REVISED LESSON NOTES

FOR P.2

LITERACY

TERM III

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Peace and security

SUB THEME : Roles of people who keep peace and security

COMPETENCES : Defining peace and security

: Identifying people who keep peace and security

: Naming and drawing people who keep peace and security

INTRODUCTION : A song about peace and security (Edembedembedembe)

CONTENT : Peace and security.

Peace is a state when people are free from harm or danger. Security is when people and their property are safe from danger.

Why do we keep peace and security.

- To keep people safe from any danger.
- To protect peoples' property from theft and destruction.

Examples of people who keep peace and security at home.

- Father
- children
- elders
- mother
- aunts
- uncles
- grand parents

At school

- teachers
- watchmen
- drivers
- cleaners
- prefects
- matrons
- cooks
- conductors

In the community

- Police
- Army (U.P.D.F) Uganda People's Defence force
- Local Defence Unit (LDU)
- Religious leaders eg. priests, Reverends, Bishops
- Local leaders like chairman L.C I committee
- Mp member of Parliament
- **Religious leaders**

Priest imam pastor reverend bishop

Exercise

1. What is peace?
2. Name 5 people who keep peace and security at home.
3. Draw these people who keep peace and security at school.

Teacher	Watchman

4. Give 4 examples of religious leaders
5. Write LDU in full?
6. List down 4 people who keep peace and security in our community.
7. Mention 4 examples of school symbols.
8. What is a school

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Peace and security

SUB THEME : Roles of people who keep peace and security

COMPETENCES : Identifying people who keep peace and security

: Naming people who keep peace and security

: Drawing people who keep peace and security

CONTENT : Review of the previous lesson

Different people play different roles in promoting peace and security.

Teachers

- Enforcing school rules and regulations
- Guiding and counseling pupils
- Enforcing discipline in the pupils
- Promoting children's rights

Children

- Monitoring each other
- obeying rules and regulations

- reporting indiscipline case to teachers or elders
- peers guidance and protection
- loving one another
- sharing

Parents

- protecting children
- enforcing discipline in children
- providing basic needs
- guiding and counseling children
- loving children

Exercise

1. Listen and write
2. Give 2 roles of the following people who keep peace and security.
   a) parents
   b) children
   c) teachers
3. Who protect children at
   a) home b) school
4. in which district is your school found?
5. Who heads a school?
6. What is the name of your head teacher?
7. List 3 conditions necessary for germination to take place.

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Peace and security

SUB THEME : Roles of people who keep peace and security

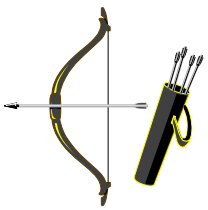
COMPETENCES : Identifying weapons used to keep peace and security

: Drawing the things we use to keep peace and security

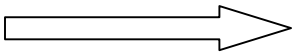
: identifying places where people go to help them

: keep peace and security

CONTENT : Things we use to keep peace and security







Baton teargas shield security camera bombs dogs

Places where people go to help them keep peace and security

The court

Church prison police station

Exercise

1. Listen and write
2. Name five weapons used to keep peace and security
3. Drawing the things we use to keep peace and security
4. Identify 3 places where people go to help them keep peace
5. How can we care for garden tools?
6. How are spiracles useful to an insect?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Peace and security

SUB THEME : Roles of people who keep peace and security

COMPETENCES : Identifying

: Naming people who keep peace and security

: Drawing

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Roles of people who keep peace and security

Police

- keeping law and order
- arresting law breakers (wrong doers)
- ensuring safety on the road
- protecting peoples' property
- teaching people rules and regulations
- informing people about danger in the community.

Religious leaders

Examples of religious leaders are;

Priest, Imam, Reverend, Sheikh, Bishops, pastor

Roles

- Encouraging people to love one another
- Guiding and counseling people
- Praying for people
- Teaching people God's commandments
- Burrying the dead.

Prison warden

- they take care of prisoners
- guarding the prisoners
- promoting prisoner's rights

Exercise

1. Read and draw

Policeman	Sheikh	Teacher	Prison warden

2. Give 2 roles of police in our community
3. Write the following in full

   i. U.P.D.F ii. L.D.U iii. L.C

4. How are the prisoner warden useful in the community?
5. How are Army important in our community?
6. List down 4 examples of religious leaders.
7. How is a signpost useful?
8. Write the 3 colours of your school flag

   Mp
9. How is a policeman important in the community
10. Why is water transport good?
11. Write the abbreviation of local council
12. Mention the 3 main body parts of an insect

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Peace and security

SUB THEME : Roles of people who keep peace and security

COMPETENCES : Identifying ways of keeping peace and security

: Describing

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Ways of promoting peace and security

People can promote peace and security in our community through the following ways:-

- By practicing religious social norms eg praying.
- By obeying rules and regulations in the community
- By sharing
- By loving one another
- By guiding and counseling
- By reporting insecurity to concerned people.

