>

- Complete lifecycle
- Incomplete life cycle.

A complete life cycle

- *A complete life cycle has four major stages of growth.*



Stages of complete life cycle

- Eggs
- Larva
- Pupa
- Adult

Examples of insects under complete life cycle.

- Housefly
- Mosquito
- Butter fly
- Bees

Complete life cycle (butterfly)

EXERCISE :

1. How many stages has a complete life cycle?
2. Draw and name the stages of complete lifecycle.
3. List down 4 insects which under go a complete lifecycle.
4. How is a butterfly useful to us?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common insects

COMPETENCES : Identifying larva names

: Naming larva stages

CONTENT : Larva stages

Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes are very dangerous to us because they spread malaria. They have 4 stages of growth

Types of mosquito

- Female anopheles mosquito
- Culex mosquito
- Tiger / aedes mosquito

Diseases spread by different mosquitoes

Mosquitoes	**Diseases**
Culex mosquito	elephantiasis
Female anopheles mosquito	malaria
Tiger / aedes	yellow fever

EXERCISE :

1. Name 3 types of mosquitoes
2. Match insects to the diseases they spread.

Female anopheles mosquito	yellow fever
Culex mosquito	malaria
Tiger mosquito	elephantiasis

3. How are mosquitoes dangerous?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common insects

COMPETENCES : Identifying parts of housefly

: Naming parts of a housefly

: **Describing stages of growth**

CONTENT **:** **A housefly**

A housefly is one of the common insects in our environment.

Dangers of a housefly

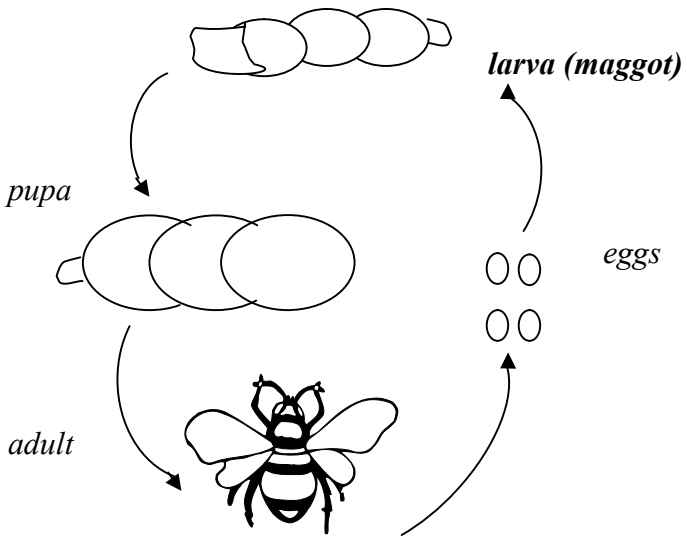
Houseflies spread diseases

Diseases spread by a housefly

- Diarrhea
- Dysentery
- Trachoma
- Cholera

Stages of growth in a housefly.

eggs , larva, pupa, adult



EXERCISE **:**

1. ***Write any three ways in which houseflies are dangerous to us.***
2. List down 4 stages of growth in a housefly
3. ***Which type of life cycle does a housefly under go.***
4. A larva stage of a housefly is called a _____.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common insects

COMPETENCES : Identifying stages of incomplete lifecycle

: Naming stages incomplete lifecycle

CONTENT : Incomplete lifecycle.

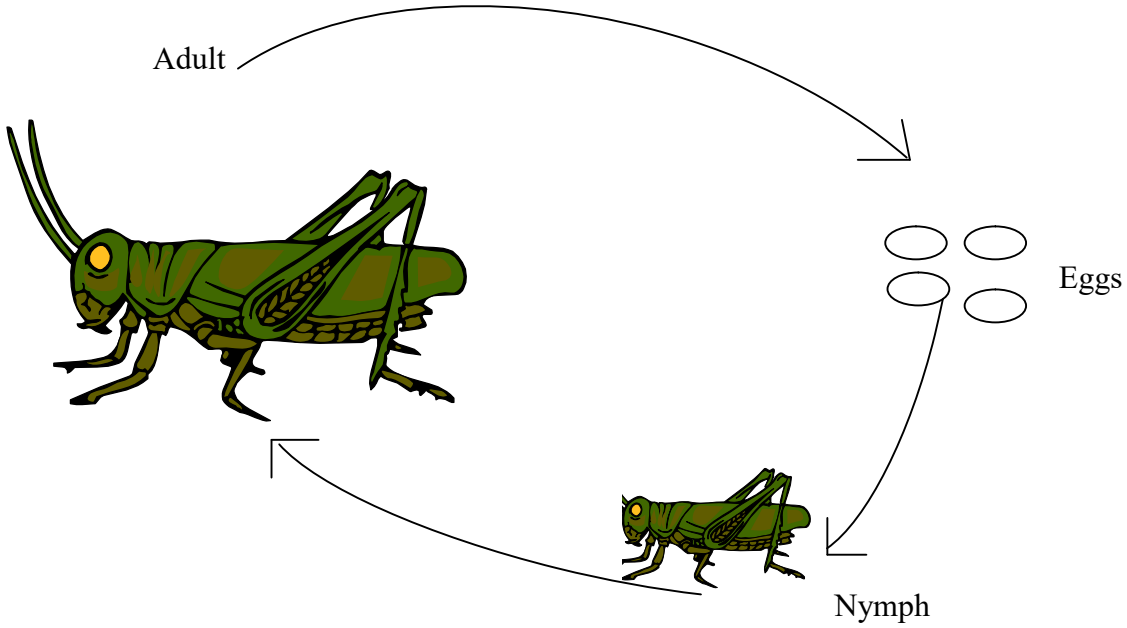
There are 3 stages in this life cycle i.e