Importance of promoting peace and security.

- It allows free movement of people
- It brings development
- It allows freedom of speech
- It enables peaceful settlement
- It create love
- It promote unity
- It promote culture
- It promotes human rights
- It reduces crimes
- For protection

Exercise

1. How is police useful in the community
2. How do we promote peace and security?
3. What is the role of the following people in keeping peace and security?
   a) Police b) Reverend c) Teacher

4. Give 3 importance of promoting peace and security
5. List down examples of wrong doers
6. What is the quickest mean of transport?
7. What is the quickest type of transport?
8. Things found in a first aid box

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Peace and security

SUB THEME : Roles of people who keep peace and security

COMPETENCES : Defining insecurity

: Naming examples of insecurity

INTRODUCTION : Reviewing the previous lesson

CONTENT : Insecurity

It is the lack of safety for people and property.

Examples of insecurity acts

- Theft
- Wars
- Kidnapping of children
- Abduction of children
- Burning of schools

Insecurity is caused by wrong doers

Examples of wrong doers

- Thieves
- Rebels - who fights against the country
- Kidnappers
- Rapists
- *Terrorists*

Causes of insecurity

- Poverty
- Bad leadership
- Ignorance of the law
- *Indiscipline*
- *Un employment*

- *Poor parental guidance*

Exercise

1. Listen and write
2. What is insecurity?
3. List down 4 examples of insecurity acts.
4. Identify 4 examples of wrong doers in our community.
5. Write down 3 causes of insecurity.
6. Why do you go to school?
7. How do you go to school?

END OF THEME TEST

1. *What is peace?*
2. *Mention 2 people who keep peace and security*
   a) *Home*
   b) *School*
   c) *Community*
3. *Write these abbreviations in full*
   LD U
   UPDF
4. *How are teachers important in promoting peace and security*
5. *Name and draw 3 weapons used to keep peace and security*

6. *Give 4 importance of promoting peace and security*
7. *_____ is the lack of safety for people and property*
8. *List 4 causes of security*
9. *Tick the ways of promoting peace and security in the community*
   Abusing elders
   Loving one another
   Fighting
   By helping one another
10. *Under line the effects of insecurity*

Death fear love famine unity

How does the police officer help to keep peace and security in the community

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Peace and security

SUB THEME : Roles of people who keep peace and security

COMPETENCES : Identifying effects of insecurity

: Naming effects of insecurity

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Effects of insecurity

At home

- Hunger
- Domestic violence eg. fights
- Child abuse
- Poverty
- Divorce
- Neglect
- Conflicts
- Suffering
- Poisoning

In the community

- Famine
- Homeless
- Displacement
- Death
- Disability
- Poverty
- Fear
- Conflicts / wars
- Under development

At school

- Strikes at school
- Fighting
- Kidnapping

- Indiscipline
- Accidents
- Poor performance

Positive effects of security

- Safety
- Respect
- Unity
- Love
- Free movement
- Freedom of speech

1. Listen and write
2. Give the effects of insecurity at;
    a. home _____ _____
    b. school _____ _____
3. Draw these people who keep peace and security.

Teacher	Gate man

4. Which garden tool is used for transplanting
5. Give their uses

    Panga

    axe

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Child protection

SUB THEME : Child work and child abuse

COMPETENCES : Defining child work

: Naming examples of child work

INTRODUCTION : Brain storming

CONTENT : Child work

Child work are activities done by children.

Examples of child work.

- Fetching water
- Washing utensils
- Sweeping the compound and the house
- Slashing the compound

- Digging
- Collecting firewood
- Mopping
- Washing clothes
- Helping mothers to cook food
- Looking after animals
- Caring for young ones

Exercise

1. What is child work?
2. State 4 activities done by children.
3. Read and draw children doing the following activities

Digging	Slashing	Collecting firewood	Fetching water

4. Listen and write
5. Read and draw
6. Hut
7. Hat

Revision

MP

LDU in full

UPDF in full

What is insecurity

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : ***Child protection***

SUB THEME : **Child work and child abuse**

COMPETENCES : **Identifying activities**

INTRODUCTION : **Review of the previous lesson**

CONTENT : **Activities done by children at school**

There are many activities done by children at school

- Sweeping
- Slashing the compound
- Mopping
- Arranging furniture
- Cleaning the blackboard
- Reading books
- Learning
- Swimming
- Picking rubbish
- Burning rubbish