- eggs
- nymph
- adult

Examples of insects under incomplete lifecycle

- Cockroaches
- Locusts
- Grass hoppers

Life cycle of a grass hopper



Larva stages of some insects

1. ***Butterfly***	***caterpillar***
2. ***Bee***	***grub***
3. ***Housefly***	***maggot***
4. ***Mosquito***	***wriggler***
5. ***Grass hopper***	***nymph***

EXERCISE :

1. Listen and write
2. Name 3 insects which under go incomplete life cycle
3. List down 3 stages of an incomplete lifecycle
4. Name 2 insects eaten by people
5. ***How are insects useful to man.***

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common plants

COMPETENCES : Identifying plants

: Naming plants

: Drawing plants

CONTENT : Flowering plant (practical lesson)

Flowering plants are plants which ***bearflowers***. A flowering plant consists of two main systems ie.

The shoot system

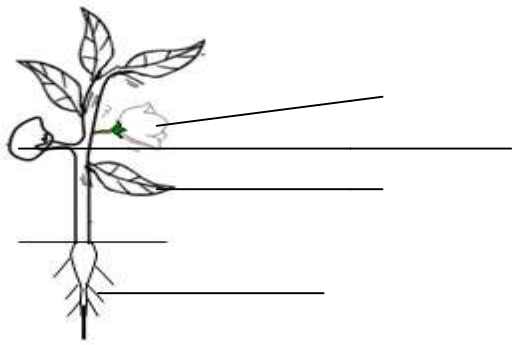
The root system.

Examples of common flowering plants

millet plant	sorghum plant
bean plant	cow peas plant
maize plant	yam plant
cassava plant	cabbage plant
Banana plant	sugarcane plant

pumpkin plant groundnuts plants

Parts of a flowering plant



EXERCISE :

1. Fill in the missing letters
   i. b__n__napl__ __t
   ii. m__ll__t plant
   iii. b__ __n plant
2. Draw these plants

Banana plant	Maize plant	Yam plant	Cassava plant

3. *Draw and* name the parts of a flowering plant

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common plants

COMPETENCES : Identifying uses of plants

: Describing uses of plants

CONTENT : Uses of plants

Plants are useful to us in the following ways.

- ***Plants are eaten as food***
- We get fruits from plants.
- Plants are source of oxygen.
- ***Plants are homes for wild animals***

- Plants are source of local medicine.
- They act as a wind breaks.
- Plants provide shade to animals.
- Plants are source of firewood and charcoal

Parts of plants we eat.

Plant	**Part we eat**
Cabbage / Sukuma	leaves
Mango, ovacado	fruits
Cassava, yam, potato	root
Sugar cane	stem

EXERCISE :

1. Name 5 main parts of a flowering plant.
2. List down 6 uses of plants
3. Match plants to the parts we eat

Cabbage	stem
Orange	root
Yam	leaves
Sugarcane	fruit

4. Which part of a cassava plant do we eat?

Date	**Class**	**L. area**	**No. of children**	**Time**

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common plants

COMPETENCES : Describing ways of caring for plants

: Identifying grown in different areas

CONTENT : Caring for plants (practical lesson)

We should care for our plants in the following ways

- by watering
- by spraying
- by weeding (removing of unwanted plants)
- by pruning
- by mulching
- by thinning
- by staking (for plants with weak stems)

Difficult places for plant growth

Places	**Plants**
Desert (dry places)	Cactus, sisal plants
Water	Water hyacinth Water lilies
Swamps (water logged place) (wet land)	Papyrus reeds, rice, sugar cane, yam
Under shade	Seedlings, coco, yam

EXERCISE :

1. Fill in the missing letters

a. sw__mps b. d__s__rts c. wa__er

2. How do we care for our plants?
3. Name 2 plants which grow in swamps
4. What is another name for a swamp?
5. Name 2 plants which grow in desert / dry places.

A seed is a mature ovule

Examples of seeds

millet seeds	mango seeds
simsim seeds	ground nut seeds
pawpaw seeds	peas seeds
avocado seeds	sunflower seeds
coconut seeds	bean seeds

Uses of seeds

- *some seeds are eaten as food e.g. nuts, beans, maize.*
- *Some seeds are source of medicine e.g. pumpkin seeds*
- *We get flour from some seeds e.g. millet, maize.*
- *Some seeds are planted e.g. mango seeds, avocado seeds, jack fruit seeds etc.*

EXERCISE :

1. What is a seed?
2. List down 2 groups of seeds
3. Write down 4 examples of big seeds
4. Give 4 examples of small seeds.
5. Draw these seeds

Avocado seed	**Mango seed**

Germination (practical lesson)

Germination is the***growing*** of a seed into a seedling.