Effects of activities done by children

- It promotes smartness
- It leads learning
- It promotes responsibility
- It leads proper physical growth
- It promotes proper hygiene

Exercise

1. What is child work?
2. Mention activities done by children at school.
3. Give 4 effects of child work.
4. Read and draw

Police	Swimming	Digging	Reading books

5. Name 4 people who keep peace and security
6. Draw these things used during a sunny weather

   Sandals hat vest sun glasses

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Child protection

SUB THEME : Child work and child labour

COMPETENCES : Describing child labour

: Defining child labour

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Child labour

Child labour is the using of children to do heavy work for money.

Examples of child labour

- Fetching water for money.
- Quarrying
- Digging for money
- Riding bodabodas
- Baby sitting
- Fighting in army
- Working in bars
- Working as conductors

Causes of child labour

- Poverty
- Loss of parent
- Indiscipline
- Divorce

Effects of child labour

- School drop outs
- Indiscipline
- Sickness
- Rape

Exercise

1. Listen and write
2. Mention three people found at school
3. What is child labour?
4. Name 6 examples of child labour
5. Give 4 causes of child labour
6. Mention 3 people found at school
7. Identify the 3 classes of food

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Child protection

SUB THEME : Child work and child abuse

COMPETENCES : Defining child abuse

: Listening ways of child abuse

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Child abuse (text book teaching Kobta

Child abuse is violation of children's rights

Examples of child abuse at home / forms

- Denying children food
- Denying children education
- Denying children security
- Starvation
- Negligence
- Child battering
- Beating children
- Use of bad language
- Defilement
- Corporal punishment
- Denying children clothing

Exercise

1. What is a family?
2. Identify 2 types of families
3. What is child abuse?
4. Give 8 examples of child abuse.
5. What is child labour?

6. Name 4 examples of child labour

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Child protection

SUB THEME : Child abuse

COMPETENCES : Defining child abuse

: Naming examples of child abuse

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Child abuse at school

Child abuse is the violation of children's rights

Examples of child abuse at school

- Denying children food
- Beating children heavily
- Use of abusive language
- Corporal punishment
- Defilement
- Negligence
- Failing to teach them
- Denying children freedom of expression

Child abuse in the community

- Defilement
- Exploitation of children
- Kidnapping
- Denying children security
- Child sacrifice
- Negligence
- Sexual abuse
- Child labour

Exercise

1. Listen and write
2. What is child abuse?
3. Mention three examples of child abuse at school
4. State 4 examples of child abuse in our community
5. Define child work.

6. What is a community?
7. Draw these important people in our community
   Teacher doctor policeman

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Child protection

SUB THEME : Child abuse

COMPETENCES : Identifying

: Naming

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Causes of child abuse

- Poverty
- Indiscipline
- Alcoholism
- Loss of parents
- Insecurity
- Broken homes
- Ignorance
- Drug abuse
- Illiterate families

Effects of child abuse

- Death
- Anger
- Drug addict
- Sadness
- Pain
- Hatred
- Early marriage
- Defilement
- Fear
- Shame
- Isolation
- School drop out
- Early pregnancy
- Disability
- Broken homes
- Conflicts

Exercise

1. Listen and write
2. Identify 6 causes of child abuse
3. Name 5 effects of child abuse?
4. How are children abused at school?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Child protection

SUB THEME : Child abuse

COMPETENCES : Listening ways of preventing child abuse

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Prevention of child abuse

We can prevent / stop mistreatment of children by

- Providing basic needs
- Providing love to children
- Providing security to children
- Providing education
- Guiding and counseling
- Helping children to know their rights
- Listening to children's problems
- Identifying children with problems
- Treating children equally.
- Praying

Exercise

1. Write 6 ways of preventing child abuse
2. Give 4 causes of child abuse
3. Give 4 effects of child abuse
4. Listen and write
5. What is the role of a bursar at school?
6. List 3 members of a nuclear family

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Child protection

SUB THEME : Child abuse

COMPETENCES : Defining children's rights

: Describing examples of children's rights

: Giving importance of children's rights

INTRODUCTION : Children's rights

Child rights is the natural freedom enjoyed by children.

Examples of children's rights

- A right to a name
- A right to food
- A right to medical care
- A right to education
- A right to belong to clan
- A right to express his/ her feeling
- A right to a religion
- A right to be loved
- A right to worship
- A right to refuse any harmful cultural practice and religious acts.