A seedling is a young plant.

Condition for germination to take place.

- Oxygen
- Water (moisture)
- ***Warmth***

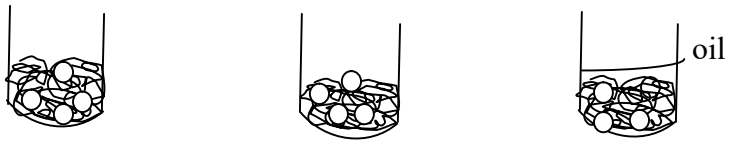
Practical lesson on germination

Requirements

- Seeds
- Cotton wool
- Tins with holes

Procedures

A B C



has warmth warmth warmth and

and oxygen without oxygen and water water without oxygen

water

Observation :

Seed in tin A will not germinate since does not have water.

Seed in tin B will germinate since has all the conditions

Seed in tin C will not germinate since the tin does note have air (oxygen)

Conclusion

Oxygen, water and warmth is needed before germination takes place.

EXERCISE

1. What is germination?
2. What is a seedling?
3. *What are the* conditions necessary for germination to take place.
4. Listen and write
5. How are seeds important?

Soil (practical lesson)

Soil is the top most layer of the earth's surface.

Types of soil

- loam soil
- sand soil
- clay soil

Uses of different types of soil

- Sand soil is used for building houses.

- Clay soil is used for making pottery products like pots, charcoal stoves, cups, plates
- Clay soil is used for painting temporary houses
- Clay soil is used as local medicine
- Loam soil is *the* best soil for farming.
- *Sand soil is used for making glasses.*

EXERCISE

1. What is soil?
2. Name 3 types of soil
3. Which type of soil is used for building?
4. Match soil to their uses.

Sand soil	for making pottery products
Loam soil	for building
Clay soil	for farming

5. List down things made from clay soil.

Word bank
Our environment

Plant	necklace	gliding
Environment	button	caterpillar
Insects	wallet	fry
Animals	baboon	purrs
Components	giraffe	neighs
Mountain	purpose	chatters
Around	common	roars
Surroundings	hyena	grunts
Life	tortoise	mews
Valley	hare	bleats
Natural	hides	habitat
Breathe	tourist	burrow
Reproduce	rhino	byre
Respire	horns	stable
Stimuli	teeth	kennel
Respond	dangerous	veal
Rabbit	destroy	colours
Camel	snake	changing
Domestic	cub	scratching
Wild	kitten	external
Loam	destroy	nostril
Product	crawling	crocodile
Hooves	wriggling	hippopotamus

tail	eagle	dysentery
decoration	thorax	trachoma
manure	locust	mosquitoes
pigeon	millipede	malaria
turkey	termites	diarrhea
guinea	flea	features
fowl	spiracles	eaten
money	abdomen	feeless
droppings	tsetse fly	jointed
vulture	lice	life cycle
owl	spider	incomplete
dove	harmful	culext
pecking	bubonic	anopheles
claws	plague	

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEME : Common things we make in our community

COMPETENCES : Defining things we make

: Naming things we make

CONTENT : Things we make

These are locally hand made things.

The material used to make these things are from our environment.

There are very many things we make at home like things for play.

Examples of play things we make at home

- balls -ropes -mats -dolls

<u>Things we use at home</u>

These things are found in the different places*and used for different purposes*.

<u>In the bedroom</u>

Beds, mats

<u>In the kitchen</u>

Charcoal stoves, pots, mingling stick, basket, cupboards ,*mortor, pestle, spoons, saucepans*

<u>In the sitting room</u>

chairs, tables, bookshelves, *cup boards, cushions.*

<u>Things we make for wearing and decoration.</u>

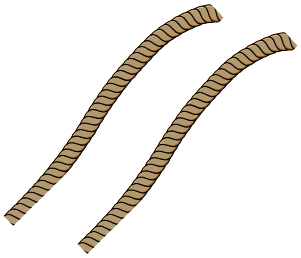
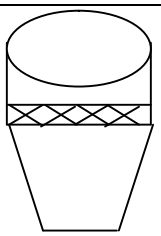
Ornaments, beads, foot wear, e.g. shoes, slippers, clothes doormat

Things we make at school

-rope *-drums* *-mats* *-balls* *-dolls* *-furniture*

EXERCISE

1. Name any 2 play things we make
2. Name these locally hand made things

3. Fill in the missing letters

k__ __chen ch__ __rs cu__board

4. *Name any two different things we make for the following places*

Kitchen: _____ _____

Bedroom _____ _____

5.How is loam soil useful

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEME : Materials and their sources

COMPETENCES : Identifying materials

: Naming materials

: Describing their sources

CONTENT : Materials used

In order to make things like mats, beds, baskets, bricks, ropes, brooms, pots, charcoal stoves, chairs, table we need the following.

Examples of materials used

Sisal : We use sisal for making doormats, ropes

Clay: We use clay to make pots,. charcoal stoves. bricks

Banana fibres :*These are used to make doll and mats*

Palm leaves: these are used to make baskets, mats and carpets

Straws: these are used to make baskets and mats.