Importance of observing children's right

It leads to good discipline in children.

It leads to good proper growth of children.

It promotes peace in the community.

It prevents child abuse

It prevents early school drop outs.

It controls early marriages.

It reduces number street children.

Exercise

1. What is the child's right?
2. Give 6 examples of children's rights
3. Mention 4 causes of child abuse.
4. Write down 4 examples of people who abuse children.
5. Listen and write
6. Who heads a family?
7. Outline activities under personal hygiene

End of theme test

1. *Listen and write*
2. *Name the activities done by children at*
   a) *home*
   b) *School*
3. *Read and draw children doing the following activities*
   digging sweeping reading books
4. *Give 4 examples of child labour*
5. *Give three causes of child labour*
6. *Underline the examples of child abuse*
   a) *Denying children food*
   b) *Beating children*
   c) *Taking children to school*
   d) *Defilement*
7. *Identify 4 effects of child abuse*
8. *Outline 3 ways of preventing child abuse*
9. *List 5 examples of children's rights*
10. *Why is it good to promote children's right's*
11. *Give 4 forms / examples of child abuse*

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Time

COMPETENCES : Describing time

INTRODUCTION : A song / rhyme about time

CONTENT : Describing time

Measurement is the way of finding the size or amount of some thing

Things that can be measured include:-

- Time - height - mass - volume
- Distance - length - width etc.

Measuring time: Time is the ..

Time is measured in;

Seconds	Minutes	Hours
Weeks	Months	Year

The second is the smallest unit in time measurement, then a minute, an hour, a day, a week, a month and a year

There are sixty seconds in one minute.

There are sixty minutes in one hour

There are twenty four hours in one day

There are seven days in one week.

There are four weeks in one month

There are twelve months in one year

N.B: There are two types of years

- Leap year = 366 days – This is a year in every four years when February has 29 days instead of 28 days.

-Ordinary year = 365 days

Exercise

1. Name the smallest unit in the measurement of time
2. How many minutes make up an hour?
3. How many days are in leap years.
4. There are ……..months in one year.
5. How many days make up 3 weeks
6. How many hours are in one day.
7. Name 3 tools used to promote sanitation.
8. What is sanitation?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Times

COMPETENCES : Identifying time

: Telling time

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Time of the day

A day has 24 hours Time of the day is divided into threeie

- Morning time
- Afternoon time
- Evening time

Morning time

Morning time ranges from 12:00a.m (mid-night) to 11:59a.m.

During this time, we even greet .Good morning.

Activities done in morning time

- Waking up from the bed
- Washing the face
- Brushing the teeth
- Making the bed
- Taking breakfast
- Going to school
- Digging

Afternoon time

Afternoon time starts at 12:00pm (mid-day) to 6:00pm. During this time we greet good afternoon.

Activities done during afternoon

At school

- Having lunch/ eating food
- Lunch hour work
- Copying home work
-

At home

- Washing utensils
- Bathing

Exercise

1. How many hours are in one day?
2. Morning tine starts at …..and ends at……..
3. At what time does afternoon start?
4. Write down 4 activities done during morning hours.
5. Where do we keep our money safe?
6. Name 3 important places in our community
7. What is the role of a doctor in the community?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Time

COMPETENCES : Identifying the time of the day

: Naming the time of the day

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Evening time

This time starts at 6:00pm to 11:59pm. During this time, we greet good evening.

Activities done during evening time

- Going back home
- Bathing
- Eating supper
- Going to bed
- Praying
- Playing

Clock face

There are two types of clocks in which time can be measured.

These are twenty four hour (24) and twelve hour clock (12).

Exercise

1. How do we greet during 5:00pm – 11:59pm?
2. Name 4 activities done during evening time.
3. Read and draw

   Badge flag signpost

Match correctly

12:00am – 11:50a.m	Afternoon
6:00p.m – 11:59p.m	Evening
12:00p.m – 6:00p.m	Morning time

4. What are basic needs?
5. Give 5 examples of basic needs
6. Mention 4 components of our environment

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Time

COMPETENCES : Identifying the time table

: Interpreting the timetable

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Time table

In our daily life activities, we need a timetable which helps us to balance all the day to day activities.

A time table is something that helps us to plan for our time well.

Importance of a time table

- It saves time
- It balances all the activities
- It promotes time management

Fortune's timetable at home

	5:00-6:00	6:00-7:00	7:00-8:00	8:00-9:00
Monday	Bathing	Ironing clothes	Home work	Supper
Tuesday	Ironing clothes	Bathing	Reading a story work	Supper

Wednesday	Cooking	Home work	Watching T.V	Supper
Thursday	Bathing	Watching T.V	Homework	Supper
Friday	Washing utensils	Home work	Ironing clothes	Supper

Exercise

1. At what time does fortune watch a television on Wednesday?
2. What does fortune do at 5:00-6:00 on Friday?
3. At what time does fortune eat supper?
4. When does fortune bathe on Tuesday?
5. How is a time table useful to fortune?
6. Define domestic animals
7. Outline 4 examples of domestic animals
8. List 3 characteristics of living things

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

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Days

COMPETENCES : Identifying days of the week

: Naming days of the week

INTRODUCTION : A rhyme about the days of the week

CONTENT : Day of a week

A week has got seven days . Therefore seven days make up a week.

Days of a week.

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

Groups of days of the weeks

- Week day' From Monday – Friday
- Weekend days – Saturday and Sunday
- Sunday is the first day of the week.

Month of the year

There are 12 month in a year ie.

Months	Days
January	31days
February	28/29days
March	31 days
April	30 days
May	31 days
June	30 days
July	31 days
August	31 days
September	30 days
October	31 days
November	30 days
December	31 days

January is the first month of the year.

December is the last month of the year.

There are 366/365 days in a year.

Exercise

1. How many days make up a week?
2. Name the days of the week.
3. Write down the weekend days .
4. List down the month of the year.
5. How many months make up a year?
6. Name 3 groups of people found at school
7. Outline 2 animals which live in water
8. Give their younger ones
   a) Dog
   b) Cow
   c) Goat

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Season

COMPETENCES : defining season

: Naming season

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Season

Season is a period of sunshine or rainfall.

In our community, we have two types of seasons.

Types of seasons

- Wet season
- Dry season

Wet season

Wet season is a period of much rainfall.

Activities carried out in the wet season

- Planting crops
- Weeding
- Pruning
- Trapping water
- Mulching

Dry season

Dry season is a period of much sunshine

Things used during a dry season

- vest
- sun glasses
- hat

Activities carried out in dry season

- Harvesting crops
- Watering crops

- Washing clothes
- Clearing gardening
- Drying crops

Exercise

1. Name the two seasons in our community.
2. Write down 4 activities done during wet season.
3. Name 4 activities under dry season.
4. Draw these things we use during wet season.

Gumboot	Umbrella	Jacket

5. Give 4 information found on a child health card
6. How does a chameleon protect itself

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Unites of measurement

COMPETENCES : Identifying units

: Naming units

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Weight / kilograms (practical)

Practical lesson materials

Weighing scale/ balancing scale.

Sugar , Rice, Beans, Sand, Ground nuts.

Procedures

Through guided discovery learners will be asked to weigh the above materials in their groups.

Observations

Learners will record weight observed

Learners will compare the items weighed.

Conclusion

The items listed above are therefore measured in kilogram.

Exercise

1. Write Kg in full?
2. Name 6 items measured in kilograms.
3. What is measurement?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Units in measurement

COMPETENCES : Identifying

: Naming and recording

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

(practical)

CONTENT :

Measuring length, width and height

Practical lesson

Apparatus

- Tape measures
- Strides
- Hand span
- Arm length
- Palm

The above measurements can be taken using standard units or non standard units

- Standard units may include – Tape measures which measure in centimeters or metres
- Non standard ways – may include use of strides, hand spans, arm's length, feet

Things that can be measured using the above units include:-

- Tables, Chalk board ,Office , Canteen , Swimming pool, New dormitory, Vans, Class room

Exercise

1. Record the following in metres and centimeters

Item	Metres	Centimeters
Classroom	_____m	_____cm
Chalkboard	_____m	_____cm
Swimming pool	_____m	_____cm

2. Circle things we measure in metres or centimeters

Water	Chalkboard	Table	Classroom
Milk	Soda	Tea	Houses

3. Using your hand spans measure the following
    a. The length of your table
    b. The width of your table
4. Mention the 3 main body parts of an insect `
5. Which part of an insect is used for breathing

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Measures

SUB THEME : Units of measurements

COMPETENCES : Identifying

: Naming (practical)

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson on measurement in metres and centimeters

CONTENT : Measurement in litres.

This is used to measure liquid items/ subsistence. Most things measured in litres can also be measured using non-standard units/ instruments like – cups, basins, Jerry cans, etc

eg 2 cups of milk, 2 jerry cans of cooking oil , 3 basins of water.