Pieces of timber are used to make

-chair table bed cupboard bookshelves bench

Papyrus reeds are used to make

-mats -baskets - huts

EXERCISE

1. ***Name two things we make from sisal.***
2. ***Write down 3 things we make from clay.***
3. ***_____ and _____ are made from banana fibres.***
4. ***Name 3 things made papyrus reeds and palm leaves.***
5. ***List down 3 things made from wood.***
6. ***How are banana fibres useful?***
7. Draw these things we make

Basket	Bricks	Ropes

8. Name three things made from clay

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEME : Materials and their sources

COMPETENCES : Naming things and materials

: Identifying materials

: Naming sources of materials

CONTENT : Sources of materials*we use to make things.*

We get different materials from different source eg.

Materials	Sources
Papyrus reeds	Swamps
Clay	- anthills - swamps
Wood	Forests
Palm leaves	Palm tree / *forest*
Glue, cloth material, threads	- shops - Market
Banana Fibre	- *Garden, banana plants*

EXERCISE

1. Name 3 sources of materials we use to make *things.*
2. Where do we get clay for making pots?
3. Fill in the missing letters

a) sh__p

b) F__r__st

c) tr__ __

d) f__ct__ry

e) sw__ __p

f) s__salpl__ __t

4. Name 3 things made out of wood.
5. *Where do we get papyrus reeds from?*
6. *Where do we get clay from?*

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEME : Uses of things we make

COMPETENCES : Naming things we make

: Describing uses of things we make

CONTENT : Uses of things we make

Things we make are very useful to us in the following ways

Things	Uses
Pots	Keeping water
Beds	Sleeping on
Chairs	Sitting on
Benches	Sitting on
Ropes	For tying animals
Charcoal stove	Cooking food
Basket	Carrying things from the market
	We sell them and get money
Bricks	For building houses
Balls	For playing
Mats	Sleeping on, sitting on

Importance's of the things we make

- *For playing*
- *For decoration/ beauty*
- *We sell them to get money*
- *For learning purposes.*

EXERCISE :

1. How are ropes useful to people?
2. What is the use of pots to man?
3. _are used for building permanent houses.

4. How are brooms useful to us?
5. Give 3 uses of things we make

End of theme test

1. Listen and write
2. Give 3 play materials we make
3. Outline 3 things made out of animal shins and hides
4. Apart from balls, give 2 other things made out of banana fibres
5. Identify 3 things we make from clay.
6. Draw and name the houses

tent	flat	bungalow	hut

7. Name two types of buildings.
8. How are balls useful?
9. List 3 materials used to make crafts.
10. Where do we get clay from?
11. How are ropes useful?
12. How are crafts important?

Date	**Class**	**L. area**	**No. of children**	**Time**

THEME : **Things we make**

SUB THEME : **Uses of things we make**

COMPETENCES : **Defining buildings**

: **Naming buildings**

: **Drawing buildings**

CONTENT : **Buildings**

In our environment, we have very many types of buildings
Types of buildings

- Temporary building like huts, unipots, tents.

- Semi permanent buildings
- Permanent building e.g. Flats, bunga lows

Building materials *and the houses they make.*

Buildings	**Materials**
Temporary building	- sticks - banana fibres - grass - reeds - soil
Permanent buildings	- cement - glasses - bricks - metallic poles / iron bars - sand stones - nails - iron sheets - timber

Examples of temporally building

- *Tents*
- *Huts*
- *Unipots, ikiosks*

Examples of permanent buildings

- *Flats*
- *Bungalows*
- *Sky scrapers / flats*

Word bank

Things we make

locally	cushion	foot wear
sisal	beads	door mat
raffia	book shelves	materials
palm leaves	furniture	crafts
purpose	cupboard	charcoal stove
bedroom	slippers	carpet

banana fibres	reeds	sky scraper
sources	building	metallic poles
glue	benches	kiosk
swamp	decoration	make
anthill	learning	tying
threads	temporary	wood
market	permanent	garden
garden	unipot	straws
papyrus	bungalow	bricks

EXERCISE

1. Name three types of buildings in our environment.
2. Name these building materials

3. Draw these examples of houses

hut	bungalow	unipot	flat

Date	**Class**	**L. area**	**No. of children**	**Time**

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Means of transport

COMPETENCES : Defining transport

: Identifying types of transport

: Describing types of Transport

CONTENT : Transport

Transport is the movement of people with their goods and services from one place to another.

Types of transport

We have 4 major types of transport.

- Water transport
- Railway transport
- Air transport
- Road transport

Water transport

This refers to transport or movement on water.

It is carried out on large water bodies.

Means of water transport

Movement on water is by

- Ship
- ferry
- boat
- canoe
- yacht

Water transport users

These are people who use water transport.

- Sailors
- Captains
- Navigators

Road transport is the cheapest type of transport.

A sailor sails the boats on the water bodies.

Captain operates the ship on the water bodies.