Things measured in litres include:

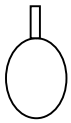
- Water
- Juice
- Milk
- Soda
- Cooking oil
- Paraffin

Measuring the following items

Item	Litres
Water Milk Juice	_____litres _____litres _____litres
Measuring cylinder	

Exercise

1. Listen and write
2. List down 6 things measured in litres.
3. Name this diagram drawn below.



4. Give the 4 stages of a complete insect
5. List 3 characteristics of a true insect

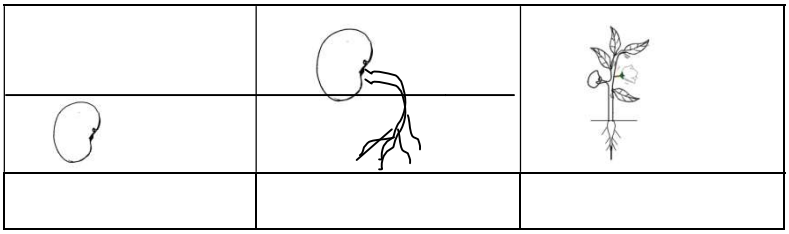
   An insect has ____ pairs of legs

End of theme test

1. *Listen and write*
2. *How many days make a week?*
3. *Name three months with 30 days*
4. *Give 3 activities done by children at school*
5. *Outline 4 activities you do in the morning*
6. *List 3 activities you do in the morning*
7. *List 3 activities done in the evening*
8. *What is the first day of the week?*

9. *Write the last day of the week?*
10. *Name 2 types of seasons*
11. *Which type of clouds give us rainfall?*
12. *Name and draw things used during a wet season*
13. *Outline 3 activities done in a wet season.*
14. *Give 3 activities done during a dry season*
15. *Identify 3 things measure in*
    a) *Kilogram*
    b) *Litres*

Stages of a plant growth



(seed seedling plant)

Dates of the national public holidays

Women's day – 8th March

Hero's day – 9th June

Independence day – 9th October

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation, festivals and Holidays

SUB THEME : Recreation

COMPETENCES : Defining recreation

: Naming examples of recreation

INTRODUCTION : Brain storming

CONTENT : Recreation

Recreation is an activity that amuses and stimulates body senses.

Examples of recreation activities at home.

- Dancing
- Playing video games
- Watching a television
- Reading novels

- Story telling
- Listening to music
- Playing football
- Playing football
- Riding bicycles
- Singing

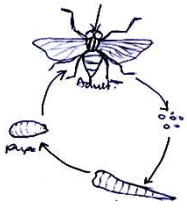
Examples of recreation activities at school.

- Playing games
- Swimming
- Picnics
- Sleeping
- Dancing
- Singing
- Story telling
- Reading novels
- Debating
- Swinging

Exercise

Listen and write

1. What is recreation?
2. Give 4 examples of recreation activities at
   a) Home b) School
3. Read and draw
   a) Dancing b) Swimming
4. What do you do during your free time?
5. Name 4 cultural practices you know
6. Give 2 insects eaten by people
7. Name these stages of an insect



Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation, Festivals and Holidays

SUB THEME : Recreation

COMPETENCES : Defining leisure

: Naming leisure

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Leisure

Leisure is resting time spent away from work or duty.

Leisure time in our school

- Break time
- Lunch time
- After classes
- Play time
- Entertainment time for boarders

Recreation centres.

recreation time centres are places where people spend their free time for enjoyment.

Examples of recreation centres

- Hotels - Swimming pools - Parks
- Stadiums - zoo - Cinema hall
- Beaches - Clubs - Museums

Exercise

1. What is leisure?
2. List down 4 examples of recreation activities carried out by people.
3. Listen and write
4. Draw yourself in the swimming pool.
5. Mention 3 people who keep peace and security
6. How are bees useful?
7. Which insects spread malaria

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation, festivals and Holidays

SUB THEME : Recreation

COMPETENCES : Identifying the importance of recreation

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Importance of recreation (text book teaching kobta)

Recreation is very important to people in the following ways.

- It promotes talents and skills
- For physical fitness
- It relaxes the body
- For fun and adventure
- Promotes good health
- For learning purposes
- For touring
- For entertainment
- For friendship formation

Recreation activities for fun.