People who use water transport are called navigators

EXERCISE

1. Listen and write
2. _____is the movement of _____ with their _____and _____from one place to another.

   (gods, transport, road, services, place)
3. name 4 types of transport.
4. _____transport is the cheapest type of transport
5. Name 4 means of water transport
6. Which is the slowest type of transport?
7. People who use water transport are called a_____
8. A _____ sails a boat on water bodies.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Means of transport

COMPETENCES : Defining*railway* transport

: Identifying means of railway transport

: Drawing means of transport

CONTENT : Railway transport

This is the type of transport that moves on the railway lines.

- This type of transport carries heavy good
- It should be booked from the railway stations
- They do not meet with others on the way apart from a railway station.
- They only stop at the railway station

Mean of railways transport

The only means of railway transport is a train.

Railway transport users

- passengers
- operators

A person who moves the train is called an operator

EXERCISE :

1. What is transport?
2. Which type of transport move on railway line?
3. Name the mean of railway transport.
4. An _____operates the train.
5. Name 2 railway transport users
6. Where do train stop for loading and off loading?
7. Draw a train below

A train

8. Name 2 types of transport.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Means of transport

COMPETENCES : Defining*Air* transport

: Naming means of*Air* transport

: Drawing means of*Air* transport

CONTENT : Air transport

The movement of people in air / space.

Movement is sdone above the ground / in space.

- Air transport is the quickest type of transport
- It is the most expensive type of transport.
- It is not commonly used because it's very expensive.
- It is mainly used when going overseas / places like America, London, Denmark etc.

A person who flies means of air transport is called a pilot.

They only land at the airport and airstrips.

Air transport users

- passengers
- pilots

Means of air transport

- Aeroplane
- Helicopter
- *Jets*
- *Parachutes*
- *Rockets*

Examples of airport and air strips in Uganda

- Entebbe international airport
- Kololo air strip
- Soroti air strip

EXERCISE :

1. *What is transport?*
2. Name 2 means of air transport.
3. A ____flies on aeroplane and helicopters
4. Why is air transport not commonly used in our community?
5. Madam Faith went to America last week, therefore he used __transport.
6. Name the quickest type of transport.
7. What is the main airport found in Uganda?
8. Where do aeroplanes load and off load from?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Means of transport

COMPETENCES : Defining*road* transport

: Identifying means of road transport

: Drawing means of road transport

CONTENT : Road transport

This is the type of transport whose means move on the roads.

Means of road transport

- Bicycles
- cars
- lorries
- motorcycles
- buses
- *wheelbarrow*
- *horse*
- *donkey*
- *camel*
- *oxen*

Road users

These are people who use road transport;

- Passengers
- pedestrians
- drivers
- cyclists

Why road transport is commonly used

- Road transport is affordable
- Road transport is flexible
- Road transport is available
- Road transport has many means.

EXERCISE :

1. What is transport?
2. Name 4 types of transport.
3. Name 4 means of road transport.
4. Why is road transport commonly used in our community?
5. Name 3 examples of road users.
6. A _____is a person who collects money in the taxi.
7. Draw these means of road transport

Bus	Bicycle	Lorry

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in the community

SUB THEME : Means of transport

COMPETENCES : Identifying uses of transport

: Writing uses of transport

CONTENT : Uses of transport

- Transport moves people from one place to another.
- Transport helps people to move their goods
- Transport is the source of employment e.g. drivers, conductors, cyclists.
- Source of income to people.

Examples of goods moved by transport

- Food - Animals
- Clothes - raw materials
- Sugar, salt, furniture

Examples of services moved by transport

- medical services
- Security services
- Education services
- Communication services

EXERCISE :

1. Why is road transport commonly used in our community?
2. Write down 4 uses of transport.
3. List down 4 goods moved by transport.
4. Name 3 services moved by transport near to people.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Road safety

COMPETENCES :

:

:

CONTENT : *Safe ways of using the road.*

Road safety *is the way people can use the roads safely without accidents.*

Safe ways of using the road

- *Observing traffic rules e.g.*_____
- *Following road signs.*
- *Following traffic signs.*
- *Do not play on the road.*
- *Use the zebra crossing while crossing busy roads.*

Unsafe ways of using the road.

- *Playing on the road.*
- *Crossing where roads meet. .e.g. near a bend, at a junction between parked cars.*
- *Grazing animals along the road.*
- *Throwing objects at moving vehicles.*

Exercise*.*

1. *What is road safety?*
2. *Give any two safe ways of using the road.*
3. *Identify any two unsafe ways of using the road.*
4. *What is the danger of playing on the road?*

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : **Transport in our community**

SUB THEME : **Road safety**

COMPETENCES : **Defining road safety**

: **Identifying road signs**

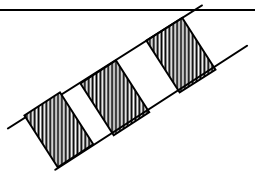
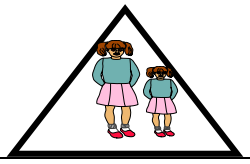
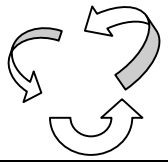
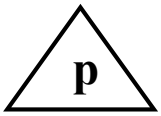
: **Drawing road signs**

CONTENT : **Road signs**

These are signs *which direct road users on the road.*

Examples of road signs

- Zebra crossing
- School ahead
- Round about
- Humps ahead
- Parking
- No parking
- Men at work

Road sign	**Picture**
Zebra crossing	
School ahead	
Round about	
Humps ahead	
Parking	
No parking	

1. Name 4 examples of road signs.

2. Where do we cross a busy road from?
3. Why do road signs important to the road users?
4. Draw these road signs.

Parking	Zebra crossing	Humps ahead

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Road safety

COMPETENCES : Identifying colours of traffic lights

: Naming colours of traffic lights

CONTENT : Traffic lights

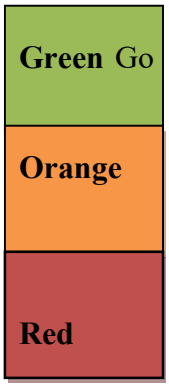
There are lights mainly found in the road Junctions to control traffic jam.

Traffic lights has three colours.

Colours of the traffic lights

- Green
- Orange
- Red

Meaning of the colours



Get ready

Stop

1. Name the 3 colours of traffic lights.
2. Which traffic light tells the driver's to

a) Get ready?

b) Stop?

c) go?

3. Where are the traffic lights mainly found?
4. List down 4 examples of road signs.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Road safety

COMPETENCES : Defining traffic rules

: Naming traffic rules

: Describing traffic rules

CONTENT : Traffic rules

Traffic rules are guidelines on the road ***which*** control accidents.

Examples of traffic rules

- Use a zebra crossing when crossing a busy road.
- Avoid over speeding.
- Do not drink and drive.
- Avoid over loading
- Do not drive cars under poor mechanical conditions.
- Observe the road signs

Dangerous ways of using the road.

- Playing on the road.
- Drinking while driving.
- Phone talking while driving.
- Throwing objects at the moving cars

EXERCISE :

1. Listen and write
2. Where do we cross a busy road from?
3. Write down 5 examples of traffic rules.
4. Why are traffic rules observed?
5. Write down 3 dangerous ways of using the road.
6. Name the colours of traffic lights and their meanings

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Road safety

COMPETENCES : Identifying accidents

: Naming accidents

CONTENT : Road accidents

There are very many accidents which occur every day on the road.

Examples of road accidents

- Motor accidents
- cuts
- fractures
- dislocations
- bruises

Causes of road accidents

- Over loading the vehicles
- Over speeding
- Poor roads
- Driving cars under poor mechanical condition
- Drunken drivers
- Playing on the roads
- Crossing the busy road carelessly
- Failure to follow road signs and traffic rules

Control / prevention of road accidents

- Avoid over loading
- Avoid over speeding
- Repairing bad roads
- Do not drive cars in poor mechanical conditions
- Do not drink and drive.
- Avoid playing on the road.
- Always follow road signs and traffic rules.

EXERCISE :

1. Listen and write
2. Write down 2 examples of road accidents.
3. List down 6 causes of road accidents
4. How do we control road accidents?
5. How are traffic rules important?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Transport in our community

SUB THEME : Road safety

COMPETENCES : Defining transport

: Identifying dangerous things on the road

: Describing

CONTENT : Dangerous things on the road

On the road we have got many examples of dangerous things.

Examples of dangerous things on the road.

- potholes
- broken bottles
- broken bridges
- landmines
- broken electric wires

- over speeding cars and bodaboda
- cars in poor mechanical conditions
- *nails*
- *water*
- *water panages*
- *land mines*
- *land slides / falling rocks*

People who help us in preventing road accidents

People	Roles
Lollipops Traffic officer	- They help children to cross the roads. - They arrest bad drivers
Parents	- They help us to cross the roads
Teachers	- They teach us how to use the road
Police	- Help people who have got accidents on the road

EXERCISE :

1. List down 4 dangerous things on the road.
2. Name 4 people who help us on the road.
3. How do teachers help us in using the road?
4. Name causes of road accidents

End of theme test

1. What is transport?
2. Give 4 types of transport
3. What is the quickest type of transport
4. Apart from a lorry, give three other means of transport
5. Draw and name two means of water transport
6. Which means of transport are used on railway transport?
7. How do we call a person who flies an aeroplane?
8. What is the commonest type of transport?
9. Draw and name 4 road signs you know
10. Give their meaning

a) Red

b) Orange

c) Green

11. Why is road transport good?
12. Which colour of traffic lights tells drivers to get ready

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accident and safety

SUB THEME : Common accidents

COMPETENCES : Defining an accident

: Identifying common accidents

: Describing common accidents

CONTENT : Accidents

An accident is a sudden happening that may cause injury or death.