- Watching films
- Watching plays and dramma
- Dancing

Recreation activities for learning purposes

- Touring historical sites, museums and game parks
- Playing games and sports

Exercise

1. Why do people carry out recreation?
2. What is recreation?

3. List down 2 examples of recreation centres.
4. Name 3 conditions necessary for germination to take place
5. Give 3 types of soil
6. Which type of soil is best for farming

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation, festivals and holidays

SUB THEME : Festivals

COMPETENCES : Defining festivals

: Naming examples of festivals

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson (text book teaching kobta)

CONTENT : Festival

Festivals are cultural occasions with feasting and celebration

Examples of festivals

- Naming ceremonies eg. twins and other children.
- Initiation ceremonies eg. circumcision, tabooing, de-toothing ,Tatooing

Cultural festival for different tribes

Tribe	**Festival**
Karamojong	tattooing and de-toothing
Bagisu	circumcision
Baganda	celebaration of twins and introduction
Banyankole	kuhingiira

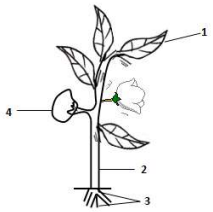
Exercise

1. What are festivals?
2. List down 6 examples of festivals.
3. Give 2 types of festivals
4. Complete the cultural festivals for different tribes

Tribe	Festival

Bagisu	Tattooing and de-toothing Introduction ceremonies

5. Give 3 uses of water
6. Name the parts of a plant



Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Reaction, festivals and Holidays

SUB THEME : Festivals

COMPETENCES : Defining festivals (text book teaching kobta)

: Identifying festivals

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Naming festival

There are occasions in which children are given names by different tribes.

Examples of naming festivals

- Naming twins
- Cultural naming of children

Initiation Festivals

These are festival which young people are changed into adulthood.

Examples of initiation festivals

- Circumcision
- Marriage
- De-toothing
- Tatooing

Importance of initiation festival

- For identity - For maturity eg circumcision
- For recognition - Promotes love

- Promotes unity - Promotes culture
- For respect

Exercise

1. What are festivals?
2. Write down one example of the naming festivals.
3. List down 4 examples of initiation festivals
4. How are festivals important?
5. Which part of a sugar cane do we eat?
6. Mention 3 things made out of clay

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation, festivals and holiday

SUB THEME : Holidays

COMPETENCES : Defining holidays

: Identifying and naming types of holidays

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Holidays

Holidays are days when people are officially free from their work.

Types of holidays

- School holidays
- National holidays
- Religious holidays

School holidays

These re days when teachers and pupils are free from school activities.

Examples of school holidays

- End of term holidays
- Week end holidays
- Half term holidays

Importance of school holidays

- Helps teachers and children to rest.
- Give time for teachers to prepare for the next term.
- It gives parents time to associate with their children.
- It allows people to visit each other.

Exercise

1. What are holidays?
2. Name any three types of holidays.
3. What are school holidays?
4. How important are school holidays.
5. A place where teachers work from is called a_____
6. Why do pupils go to school ?
7. What do you do during your school holidays?
8. Name 3 types of school holidays.
9. Give 3 recreation centres you know
10. Name the 4 types of transport

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation, festivals and Holidays

SUB THEME : Holidays

COMPETENCES : Defining holidays

: Naming holidays

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : National public holidays

These are days fixed by the government or law on which people do not go to work.

Examples of national public holidays

Event	Date
New year's day	1st January
Liberation day	26th January
Women's day	8th March
Labour day	1st May

Heroes day	9th June
Independence day	9th October
Boxing day	26 December

Importance of national public holidays

- For commemoration eg. Heroes day.
- For resting e.g labour day.
- For national celebration eg independence day.

1. Listen and write.
2. What are national public holidays ?
3. Match the dates to their events.

Independence day	9th June
Women's day	26th January
Liberation day	9th October
Liberation day	8th March
Heroes day	1st May

4. Give 3 importance of national public holiday.
5. What is the quickest type of transport?
6. What is the slowest type of transport?
7. Why is road transport goo?

End of theme test

1. *Listen and write*
2. _____ *is an activity that amuses and stimulates the body sense.*
3. *Identify 4 examples of recreation activities*
   a) *At home*
   b) *At school*
4. *What is leisure*
5. *Name 4 recreation centres you know*
6. *How is recreation important?*
7. *Give 2 examples of festivals*
8. *Which tribe practice circumcision*
9. *List down 2 examples initiation festivals*
10. *Give 3 importance of initiation festivals*

11. *How are they important*
12. *Identify 3 types of holidays*
13. *Name 3 examples of school holidays*
14. *Outline 3 examples of national holidays and religious holidays*

15. *Match correctly*

Liberation day	9th October
Heros day	25th December
Labour day	3rd June
Christmas	9th June
Independence day	1st May
Martyrs day	26th January

16. *When do we celebrate the birth of Jesus?*
17. *How are holidays important?*
18. *Give 4 problems during holidays*
19. *Draw these recreation activities*

Swimming *dancing* *watching television* *playing*

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation , festival and holidays

SUB THEME : Holidays

COMPETENCES : Identifying holidays

: Describing holidays

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Religious holidays

These are special days recognized by different religions for particular reasons. These are either for Islam or Christianity.