Examples of accidents at home

- Nose bleeding
- Fracture
- dislocation
- bruises
- falls
- cuts
- burns
- electric shock
- near drowning
- poisoning
- snake bites
- dog bites

EXERCISE

1. Listen and write
2. An ___is sudden happening that cause ……..or…….
   (death, danger, injury, accident)
3. Name 6 examples of accidents at home.
4. Draw these accidents

Drowning	Snake bite	Burns

5. A part from parents, give two other people who help in preventing the road accidents.

6. Define an accident

Word bank

Transport in our community

transport	train	communication
community	expensive	conductor
means	commonest	security
types	pilot	education
movement	airstrip	traffic
water	air pot	zebra crossing
railway	international	unsafe
large	parachute	parking
air	rockets\helicopter	humps
navigator	affordable	round about
sailor	occur	mechanical
cheapest	dislocation	junction
ferry	bruises	guidelines
captain	flexible	fracture
services	available	speeding
boat	pedestrian	loading
operator	cyclist	
passengers	users	

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accidents and safety

SUB THEME : common accidents

COMPETENCES : Defining accidents

: Identifying causes of accidents

CONTENT : Causes of accidents at home

- climbing trees
- playing with electric wires
- keeping poison near children
- playing with sharp objects
- walking bare footed
- playing near fire

- *domestic violence*
- *Medicine which is not well kept.*

Prevention of accidents at home.

- Keep medicine out of reach of children.
- Keep sharp objects away from children
- Avoid climbing trees
- Do not play with fire
- Avoid *playing bad games.*

EXERCISE :

1. Listen and write
2. What is an accident?
3. Give 2 examples of accidents at home.
4. Write down 4 causes of accidents at home
5. Fill in the gaps with correct words

Keep ……..out of reach of ……..in order to ……poisoning.

Avoid playing with …….objects.

Avoid ……..trees.

(sharp, medicine, climbing, avoid, children)

How can we prevent accidents at home?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accidents and safety

SUB THEME : Common accidents

COMPETENCES : Identifying common accidents

: Naming accidents at school

CONTENT : Accidents at school

While at school, there are many accident which happen.

Examples of accidents at school

- Fractures/ dislocation
- burns by hot porridge / tea
- falling down from the stairs
- getting pierced with sharp objects
- falling into open holes and pits
- knocking feet on stones
- stepping on sharp objects
- cuts from the sharp objects
- falling into trenches while running
- nose bleeding

Causes of accidents at school

- careless running
- playing with sharp objects
- playing near the open holes and pits
- walking bear footed
- climbing trees
- *Irresponsible behaviour*

EXERCISE

1. Listen and write
2. Give 4 components of our environment
3. An …….is unexpected happening that cause injury or death
4. List down 6 examples of accidents at school.
5. Name two causes of accidents at school

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accidents and safety

SUB THEME : Common accidents

COMPETENCES : Identifying prevention of accidents

: Describing prevention of accidents

CONTENT : Prevention on accidents at school

- Avoid climbing trees
- Do not play with sharp objects
- Do not play near open holes
- Avoid careless running
- Stop *playing* dangerous games
- Avoid playing in the bush.
- Avoid bad games

Examples of accidents on the way

- fracture
- dislocation
- sprains
- strains
- motor accident

EXERCISE :

1. listen and write
2. What is an accident?
3. Name 4 examples of accidents at school.
4. How do we control accidents at school?
5. List down 5 accidents on the way.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accidents and safety

SUB THEME : Common accidents

COMPETENCES : Identifying causes of accidents on the way

: Describing prevention of accidents

: Drawing effects of accidents

CONTENT : Causes of accidents on the way

- Playing on the road
- Over speeding
- Poor roads
- Drunken drivers
- Driving cars under poor mechanical condition

Prevention of accidents on the way

- Avoid playing on the road
- Do not drink and drive
- Repairing roads
- Drunken drivers
- always walk carefully.

Effects of accidents

- Death
- lameness
- injury and pain
- loss of blood
- wounds on the body

Management of accidents

This is a way of handling or solving accident problems.

- *Reporting cases.*
- *Using bandage daily*
- *Rushing to hospital*
- *Taking of medicine*
- *Making an alarm for help.*
- *Good feeding*
- *Cleaning wounds*

EXERCISE

1. Listen and write
2. Avoid ….trees on the way.
3. Stop…..with sharp objects like ……..and …….to avoid accidents.
4. Do not play with……..because they can ……..you.
5. Read and draw

Death	Lameness	Sickness	Blindness

5. Write down 4 effects of accidents

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accidents and safety

SUB THEME : First aid

COMPETENCES : Defining first aid

: Identifying importance of first aid

CONTENT : First aid

What is first aid.

Is the first help given to a casualty before being taken to the hospital.

A causality is a person who has got an accident.

First aider is a person who gives first aid.

Qualities of a good first aider

- *Should be clean*
- Should be smart
- should be kind
- should be quick

Importance of first aid

- First aid reduces pain
- First aid gives hope for recovery
- It also prevents damage
- It reduces over bleeding

EXERCISE

1. Listen and write
2. …….is the first ……..given to a ……. who has got an ……before taken to the health worker (hospital). (accident, person, help, first aid)
3. ……..is a person who gives the first aid,.
4. Who is causality?
5. Why do we give first aid?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accidents and safety

SUB THEME : First aid

COMPETENCES : Defining first aid box

: Naming first aid box

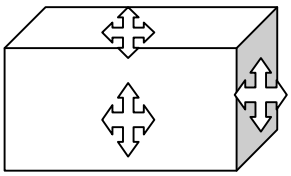
: Drawing a first aid box

CONTENT : First aid (box)

This is a *container that is used to keep aid materials*

A first kit is a set of all first aid instruments.

A first aid box



Things found in the first aid box

razorblade bandage

cotton wool spirit

gloves plaster

Uses of things found in first aid box

Materials	Uses
Razor blade	Cutting plaster
Plaster	Covering wounds
Cotton wool	Cleaning wounds
Gloves	More when touching the wounds

EXERCISE

1. Listen and write
2. Draw these things found in the first aid box.

Razor blade	Cotton wool	Pair of scissors	Bandage

3. Name 6 things found in the first aid box.
4. How is first aid important?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Accidents and safety

SUB THEME : First aid

COMPETENCES : Identifying common accidents

: Discussing the first aid

CONTENT : First aid treatment to different accidents

a) **Electric shock** : Disconnect the circuit

b) **Nose bleeding:** Pinch the nose and breath through the mouth ,
Put cold*pad* on the forehead.

c) **Burns and scalds** : Put the burnt part into cold water for about 15 minutes .

d) **Fracture (broken bone)**

i. Tie a splint

ii. Take the causality to the health worker

iii. Tie a bandage around the affected part.

e) **Snake bite :** Tie tightly above the bitten part using a bandage or piece of clothe

f) Cuts :

i. Wash the p[art with clean water and soap

ii. Wrap the wound with clean cloth

iii. Clean using spirit and cotton wool.

iv. Cover the part with a plaster

EXERCISE:

1. What is first Aid?
2. Name 4 common accidents at home.
3. How is first aid important?
4. How do you help someone nose bleeding?

End of theme tests

Accident and safety

1. Listen and write
2. What is an accident?
3. Outline three common accidents at home
4. Give 4 causes of accidents at home
5. How can we prevent accidents
6. Identify 3 common accidents on the way
7. Tick the effects of accidents
   a) Happiness
   b) Death
   c) Lameness
   d) Cleanliness
   e) Pain
8. _____ is the first help given to the casualty before being taken to the hospital
9. Why is first aid important?
10. Draw a first aid box
11. List 4 things found in a first aid box
12. Who is a causality?
13. Name these things found in the aid box

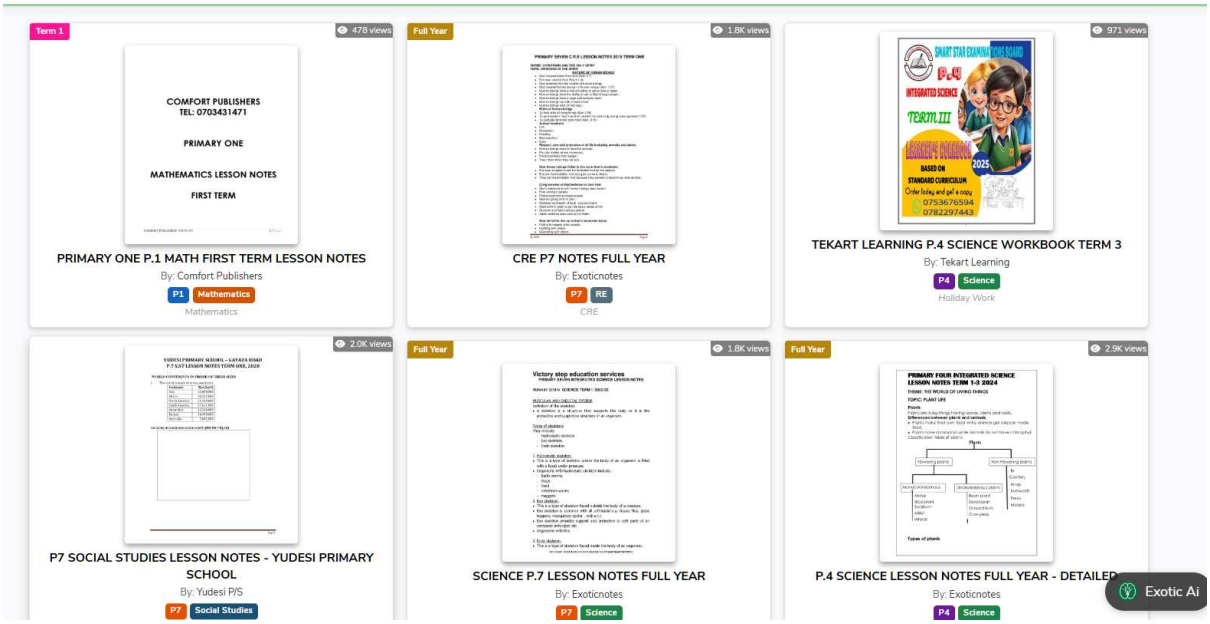
 _____  _____

Word bank

Accidents and safety

accident
sudden
happening
causes
harm injury
death
medicine
electricity
dangerous
avoid
order
poison
drowning
violence
wire
porridge
sharp objects
dislocation
bleeding
pierced
stairs
falls
bear footed
sprain
strain
careless
blood
bandage
rushing
reporting cases
daily
wounds
sickness
lameness
pair of scissors
pain
recovery
damage
ambulance
reduces
kind
plaster
gloves
aid
kit
electric shock
broken bones
treatment
circuit
pinch
cold pad
health

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