Examples of Christian holidays

- Good Friday – we remember Jesus' death on the cross.
- Easter Sunday Easter Monday – we remember Jesus' resurrection from the dead

- Ash Wednesday – the beginning of lent / fasting for Christians
- Palm Sunday – The day when Jesus entered Jerusalem
- Martyrs day 3rdJune - We remember the death of the Uganda martyrs.
- Christmas day 25th December – we remember the birth of Jesus.

Examples of Islamic holidays

- Iddi El-fitri's day (Ramadhan)
- IddiAduha (animal sacrificing)

1. What are religious holidays?
2. Give 4 examples of Christian holidays
3. Name 3 Islamic holidays.
4. When do we celebrate martyrs day?
5. When do we celebrate Christmas day?
6. Name the holy month for Moslems?

Date	Class	L. area	No. of children	Time

THEME : Recreation, festivals and Holidays

SUB THEME : Holidays

COMPETENCES : Identifying the importance of holidays

INTRODUCTION : Review of the previous lesson

CONTENT : Importance of holidays.

Holidays are very important in the following ways.

- For thanks giving
- Helps children to rest from school
- Creates time to visit friends and relatives
- For unity and love
- For appreciation and recognition
- For national celebration
- For commemoration
- For friendship formation
- Help people to rest.

Problems during holidays

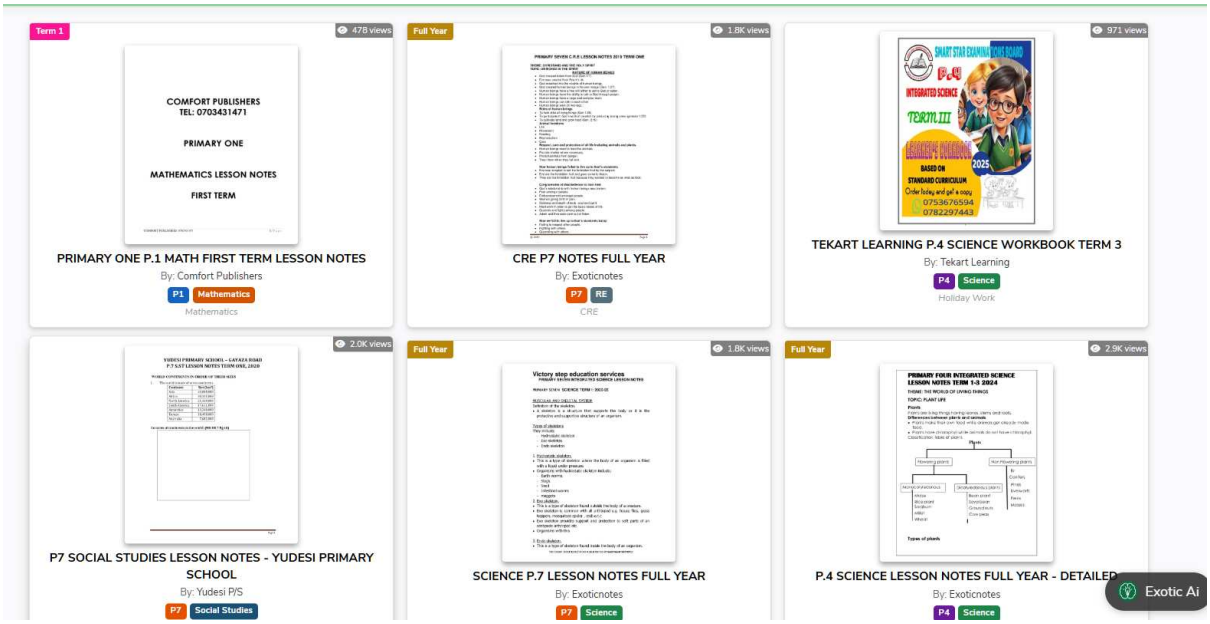
- Over spending

- Over eating
- Over drinking
- High crime rates
- Accidents

Exercise

1. Define holidays?
2. Give 3 types of holidays
3. Name 4 examples of national public holidays.
4. When do we celebrate martyrs day?
5. When do we celebrate Christmas day?
6. What do we celebrate on 9th October?
7. Write down 4 importance's of holidays.

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